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Capital's Payless Payday Brightened by New Bill; Hong Kong Conscription

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 15, 1939

Payless Payday for Capital's City Employees

WASHINGTON (AP)—It's a payless payday for municipal employees in the Capital, but promise of checks early next week ended worries. A bill providing City funds for the year starting July 1 was approved by Congress yesterday. Officials said the pay roll would be met as soon as President Roosevelt signed the bill. The $48,000,000 appropriation had been held up because of a dispute over the amount the Federal Government should contribute.

Hong Kong Adopts British Conscription Plan

HONG KONG (AP)—The Hong Kong Government is publishing today an ordinance which will make Hong Kong the first part of Britain's colonial empire to follow the home country in adopting the theory of compulsory military service. All regularly-domiciled, non-Chinese male British subjects in the colony between 18 and 55, inclusive, will be liable to service. The ordinance excludes Chinese, whether holding British citizenship or not.

Senate Approves Library for Roosevelt Papers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate completed legislative action yesterday on a bill to provide for a memorial library at Hyde Park to house President Roosevelt's State Papers. The measure now goes to the White House.

House Favors TVA Financing Power Firm Deal

WASHINGTON (AP)—Compromise legislation enabling the Tennessee Valley Authority to finance its share of the $78,600,000 purchase of the Tennessee Electric Power Company, passed the House yesterday.

Campbell Next British Ambassador to Paris

LONDON (AP)—King George VI approved the appointment yesterday of Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell as Ambassador to Paris. Sir Hugh will succeed Sir Eric Phipps, Ambassador since 1937, who will retire in the fall. Sir Hugh was British Minister in Paris from 1929 to 1935, when he became Ambassador to Belgrade.

Switzerland's 'Führer' Sentenced for Plot

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP)—Switzerland's Fascist leader, Dr. Alfred Zander, yesterday was sentenced to a year and a half imprisonment for "attempts against the internal security of the Swiss Federation." He and several of his lieutenants, also on trial, were accused of plotting to set up a Nazi dictatorship and of espionage for Germany.

Two French Journalists Suspected of Nazi Aid

PARIS—Two journalists, Loys Aubin of Le Temps and J. Poirier of Figaro, have been arrested on suspicion of improper dealings with German agents. It is believed that other arrests will follow and that the whole affair is linked up with the recent request that Otto Abetz, reputedly confidential agent of the German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, should leave France.

Survey Reveals Crime Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK July 15—Crime in the United States is decreasing rather than increasing. This is the encouraging statement by Winthrop D. Lane, penologist, in a study "What Makes Crime," just issued by the Public Affairs Committee.

Mr. Lane points to figures compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 73 cities which show a drop of nearly 10 per cent in the number of reported crimes between 1931 and 1938.

On the other hand, Mr. Lane declares many young persons are getting their education "in a laboratory of crime," among ideas and practices deep-seated in the American way of living. He cites the emphasis upon the importance of getting money, the prevalence of political corruption, the low standard of business ethics, and the aggressive, highly individualistic method of living in contrast to "the development in European countries of a genuine regard for the welfare of society as a whole and a standard of personal responsibility toward community life which controls the conduct of individuals and is imparted to children as a tradition."

Almost Invisable Line

"As a people," says Mr. Lane, "we attach too much importance to the getting of money. Moreover the line between some business practices and crimes commonly prosecuted, such as theft, robbery, and burglary, is very narrow and difficult to see. It is inevitable that some persons will fail to see the difference and will be throughly convinced that justice is nonexistent and that people whose position or money protects them do things of a harmful nature without fear of arrest."

Other factors contributory to crime, named by Mr. Lane, are emotional disturbances, lack of adjustment to environment, broken homes, neighborhood conditions and the breaking away, especially by second generation groups, from the restraints of the Old World.

Better Methods Cited

Some of the decrease in crime he attributes to better methods of dealing with criminals and potential criminals but he adds that many institutions make little attempt to reform or improve their prisoners, the effect of such an attitude being to make the offenders worse then when they were committed.

He praises slum clearance and low-cost housing projects which are improving neighborhood conditions, but states that more than is now being done can be worked out to improve educational facilities, to provide more wholesome recreational facilities, and to give more intelligent treatment to young people in the first stages of delinquency.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, July 15, 1939

The Week in Focus 2
National Federation of Business and Professional Women 3
Memorandum From Singapore 4
"Great Teams in Baseball" 6
Chess 6
Sports Page 6
Education Page 7
The Home Forum 8
Our Calling
[With Dutch Translation]
Boston and New England News 9-10
Weather 9
Boston Events 9
Social Progress Conference 9
Local Arts and Theater News 10
Radio Timetable 10
News of Art, Music, and the Theater 11
Financial Pages 12-13-14
Movie Guide 17
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

Weekly Magazine Section

Can the United States Be Neutral? 1-2
Traveling Around Home 3
The Road Toward War—1939 4
The Jeffersonian Bowers 5
That's for Remembrance 6
On Being Pro-Humane: Magazine Editorial 7
Britain Films Its Own Portrait 8-9
Books and Films 10-15

Foundry Employees Insure 10-Year Jobs

BELLEVILLE, Ill., July 14 (AP)—Three hundred employees had entered an agreement today to furnish $175,000 working capital to the Enterprise Foundry Company here in return for assurances the company would stay in business in Belleville for at least 10 years and would make no wage reductions during that period.

For their advances, employees of the company, which manufactures stoves, will receive interest-bearing bonds, secured by a mortgage on the company's plant. Maturing in 5 to 10 years. The money will be used for development of new business.

Arthur O. Spoeneman, President of the company, and an Employees' Committee began negotiations about a month ago when workers brought to the management's attention reports the company contemplated moving from Belleville. Mr. Spoeneman assured them the foundry would not be moved provided the company would receive co-operation from its employees.

Better Aviation Teaching Ordered by CAA by Oct. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority, concerned over the high accident rate in private flying, ordered substantially higher standards for instructors.

All airmen now holding flight instructor ratings must familiarize themselves with new standardized methods of instruction and be re-rated before Oct. 1 as to their competence, the CAA announced. Task of re-rating instructors will be started by CAA inspectors in all parts of the country about Aug. 15.

Newport Cleanup If 'Angels' Come?

By the Associated Press

New York, July 15

A statement purportedly "signed and sealed" by Angela C. Kaufman was issued from Harlem today saying that Father Major J. Divine, Negro evangelist, had agreed to accept her mansion in Newport, R. I., and "clean up" the fashionable resort.

"Father Divine and his followers have agreed to take the offer of the place," the statement said, "to be held in escrow until any little disturbances have been obviated and until the said Angela C. Kaufman has been given an opportunity to arrange her affairs at large, peacefully with good will to all men!"

There was no indication of what the "little disturbances" were, but it was disclosed recently that Mrs. Kaufman's right to turn the house over to Father Divine and his "angels" had been challenged in a Supreme Court suit, brought by Countess Dorothy Child Filipponi, fourth wife of the late Richard Washburn Child, author and diplomat who formerly owned the property.

Countess Filipponi contends she was to have had a half share in profits from the place after it was converted into a hotel. Mrs. Kaufman abandoned the hotel idea and offered the house to Father Divine when Newport authorities refused to give her a liquor license.

British Control Of Arms Traffic And Profit Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain's measures to curb arms profits have focused attention here on the activities of makers and merchants of war weapons and have aroused renewed indignation of at least a considerable section of public opinion at the extent to which democracies are supplying dictators with sinews of war.

Figures essentially similar to those first published in The Christian Science Monitor on June 27 showing that the United States, the British Empire, France and the Netherlands supply Japan with 86 per cent of its war material imports have been publicized here from several different sources in the past few days. An organization called the Union of Democratic Control has published a pamphlet analyzing Japan's imports of strategic war materials showing that the democracies have enabled Japan to carry on the Chinese war and pointing out that the Soviet, although possessing an abundance of war materials, sold none to Japan in 1937 and 1938.

A meeting of members of Parliament was recently addressed

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Hull Message On Neutrality Defines Status

Accompanies President's terser one—Is plea to aid peace but Congress appears unmoved.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Despite a firm but conciliatory appeal from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, conveyed in a terse message to Congress from President Roosevelt, there appears today no new likelihood of legislative action on the neutrality question.

But the placating and unemotional appeal from the Executive Department has done something to drain passionate opposition from the situation, and made a contribution to erection of a united front between the Administration and Congress, which was grievously needed after the events of recent weeks.

Now, although the President and Secretary of State do not get the changes in foreign-policy legislation which they desired, they have set the stage for an appeal to public opinion, and they have refrained from exacerbating the dispute further in the face of a foreign crisis and under the eager attention of the axis powers and the other groups alike.

Secretary Hull's counsels of caution have evidently prevailed. The President, instead of scolding Congress in the vein which he used at the time of his monetary setback, simply committed himself for the first time in writing to neutrality change, and let Secretary Hull put the arguments in his own quiet, reasoning way. Typical of the approach were these words of the Secretary:

Need for Co-operation

"In connection with our foreign affairs, I think all must agree that, unless a spirit of collaboration and co-operation characterizes the relations between the Executive and Legislative Department of the Government, the peace and other vital interests of this country will inevitably be jeopardized.

"Having spent the best years of my life as a member of the two Houses of Congress, I have the warmest feeling of friendliness toward the membership of, and the greatest respect for, the Legislative Department, and, in that spirit, I earnestly hope for the closest possible co-operation in matters affecting our country's best interests and its security in the present grave international situation.

"At this time when critical conditions obtain throughout the greater part of the world I am sure that we are all equally persuaded that while the fullest measure of constructive criticism is helpful and desirable, and is, of

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Summary of Hull's neutrality message to Congress: Page 5.

Era of Plenty Returns to Canadian West

Canadian National Railways

Harvest Time

(1) Threshing. (2) Grain elevator, Montreal Harbor. (3) Loading by machine in the field. (4) Tractor drawing a five-unit train of reapers and binders.

Women of U. S. Are Declared Making Big Strides in Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Four successful regional conferences held by Democratic women recently have convinced Mrs. Dorothy S. McAllister, director of the women's division of the Democratic National Committee, that women are making great strides in politics.

"Political activity to most people used to mean ringing doorbells and getting voters out on election day, but there is a new idea that the duty as a citizen is a continuing responsibility," observes Mrs. McAllister.

Instead of waiting until a few months before election to arouse the voters, as the men of their party are accustomed to doing, Democratic women have been carrying on a long-range education and discussion program, in keeping with their slogan, "elections are won between campaigns."

Mrs. McAllister describes the four conferences held at St. Louis, Mo.; Columbus, Ohio; Winston-Salem, N. C., and New York as "the most successful we've ever had." A fifth conference is planned for Salt Lake City in the fall, with state meetings in California, Washington, Oregon and Montana to follow.

Today the Democratic women's division has 25,000 women actively enrolled as "reporters" to carry the message of the New Deal to the voters. Over 1,000 directors of publicity are watching for opportunities to promote the Roosevelt program; some 850 directors of radio notify the voters when an important address by an administration leader goes over the air.

Bumper Crops Oust Drought On Prairie Acres

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 15—Canadian wheat, maturing in the summer sun, ripening into the biggest crop the Prairie Provinces have known since that all-time high of 1928, has focused Dominion eyes eagerly on this largest single determinant of Canada's annual prosperity.

Increased buying power in the West, new hauling jobs for the railroads, relief costs cut in the prairies—these hopes grow high with the grain. The reverse of the shield, however, finds Ottawa envisioning a treasury balance depleted through payment of wheat guarantees to the farmers. And Canada, with the world's wheat production and carryover still hanging high, begins once again to consider proposals for world wheat controls and limitation cartels.

It was rain over the prairies, copious and widespread, that fostered this year's bumper crop. Even Saskatchewan's dust bowl, parched for nine summers, was changed into a land where ditches ran with water. A cool season delayed the crop, but now the summer sun is hurrying it past the shot blade stage.

In the waving grain, stretching for level miles through Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta, manufacturers see demands for new

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Intimate Message from Washington

That Half Billion Dollar Loan to Latin America It Seems Was Just a Bogey Conjured Up Innocently Enough by the Commerce Department

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

So the Roosevelt Administration is not going to buy up Latin America after all. The President's request for large scale loans to foreign governments finally reached the hoppers of Congress this week, and that international part of the new lending program appeared as only a shadow of its former ambitious self. Instead of calling for $500,000,000 in new foreign loans—presumably in addition to the $100,000,000 already loanable by the Export-Import Bank—there appeared the following relatively modest request: that the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank be enlarged from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000.

It looked at first glance like a balloon punctured by Congress: a retreat under fire by the President. It would make a good story if such were the case; but it was not so. The fact is that the original request was a grotesque bit of drafting, putting what the opposition considered to be a villainous face on an otherwise quite temperate project and, apart from the misunderstanding and acute discomfort caused by the episode in many quarters, this makes an even better story.

The $500,000,000 figure first innocently appeared when the President explained his new lending program to a press conference. It was to stimulate exports and not much was said about it.

A Little Thinking Now and Then

Not much, that is, until a reporter here and there got back to his typewriter and commenced to think. Half a billion dollars was a fabulous sum in terms of dollar diplomacy. Most of the Export-Import money was going to Latin America, and in terms of Latin-American finance, the gold of the Incas was small change.

A plunge into figures and it transpired that this sum was bigger than the whole of United States sales in Latin America in one year. It was more than half of the whole budgetary outlay of all Latin-American governments in one year. By this time the office thermometer is registering something more than the usual Washington heat.

In Latin America, the Hull trade program is hard pressed. It has to remain on the high plateau of universalized trade and cannot stoop to barter. Those who will stoop are jubilantly making inroads. How to stop them without breaching the whole Hull principle? By loans, of course. The great financial strength of Uncle Sam was going to work like the marines of old, to rescue that continental trade which was the basis of Mr. Monroe's doctrine.

By this time, imagination was in full flight. Another calculation showed that never, in all the nineteen twenties of frenzied finance did the high pressure American bond salesmen send dollars southward at such a rate. The bondholders, poor benighted Americans who couldn't resist a smooth tongue, lost almost their all, and where would Uncle Sam be after a few years of the same process?

Somehow it didn't all make sense. Mr. Hull told questioners that he hadn't even been consulted. Moreover, he implied very pointedly, money wasn't going to be spent in anything like those fantastic sums. Then came a story that Adolf A. Berle, Jr., had hatched the plan. But it didn't read like Mr. Berle's skilful draftsmanship, and on inquiry, he was in high dudgeon over the rumor.

As for the Export-Import Bank, the sober Warren Pierson stands athwart that institution and it didn't take long to find out that loans aren't going to be sluiced out in quantities quite divorced from the possibility of repayment as long as he is in charge.

So, Here Is the Villain!

So the trail finally led to the Commerce Department and its guileless architects of business recovery. They were interested in self liquidating projects. They knew the Export-Import Bank wanted its revolving fund raised from $100,000,000 to perhaps twice that or a little more—all for sound and recoverable loans tied directly to the financing of needy export trade choked by the breakdown of private financing.

To be sure, there is political importance; that loan to Paraguay when President Busch was putting screws on foreign capital in nearby Bolivia; those credits to Brazil which the Army is cultivating; or a great boom in cotton shipments to Poland—surely there is no mistaking the importance of any support to Poland at this point—but the loans, nevertheless, are tied down to sound commercial transactions; are expected to be repaid; have been, thus far.

So the Bank's quota was to be raised to $250,000,000. In two years, that conceivably could mean $500,000,000 if loans were paid up in 12 months. Better take the larger figure—sounds better and will stimulate more American confidence. In this wise, the program was released on an unsuspecting and defenseless press, and public.

It is all over now but the relaxing. When the bill reached Congress this week, it said soberly and more modestly what the project was. So much energy wasted, and in all this heat. . . .

Saville R. Davis

Teachers Accepting Pay Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Confidence that sufficient funds would be had through acceptance by public school teachers of salary cuts to continue the kindergartens here without impairment of their services was voiced today by Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, following a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday.

Dr. Campbell said that most of the 40,000 teachers and supervisors in New York City would accept voluntary salary cuts ranging from 2½ to 15 per cent and that officials of the school system were proceeding with their fall organization program on the theory that $4,000,000 in teacher salary reductions would be volunteered—enough to keep the kindergartens going and to insure that no teacher would lose his or her job.

More than 50 unsolicited letters have been received from school teachers now on vacation, all voicing their willingness to take the pay cut, Dr. Campbell said.

The Board at its meeting yesterday, approved items aggregating $5,000,000 for school building and equipment, among which was the award of contracts for the general construction and equipment of the William Howard Taft High School in the Bronx at a cost of $2,701,240 and plans for the construction of the Midwood High School in Brooklyn, estimated to cost $1,534,000.

U. S. Is Urged To Quell WPA In Minneapolis

Situation out of hand there, Mayor says, despite President's disapproval of strike.

In contrast with a back-to-work trend in numerous localities stimulated by President Roosevelt's ban on WPA strikes, trouble flashed up again in Minneapolis and other places. Renewed rioting which claimed a second fatality led Mayor George E. Leach to declare the city unable to protect WPA workers, and to wire Attorney General Frank W. Murphy urging Federal intervention to restore law and order. WPA projects with few exceptions were ordered shut down.

At Washington some members of Congress favoring restoration of the "prevailing wage" reported that the strikes were operating against their chance of getting this through.

The American Federation of Labor and the United States Conference of Mayors brought increased pressure on the Administration to ease the new Relief Act's regulations, but there was no sign of yielding, although an A. F. of L. delegation said it had received assurances from President Roosevelt that he would "explore" the possibilities of its suggestions.

Strikers dismissed because of staying away from work longer than the time limit of five days were estimated by press sources to total 20,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15 (AP)—Following last night's riot here between WPA strikers and police, Mayor George E. Leach, telegraphing Attorney General Murphy today, declared that "certain labor elements . . . have openly revolted against the Federal Government in its WPA Administration" and "nothing short of Federal intervention can restore law and order. . . ."

Saying civil authorities have done and "will do everything to keep and maintain order," the Mayor asked the "co-operation of the Government as we would of any other employer in a labor dispute."

Meantime, another telegram was sent to Mr. Murphy by a group of labor leaders representing the Building Trades Council, who demanded to know whether the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its inquiry here was "involved in a conspiracy of falsification and intimidation against the striking WPA workers and the Minneapolis labor movement as a whole to deprive it of constitutional rights to organize, strike and picket."

The labor group asserted that unless its demands were "sustained" (closure of all projects), "we are compelled to conclude that the FBI are conducting strikebreaking activities. . . ."

WPA operations were shut down in strike-scarred Minneapolis today after a battle between police and demonstrators last night in which one man was slain and 17 persons gassed or injured.

Blazing riot guns and clouds of tear gas sent several hundred WPA strikers and 2,000 or more onlookers scurrying for cover as police threw a protective cordon about 115 women sewing project workers when they left their quarters at 7 p. m., and were followed by a menacing mob.

Shouts and screams of the pickets, the reports of guns and showers of rocks made bedlam in the downtown district along Second Street North, where the sewing quarters are located in a three-story brick building. Riot guns barked from armored police cars and gunfire spattered down from a near-by building top, where a yelling, rock-throwing group of men stood.

The fatality yesterday was the second this week in a series of riots centering at the sewing project, which has operated in defiance of the strikers, who are protesting lengthening of their work month by Congress without an accompanying pay raise.

Mayor Leach, in a radio announcement, disclaimed further responsibility for protecting the workers, saying it was a Federal problem. Linus Glotzbach, State WPA Administrator, followed with an announcement that all projects here, with a few exceptions, would not reopen Monday.

WPA Pickets Guilty

MOORHEAD, Minn., July 15 (AP)—A flying squad of WPA pickets, seeking to stop work on projects in this area, found itself under arrest Friday on charges of unlawful assembly.

Nine pleaded guilty and received suspended sentences of 90 days in jail or fines of $90 and costs, while the other 10 pleaded innocent and were remanded to jail in lieu of bail for trial July 24.

A. F. of L. presents peace plan: Page 5.

The Week in Focus: Chamberlain Firm on Danzig as Roosevelt Grapples Isolationists

Senate Committee Shelves Revision of Neutrality Act

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Britain incisively warned Germany not to use force in Danzig, while the United States Senate through its Foreign Relations Committee reflected uncertainty in a 12-11 vote for shelving neutrality debate until next session.

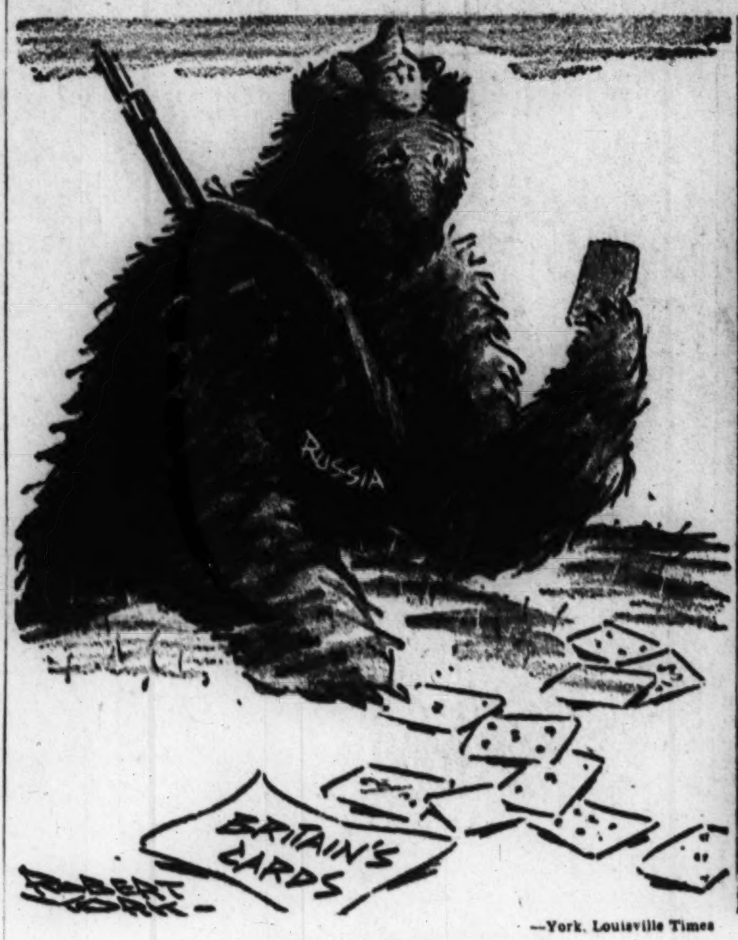
President Roosevelt is among those who believe that any uncertainty as to where America stands is dangerous at this moment of world history. For months America has been trying to decide how to keep war from coming, and how to keep out of war. In this week of transition, while Europe outwardly is quiet but inwardly jockeys for position, America finds itself still undecided.

Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull decided long ago, at least on the broad essentials. They both have repeatedly shown by word and action that they beleve the way to keep America out of war is to keep war from coming. And they are committed to the policy of making potential aggressors think twice before risking America's might on the other side.

It is the old story of a positive Executive leadership in American foreign policy, with the edge taken off by powerful blows from those who believe America should stay at home and mind its own business. Woodrow Wilson walks in memory.

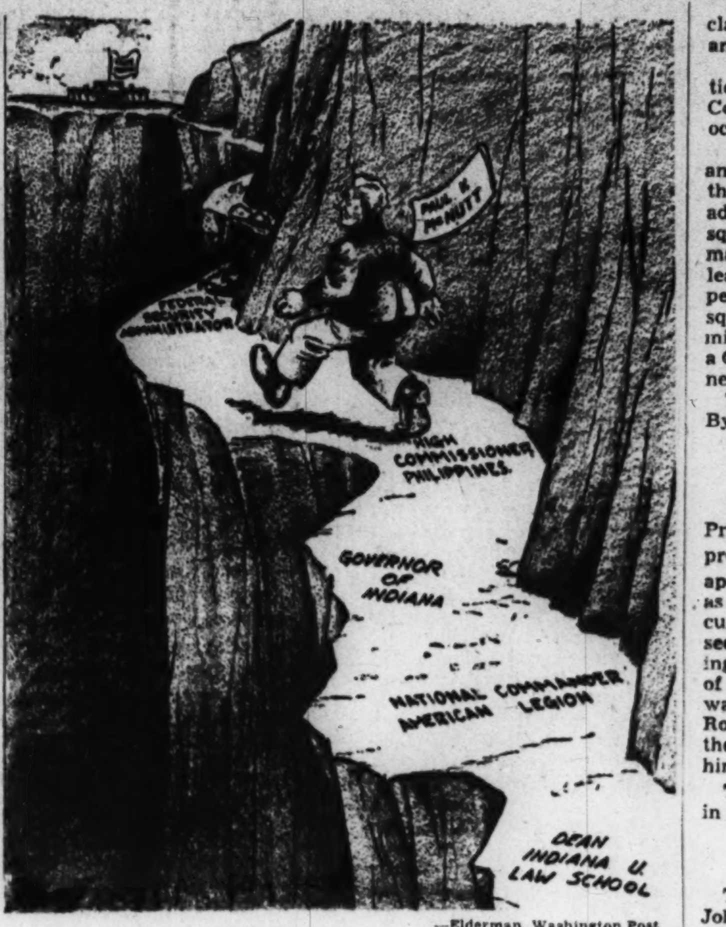
Mr. Roosevelt has no intention of hauling down his flag. In the months ahead when Reichsführer Hitler and his allies will be deciding what to do about Danzig, the Polish Corridor, British and French colonies, and possibly more ambitious objectives, Mr. Roosevelt wants to have his hands freed from restrictions imposed by the existing Neutrality Act.

That Act dates from 1937. It requires the President to impose an embargo on arms, ammunition, and implements of war to all nations he has decided are at war. This means America could not ship military supplies to Britain and France should they be attacked.



—York, Louisville Times

Looking for the Joker


PAUL V. McNUTT
FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR
HIGH COMMISSIONER PHILIPPINES
GOVERNOR OF INDIANA
NATIONAL COMMANDER AMERICAN LEGION
DEAN INDIANA U. LAW SCHOOL

—Elderman, Washington Post

There's a Long, Long Trail A-Winding—

'For the Cause of Peace'

In a crisp, concise message to Congress Friday, the President requested a reversal of the Senate Committee's decision. Neutrality legislation should be enacted at this session, he wrote, "for the cause of peace and in the interest of American neutrality and security."

Accompanying the Presidential message was a statement by Secretary Hull, entitled "Peace and Neutrality."

In brief, the Administration wants the present mandatory arms embargo lifted and replaced by a more flexible control of war exports. Only those nations which could pay for American goods would be able to buy. American ships and nationals would be kept out of combat zones.

Thus the Administration hopes to preserve neutrality while in practice favoring Britain and France, who have a better likelihood than their potential opponents of being able to control the seas an dto pay cash.

Umbrella-Rattling

Prime Minister Chamberlain's famous umbrella sounded remarkably like a rattling saber, except that the warning was against aggression in Danzig instead of threatening aggression as saber-rattling does.

There had been doubt about what Britain would do in Danzig, a city 96 per cent German in population. Germany's National Socialist leaders want Danzig. Poland refuses to yield Danzig outright, but might be prevailed upon to accept some adjustment partially meeting German requests. The question is whether the German dictatorship could or would accept less than a "total solution," meaning something like what happened in Czechoslovakia.

Danzig bears a striking similarity to the Sudetenland in this: Without Sudetenland Czechoslovakia could not live economically or politically; without Danzig Poland might argue that it could not live economically or politically. Danzig commands the mouth of the Vistula and Poland's only outlet to the sea. Danzig, if made into a German naval and air base, would dominate Poland.

Mr. Chamberlain hinted at all this in his remarkably outspoken statement July 10. He finds the present situation in Danzig capable of improvement, but finds no oppression of Germans.

Reports have been persistent that Germany is secretly arming Danzig, even with artillery. Mr. Chamberlain referred to "surreptitious methods" to present "Poland and other powers with a 'fait accompli'." Should the Poles resist, and they say they would, Mr. Chamberlain for the first time linked Danzig directly with Britain's guarantee to help Poland defend its independence.

Britain Arms Allies

Rumania receives British credits of £5,500,000, and Greece £2,040,000 as Britain acts to strengthen her new wards in Central Europe and the Balkans.

A mass flight of British bombers, variously estimated up to 200, flew far over France in an exhibition of determination to match words with power in Europe.

France meanwhile celebrated Bastille Day, July 14, under circumstances when "liberty, equality, and fraternity" are under attack along with all the ideals of the liberal movement that produced modern France a century and a half ago.

France is blaming Russia for the failure of British and French efforts to draw the Soviet Bear into the nonaggression bloc.

Door of Zion Closed

Jewish immigration into Palestine ends for six months as Britain disciplines those who smuggle refugees into Zion. Illegal entrants have been subtracted from the 75,000 total promised admission in the next five years. Resumption of the schedule six months from now depends on law observance in the meantime, declared Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald.

France also disciplined an unruly colonial ward by suspending the Constitution of the Republic of Syria, governed by France under League of Nations mandate. A Council of Directors will rule the mandated territory under guidance of High Commissioner Gabriel Puaux.

Flags Over Antarctica

A map of Antarctica seems on casual examination to be all staked out. Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Britain, the United States and Germany claim most of the known coast and inland to the South Pole.

Yet a claim based on exploration does not give final title. Colonization, or at least effective occupancy, is required.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and Lincoln Ellsworth have flown their way to impressive claims, adding some half a million square miles to the public domain. Now Congress, spurred at least in part by the German expedition which took over 135,000 square miles April 1, has commissioned Admiral Byrd to lead a Government expedition, sailing next October.

Three ships will go, Admiral Byrd's Bear of Oakland now being refitted at Boston, the Coast Guard ice-breaker Northland, and the Government supply ship North Star, now in Alaska.

Admiral Byrd says three bases may be set up for five-year occupancy, in relays. A new "snow-cruiser" is going along, with army tanks stripped of their guns and armor plate.

In the Pacific, President Roosevelt decided that interests of "national defense require establishment of naval aviation bases" on Palmyra, Johnston, and Midway Islands. The controversial Guam is not included. Japan has protested proposals to arm Guam.

McNutt and the Presidency

Washington wondered while President Roosevelt lectured the press for reading 1940 into his appointment of Paul V. McNutt as head of the new Federal Security Agency. Mr. McNutt seems to have held unwaveringly since boyhood to his goal of the Presidency. Washington wants to know whether Mr. Roosevelt is grooming him for the job, or has politely removed him from the running.

There was significant testiness in Mr. Roosevelt's relations with the press, not only over McNutt but over a United Press dispatch concerning differences said to exist between Roosevelt and Hull on neutrality.

Observers found it hard to divorce from politics the appointment of a professed presidential aspirant to one of the most influential posts in the New Deal. The President, whether he intends to run for a third term or not, at least has most people guessing. Mr. McNutt is not expected to abandon a lifelong ambition, and he does mean 1940.

No Strike Against U. S. A.

The WPA strikers ate what John Steinbeck might call "grapes of wrath" when Attorney General Murphy and Mr. Roosevelt agreed "you cannot strike against the United States."

Layoffs of those who had remained away from the relief jobs more than five days continued. The American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party opposed the policy of holding WPA workers to less than a prevailing wage, but there it is until and unless Congress can be prevailed on to change the law.

Wimbledon Sweep

Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Alice Marble of California led an American sweep at Wimbledon that becomes more impressive in brief retrospect.

Miss Marble's thoroughgoing ease on the courts at Longwood set her apart three years ago, and with ups and downs since then she emerges as the only woman so far to hold three American and three all-England titles at the same time. Her score against Kay Stammers of England was 6—2, 6—0.

Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., bowed to Riggs in the finals, 2—6, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2. Then Cooke won with Riggs in the men's doubles, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 9—7. It was Marble and Riggs in the mixed doubles, 9—7, 6—1. Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., won with Miss Marble in the women's doubles, 6—1, 6—0.

Radio Code

The National Association of Broadcasters adopted at Atlantic City a code banning programs that incite terror in children, and advertising that encourages dangerous social activities. "Hard liquor" advertising is out.

Washington Record

Washington, July 15

President:

Directed Admiral Byrd to leave this fall for Antarctic to substantiate American claims to territory within sphere of influence of Monroe Doctrine.

Appointed: Paul V. McNutt as Federal Security Administrator; Lauchlin Currie, William H. McReynolds and James H. Rowe as executive assistants to the President.

Charles Alvin Jones of Pennsylvania to be a judge of the third United States Circuit Court of Appeals; Ewin Lamar Davis of Tennessee for a reappointment to the Federal Trade Commission for a seven-year term, ending Sept. 26, 1946; Charles W. Eliot of Massachusetts to be Director of the National Resources Planning Board; A. Delano of New York and Charles E. Merriam of Illinois as members of the National Resources Planning Board.

Sent message to Congress asking for neutrality legislation and repeal of the existing provisional arms embargo at this session.

Senate:

Passed bill amending the Social Security Act; confirmed appointment of Paul V. McNutt as Federal Security Administrator.

House:

Completed Congressional action on two bills relating to war veterans' compensation; adopted measure for establishment of a Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, N. Y.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

		E	G	Y	P	T	I	A	N	S		
	F	L	O	U	R	▨	F	L	O	T	S	
C	I	▨	B	R	O	W	▨	P	O	R	E	S
H	U	R	▨	T	O	O	L	▨	N	O	A	H
A	M	O	S	▨	F	O	A	L	▨	P	R	E
M	E	S	T	A	▨	D	E	E	R	▨	S	P
P	▨	S	A	P	H	▨	L	E	A	L	▨	H
L	P	▨	R	O	O	T	▨	K	N	I	F	E
A	A	R	▨	D	O	E	G	▨	D	O	O	R
I	R	I	S	▨	D	R	O	P	▨	N	O	D
N	I	G	H	T	▨	N	A	I	L	▨	D	S
	S	H	O	A	T	▨	L	E	E	D	S	
		T	E	N	N	E	S	S	E	E		

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Test of Provincial Rights In Canadian Gasoline Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The question of whether British Columbia has the right to cut the price of gasoline—a right sharply contested by the petroleum companies—has been referred to the Dominion Supreme Court for decision.

This announcement, made recently by large American and Canadian oil companies who would be affected by the move, is the latest development in long litigation which has marked the struggle between the oil companies and the Government over the issue.

The Government first announced in November, 1937, that the price of gasoline was "exorbitant and should be drastically reduced." This announcement, following a three-year investigation into gasoline-fuel costs in the Province, was the signal for loud protests of British Columbia oil companies, operating in imported American oil. American oil companies themselves declared that they were actually losing money on their British Columbia operations, and any further cut in prices would seriously jeopardize their interests there.

Injunction Obtained

But before the Government could put into operation its price-cutting legislation, the oil companies obtained a Supreme Court injunction in November, 1938. The Court upheld the arguments of counsel for the oil companies that price-fixing of this kind was an interference with trade and commerce and therefore outside the jurisdiction of a province. Gasoline, it was held, was an imported product.

The Provincial Government then appealed the decision of the Supreme Court to the British Columbia Court of Appeals, which reversed the Supreme Court's decision and ruled that the Provincial Legislature was within its powers in attempting to set the price of gasoline. The Appeal Court ruled that since crude oil is imported into British Columbia and refined within the Province, the gasoline actually is made in the Province and is therefore subject to regulation.

Quotes Marketing Act

Ruling the Coal and Petroleum Products Control Act intra vires the Legislature, the Appeal Court used a recent decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council on another piece of British Columbia legislation, the Natural Products Marketing Act. This was a measure which empowered elective boards to control the price of foodstuffs and other commodities, and was also fought step by step through all the courts in the land, until the Privy Council ruled it valid.

Whether the Government can cut prices this year depends on several factors. Counsel for the oil companies have already intimated they will take the main case to the higher courts, either the Supreme Court of Canada or direct to the Privy Council. And if the Government tries to enforce a new price order before a Privy Council decision is obtained they probably will go to the Supreme Court of Canada for an injunction to halt its effect.

The original price-cutting order, which made a slash of three cents a gallon in the basic price of gasoline and greater reductions for some underlying parts of the Province, was rescinded by the Government while the litigation was in process. This was done to enable the courts to decide on the main basis of whether the Legislature should have general price-fixing rights. Thus a new price order is necessary before the immediate issue is forced.

When the Government decides to go ahead with a new cut it is quite possible the motoring public will only get partial benefits. The Government is short of money for road-building and probably will consider raising the gasoline tax, now seven cents a gallon, by an amount equal to some or all of the reduction in prices. While this would mean motorists would pay about the same rate for gasoline the Government would get more and the oil companies less from the product and a permanent annual road-building fund would be established. At the present time the gasoline tax revenue is, not especially earmarked for roads although the Treasury claims it is more than eaten up by debt charges on road bonds and maintenance of the existing highways.

While the reductions in price ordered here would only reduce the companies' income by some $2,000,000 a year, it is pointed out that the success of such a move in British Columbia might be imitated in other provinces. If British Columbia establishes in the courts its right to fix prices other provinces will be able to do so, possibly with a large effect on the oil industry throughout the country.

Meanwhile the British Columbia Government announces that it will start boring immediately in the Peace River area, where geologists consider the prospect promising. The entire area has been placed under reserve so that if oil is found it will belong to the people. The cost of distribution in competition with American oil is a problem yet to be worked out.

N. J. Relief Bill Hits Snag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J. July 14—Hopelessly divided over the manner in which to finance the States 1930 relief bill of $20,000,000, the New Jersey Legislature adjourned last midnight until Aug. 5.

The law-making body had been in session since July 11 with leaders aiming for adjournment until after the November election and with House Republicans insisting on diversion of $14,800,000 from the State Highway Fund and refusing to go along on a $20,000,000 bond issue. Meanwhile the Senate was just as insistent that $3,000,000 was sufficient to divert from the Fund.

Only $5,000,000 of the $13,000,000 program voted by the House several weeks ago has been adopted by the Senate. Legislators took the position as they left the Capitol that Gov. A. Harry Moore is empowered to divert $2,000,000 a month if the pinch comes.

A special committee drafting a bill to regulate horse racing and gambling will meet July 19 to complete its task. Copies of the measure will be distributed to all legislators with a view to obtaining action at the August meeting. A four-man bi-partisan board of control has been decided by the committee as the best manner of regulation, each member to receive $7,500 a year.

The decision means a victory for Governor Moore and Senate Republicans aligned with Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City. House Republicans held out for a five-man board of three Republicans and two Democrats.

FCC Tests Radio Policy Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—The broad issues of whether the Federal Communications Commission has the right to set standards of international responsibility on programs radiocast to foreign countries entered upon its most important test short of final determination in the courts yesterday.

The Commission, opening public hearings on the subject, suspended its controversial rule requiring that international broadcasts shall "render only . . . a service . . . which will reflect the culture of this country and which will promote international good-will," for the duration of the hearing, and until the Commission reaffirms, changes or terminates that ruling.

Acting Chairman Thad H. Brown categorically stated as the hearings opened that "it cannot be emphasized too strongly that the Commission has no desire, purpose or intention of setting itself up as a board of censorship, and that it does not and will not exercise any such jurisdiction." Moreover, it will not examine any radio programs in advance of presentation. Any action will be of a judicial type, exercised in retrospect.

However, Mr. Brown also defended the intent of the ruling, and it was clear that the Commission does not propose to evade the main issue of whether free speech in the peculiar category of international radiocasting includes the right to say things provocative of international ill-will on an important scale.

Debate and testimony from a number of groups including the various broadcasting interests themselves, the National Committee on Education by Radio and the International Catholic Truth Society, promised a clarification of the issue before the hearing is over. A move was also expected to modify the wording of the controversial commission order, into a form calculated to avoid the extremes of alarm at possible censorship and concern lest private interests be left wholly to determine what is free speech over the semi-monopoly of available wavelengths, and what is not free speech.

Mr. Brown pointed out that the Communications Act of 1934 as amended requires that licenses be issued by the Commission to serve "the public interest, convenience and necessity." And yet by international agreement, the United States intends to direct the service of the international stations with their few available frequencies to foreign countries rather than the United States.

Thus the American public won't hear these programs, and yet the law requires that the interest of the American public shall be the standard in issuing licenses. The Commission therefore was forced to consider, said Mr. Brown, what sort of program, directed abroad, would be in the interest of the American people who are not directly addressed. And the Commission concluded that programs "reflecting the culture of the United States" and "promoting international good will, understanding and co-operation" would perform that function. Accordingly, the order had been issued.

The World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, one of the first to testify, pointed out to the Commission that its charter was even more strict than the Commission's ruling, in setting a standard of constructive programs. An extract from the charter was introduced as follows, requiring its station W1XAL "to foster, cultivate and encourage the spirit of international understanding, and to promote the enlightenment of individuals throughout the world." Also "to develop, produce and broadcast programs of a cultural, educational, artistic and spiritual nature, and to arrange for the interchange of constructive radio programs throughout the world."

The Foundation, therefore, is not directly affected by the ruling, it was said, but would be glad to see a modification of the wording which might serve to bring the various points of view into something approaching common agreement. The Foundation's president, Walter S. Lemmon, was prepared to suggest that the rule should read: "A licensee of an international broadcast station shall render an international broadcast service. The operation of these stations shall contribute to the promotion of international good-will, understanding and co-operation."

Tientsin Conference Opens In Anti-British Atmosphere

TOKYO, July 15 (AP)—The conference to negotiate the British-Japanese dispute at the North China port of Tientsin opened here today against a background of anti-British sentiment fanned by patriotic societies.

Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, conferred for three hours in their first meeting.

The conference opened less than 24 hours after a demonstration in which a throng of Japanese, mostly members of patriotic societies, marched upon the British Embassy and attempted to rush the gates.

SHANGHAI, July 15 (AP)—Unidentified persons yesterday hurled two hand grenades into the British Consulate at Tsingtao, where increasingly violent anti-British demonstrations began three weeks ago.

The British Embassy here reported that windows were shattered and other minor damage was inflicted, but that no one was injured in the attack, the third within a week on the consulate building in the Japanese-held Shantung Province port.

The consulate, which British officials said had been under a virtual state of siege since July 3, was stoned July 10 and 12.

Economics Placed In Brief Form

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—In an attempt to increase the number of "economic literates" the Public Affairs Committee has written and marketed 1,750,000 10-cent pamphlets in the past three years, according to its latest report issued from its headquarters in Rockefeller Plaza.

The committee's aim is to make available in brief and cheap form the results of research on economic and social problems to aid in the understanding and development of American policy.

The pamphlets have met with wide popular response. They are on sale in more than 200 book shops and department stores and are being used in many schools and colleges.

The July pamphlet is "What Makes Crime" by Winthrop D. Lane. There will follow "Security or the Dole," Maxwell S. Stewart; "Jobs for Older Workers," Miss Beulah Amidon; "Debts and Recovery," Maxwell S. Stewart; and "Money," by Harry Gideonse.

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Kansas City Bureau Wars On $2,000,000,000 Rackets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Rackets large and small that fleece the American public of about $2,000,000,000 a year are under attack of the Kansas City Better Business Bureau, at a moment when this City also focuses national attention on its cleanup of City and State politics.

George M. Husser, Manager of the Bureau, reports encouraging national response to his pamphlet, "Rackets That Get Your Money." Many letters have been received, from housewives as well as businessmen. Bound in paper and priced at 25 cents, the pamphlet is an eye-opener designed to protect everyday people from cheats in modern streamlined disguises. The pamphlet has gone through several printings since publication.

Frauds Exposed

Frauds are exposed, from bogus securities to deceptive sales made by small boys at the door, while legitimate business right down to doorstep proportions is carefully distinguished from its counterfeits. Rackets that are "within the law" draw Mr. Husser's major broadsides, since these are the most difficult for an average person to detect.

The lure of quick and easy profit underlies most rackets described by Mr. Husser from long experience in promoting better business methods. Files of Better Business Bureaus have been drawn on for letters sent to prospective victims. These letters and case studies in attractive-looking propositions explain the Bureau's slogans:

"Read Before You Sign!"

"Before You Invest — Investigate!"

Prisoners in Spain

Letters from those who profess to be prisoners in Spain and offer handsome rewards in exchange for the small sum needed to obtain their freedom; flattering publicity offered to business executives in return for buying several hundred numbers of some insubstantial magazine; the pulling of heartstrings by unscrupulous methods—these are among devices laid bare by the pamphlet.

Many rackets are so subtlle that almost anyone might be surprised to find, on reading this pamphlet, that he is an unwitting victim. The national average of tribute paid in fraud each year runs to about $70 a family, according to Mr. Husser.

Business Vultures

"Unless the buyer is an expert and can determine for himself the value of a motor car, jewelry, furs, household goods, and the like, he should buy used goods only from reputable dealers," Mr. Husser writes. "Business vultures prey upon almost every type of business. They will obtain a worthless patent, sell you a phony divorce, keep money collected from your delinquent accounts, or pocket the old coins you send for appraisal."

The pamphlet is interesting reading, aside from its utility. Without documentation, it would be hard to believe so many confidence games flourish, in such apparently innocent guises.

Population Rise Proposed By Alien Inflow in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — The problem of underpopulation in Australia has caused the Federal Government to introduce legislation to regulate the inflow and registration of aliens.

The proposed bill, as explained by the Minister of Interior, John A. Perkins, would maintain an effective and continuous registration of aliens in the Commonwealth, avoid a hasty and expensive improvisation of machinery for this purpose in the event of war, and ensure a proper consideration of industrial and settlement problems arising out of the influx of migrants.

The Commonwealth electoral machinery would be used for the purpose of keeping an index of registered aliens in each State on the same lines as now kept in respect of electorates.

Every alien, excepting consular officials, their families and staffs, and excepting those not remaining in the Commonwealth for more than 60 consecutive days, would be required to apply for registration, to make known any change of address or name, and to apply for transfer of registration if he moves to another electoral subdivision.

The penalty for failure to register would be a fine of £50 or four months' imprisonment. The exemption of aliens not remaining in the Commonwealth for more than 60 days would not apply in time of war.

Aliens' Education

At a second reading, in the House of Representatives it was contended that the period of five years' probation before an alien may become naturalized should be shortened. It was also contended that the Commonwealth should assume some responsibility for the education of aliens.

Meanwhile the Sydney Trades and Labor Council has resolved to permit alien refugees to join trade unions on equal terms with the native-born. This attitude is in contrast with that adopted by certain associations of professional men.

The New South Wales Cabinet has decided to permit foreign doctors to practice in country centers, provided that their qualifications satisfied the Medical Board. Twenty-one foreign doctors were at that time seeking appointments in New South Wales.

Former Minister of the Interior John McEwen, during the debate on the registration bill, pointed out that fewer aliens are now coming to Australia than in the 1920's. The cessation of migration from Britain in the depression years has given a wrong perspective. The number of Southern Europeans to enter Australia last year was 4,640. Australia's population is still less than 7,000,000. One school of economists contends that Australia will not be using all its economic resources until the population has risen to between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000.

Unless the present birthrate is increased, Mr. McEwen said, Australia's population will never exceed 7,750,000. Unless migration alters the prospect, the population, on present indications, will decline after 1955.

In its report to the House of Commons last year, the Overseas Settlement Board advised against "exporting" many more British settlers.

Of All Things . . . !

'Young Faithful'

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, Wyo. (AP)—Old Faithful's a youthful fountain, after all, it seems.

"This world-famed geyser has been spouting approximately 200 and not 10,000 years as we had supposed," C. Max Bauer, park naturalist, said recently, after a study of the Old Faithful cone.

Before that, he said, the geyser probably was a hot pool or a fountain type geyser.

Old Faithful still draws the crowds when, at 66-minute intervals, it spouts 10,000 odd gallons of water 150 feet in the air.

Movable Boundary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Two South Carolina Counties, Beaufort and Jasper, which have been disputing over the location of a road that traverses the boundary line between them are going to have their argument settled by no less an arbiter than the General Assembly.

An act approved during the closing hours of the Legislature and signed by Gov. Burnett R. Maybank provides that a stretch of road approximately four miles long will be transferred from Jasper County to Beaufort County, the procedure being simply to move the boundary line from one side of the road to the other.

In Their Own Coin

DUBLIN, Va.—With a twinkle in his eye, Dick Crockett handed a $50 Confederate bank note to a tourist camp operator and asked for change.

Without a word, the proprietor calmly took a roll of bills from his pocket and peeled off two twenties and a ten—in Confederate money.

Ice Water

CHICAGO (AP)—Ice water is not harmful, as many persons believe, the Journal of the American Medical Association reports.

"There is no reliable evidence that 'ice water' (water from 37 to 50 degrees F.) causes chronic injury to the alimentary tract," it reported.

"Taken in large quantities with a meal, it probably, through coolness, slows down gastric digestion for a few minutes. But this is probably of little significance."

Gate Crasher Pays

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP)—Nearly a month after the Fraternal Order of Police Picnic on June 14, Policeman Edward Kelker, the President, got an unsigned letter with a dollar bill inside.

The letter read:

"Enclosed is $1 from a gate crasher. Enjoyed your picnic very much and did not have the price of a ticket at the time so am enclosing same. Thanks."

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Gabriel Moulin

They Liked Both Fairs

Here are the four winners—with the company officials—of the International Business Machines Corporation's competition who saw both the New York and San Francisco World Fairs. Pictured left to right at the I. B. M. exhibit at the Golden Gate Exposition, they are: A. M. Goad, Dallas, Texas; W. B. Worthington, Louisville, Ky.; A. M. Roy, San Francisco Manager of the International Business Machines Corporation; R. Rumwell, Manager of the company's exhibit at San Francisco; W. E. Camp, Philadelphia, and C. C. Monroe, New York.

Salesmen See the Fairs, 'Sold' on Both

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif.—The West likes to hear about the New York World's Fair, but what Westerners like to hear above all else these days is a complimentary comparison of its Fair to the gigantic New York Show. Now they've got it in writing.

It happened like this:

When four super-salesmen from the East who had won a trip to the New York Fair as members of the 100 Per Cent Club of the International Business Machines Corp., also won a trip to the Golden Gate International Exposition by writing an essay on their observations at the Flushing Fiesta—they were immediately asked to compare the two Fairs in writing.

Like most successful salesmen, these four gentlemen are diplomats. When pressed by the Exposition and reporters to put in writing their observations and reactions after seeing the West's Fair in comparison with the New York Fair they each expressed their amazement over the setting, landscaping and natural beauty as well as the night lighting of the Golden Gate Fair.

Definitely "on the spot" because of the writing ability that won them the trip West these four salesmen penned the following on the Golden Gate Fair:

A. M. Goad, I. B. M. customers service supervisor of Dallas, Texas, said the "Exposition covers the entire field . . . nothing has been left undone in the buildings . . . the landscaping is perfect. Anyone attending can get a clear, concise picture of the lives, occupations, raw materials, and manufactured products of the peoples and countries of the world."

W. E. Camp, sales representative from Philadelphia, wrote that while "the New York Fair is large spectacular, glamorous, the Golden Gate International Exposition . . . is a gem in a setting of flowers and landscaping beyond description."

Carl C. Monroe—a New Yorker and loyal to the home Fair—declared he is "confident the influence of the Golden Gate Exposition will be felt throughout the world and will contribute a vital part in continuing and maintaining world peace for many years to come."

But W. B. Worthington, I. B. M.'s sales representative from Louisville, Kentucky had his breath taken away by the location and architectural beauty of Treasure Island. He said "The beauty of the Fair is breathtaking, and the insight given by the exhibits into the culture of the Pacific is something that could otherwise be gotten only through years of travel in the countries exhibiting here.

"I had no idea the various people of the Pacific were so different, nor that their countries were so rich in every kind of resource. . . these exhibits will go far in focusing attention to the promise of future developments in the West."

These men and their wives made a five-day stay here, with their headquarters at the International Business Machines Art and Business exhibit at the Hall of Communications.

Gold Mining Town 'Goes High Society'

CENTRAL CITY, Colo., July 15 (AP)—Just a workaday mountain mining camp the other 50 weeks of the year, Central City, with a population of 575, tonight "goes high society" for two weeks.

The thick-stoned opera house that shows hardly a trace of its 61 years will be the focal point, but the reverberations of the eighth annual play festival will be felt almost everywhere in Central City, which is 47 miles from Denver and 8,300 feet high. Streets are crowded, rooms are hard to get.

This year's production is Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Yeoman of the Guard," and the cast includes Charles Kullman, Natalie Hall, Mark Daniels, Hilda Burke and Anna Kaskas, with Frank St. Leger directing.

The festival is fun, but the visitor's first glimpse of Central City may be disappointing. After a swift climb up the steep road scaling Virginia Canon, one mounts a ridge, and there's the little town that gold built.

Its weather-battered buildings sprawl along a gulch or cling to the sides of mountains scarred by mine dumps. Automobiles from many states raise dust on its slanting streets.

Court to Delay Divorce Authorized in California

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Gov. Culbert L. Olson has signed a bill setting up in Los Angeles a "children's court of conciliation" where a mother or father may delay a divorce filing by the other spouse and confer with experts in an attempt at agreement.

Hailed by its author, Superior Judge Ben B. Lindsey, as "the beginning of a constructive revolution in the entire problem of divorce," the bill sets up a new department of the Superior Court and provides for the office of a conciliator and three assistants.

Judge Lindsey said he wrote the measure out of long experience in a Denver, Colo., domestic relations court.

Women's Gains and Freedom Found Correlated in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15—"Business women in a democracy" was adopted as the program subject of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs for the next two years as yesterday it ended its biennial convention here.

The importance of democracy to the preservation and extension of the gains made by women in the past century has been emphasized throughout this convention, rising to its climax in the address of Judge Florence E. Allen of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, when she pointed out that the opportunities of American women were dependent upon the perpetuation of American freedom.

Jobs for Married Women

The convention also gave its attention afresh in its closing hours to the problem of making the employment of married women secure despite recurring efforts to discriminate against them.

Any temporary economic gains that might accrue to those taking jobs away from married women, the delegates repeatedly urged, would be more than offset by the fact that such legislation would provide an entering wedge for the destruction of the rights of all women.

As a move in defense the convention voted to put on the study program of its state federations and local clubs this subject:

"Methods of mobilizing public opinion for the equal rights amendment in our communities in order that the rights of women, married and single, to equal opportunity in gainful occupations shall be safeguarded."

The convention also decided to support state legislative programs in behalf of extension and improvement of the merit system with reference to state employees, endorsed ratification of the child labor amendment, bespoke jury service for women in states which have not made women eligible, and asked for state legislation in conformity to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act.

Bureau Aid Urged

Adequate appropriations for the Women's and Children's Bureau and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor were recommended, as well as for the State Department. The equal rights amendment was approved.

In a close contest, Dr. Minnie L. Maffett of Dallas, Texas, a surgeon, was elected President of the Federation. She had been Second Vice-President. She announced that the importance of outdoor sports and recreation for businesswomen will be one of her major themes, because of her conviction that often these women do not have a sufficient amount of leisure time activity.

The list of officers elected illustrates the diversity of women's interests out of which the Federation achieves unity in behalf of women's progress. The First Vice-President is Mrs. Helen Kidd Thompson of Greenville, Pa., a school administrator; second Vice-President, Miss Celia H. Howard of Chicago, a lawyer; recording secretary, Mrs. Maude E. Empey of San Jose, Calif., a real estate dealer, and treasurer, Miss Isabelle Claridge of Wheeling, W. Va., treasurer of a coal company.

The Federation has no paid executives. The officers earn their livings at their regular jobs while they handle the affairs of an organization of 71,000 women, often at some expense to themselves and frequently at considerable sacrifice.

In recognition of her service the last two years as President, the Federation presented Miss Earlene White of Washington a gift of $120, enclosed in an attractive purse.

Los Angeles was chosen as the 1941 convention city.

Gardeners Told to Save Crop By Use of State Canneries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash. — Processing of fruits and vegetables in four State canneries for Washington's needy has started, reports Olaf L. Olson, director of finance. It is announced that the canneries were established for service—"Use them for the benefit of yourself, your family, your community," says a bulletin published by the department. Plants are established in Kent, Wapato and Wenatchee, and one is taken over in Korkland.

Any needy family or individual, regardless of being on WPA, receiving pensions, or other type of public assistance, may take fresh produce to the plants for canning. The service also is available to P. T. A. groups, schools, and welfare organizations.

Under supervision, products are prepared for canning. The plant takes a third of the prepared product as a toll charge in payment for cans, fuel, and use of the equipment. This toll goes to State institutions. All the rest is put up for the patron, and is stamped with the name of the product, the date, the patron's number and the words "not to be sold."

Mr. Olsen says that no raw produce will be accepted for canning which would result in a quality below the standard grade. A limit on canning is placed at 150 number 2½ cans for each individual member of the family. For example, a family of two could put up as its share 300 cans, a family of four, 600 cans. It is considered desirable for the family to grow its own garden produce, though it is not necessary as far as the use of the plant is concerned. Produce can be obtained by those who do not have gardening facilities by working or harvesting for other growers on a share basis.

The Legislature, in appropriating $60,000 for establishment of the four canneries, advised that the Act be administered so as to "encourage individuals to grow and preserve a greater portion of their own food; afford a means of conserving surplus and unmarketable food products; aid the State and its subdivisions in caring for the indigent poor, and provide food supplies for public institutions."

Youth's Christian Endeavor Urges World Traveling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—More international travel by young people, with the aim of building up understanding between nations as a means to peace, is expected to follow the Christian Endeavor Society convention recently concluded here, thanks to the voting of a resolution passed which endorsed this mode of furthering international friendship.

Extension of the boycott of Japanese silk is also proceeding today under impulsion of a decision of girl delegates from 14 states to abjure Japanese silk stockings. Each agreed to persuade 10 other girls to join.

War Materials Exports

Delegates have taken back to their homes a strong sentiment for prohibiting the export of war materials and munitions to Japan.

The convention's resolution protesting the export of war materials followed an address by Dr. Walter H. Judd, a medical missionary recently returned from China, who told the delegates that the "greatest single contribution the United States can make to the peace of the world is to stop sending munitions and war materials to Japan."

At the same time the society pointed out that its attitude was "one of absolute friendship to the people of Japan, whose Christian leader, Toyohiko Kagawa, is one of the noblest spirits of our time."

Temperance Stand

Christian Endeavor in this convention, as in those of the past, took a firm stand on temperance. Members of the Society throughout the world were pledged to oppose intemperance and traffic in beverage alcohol. As a means of combating the "challenge of repeal," a temperance education program was proposed. The resolution on this subject condemned liquor advertising, and in one of his talks Dr. Poling declared that "the taproom or bar or the liquor-selling night club of 1939 is more demoralizing than the old saloon."

Dr. Poling also denounced use of cigarettes, and tobacco in other forms.

Incorporated in the program for the next two years were support of credit unions, study of the principles of co-operatives, opposition to gambling of all kinds, study of the causes of crime, and adoption of practices to offset these causes.

In sectional conferences the delegates decided that they must strive for unity and co-operation among different denominations represented by Christian Endeavor.

Actors to Stage Play in Court Over Charter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—The American Federation of Actors will go into the courts here on Monday to fight to retain its American Federation of Labor charter, which was canceled by its parent body, the Associated Actors and Artists of America, last night, it was announced here today.

Cancellation of the charter was based on alleged misuse of relief funds and mismanagement of actors' funds and followed a hearing by the Associated Actors and Artists body, which authorized the organization of a new union to be called the American Guild of Variety Artists, with Eddie Cantor as temporary president.

Miss Sophie Tucker President of the Actors Federation, indicated that her organization would ignore the action of the Associated Actors and in this was supported by Ralph Whitehead, Executive Secretary, who said that they would not recognize the decision and would go ahead as though the parent body had not acted. An injunction would be sought, he added, to restrain the Associated Actors from interfering with the conduct of the business of the Actors Federation.

The American Guild of Variety Artists will start an organizing campaign next week, it was announced. For the time being a temporary board will direct its affairs.

Dickinson Issues Warning to Mothers

LANSING, Mich., July 15 (AP)—Tales of what he termed "high life" at the recent National Conference of Governors were related today by Gov. Luren D. Dickinson of Michigan, who said he saw "women drinking on every hand, mothers leading the way for their daughters."

Governor Dickinson, 80-year-old veteran "dry" leader, commented in a formal statement on parties at Albany and Saratoga, N. Y., which marked the entertainment program for the Governors.

Governor Dickinson, who still teaches a Sunday School class at a rural church near his home, said his statement was intended as a warning to mothers and daughters, adding, "there is more danger than in the old saloon days."

Liquor was served in large quantities, the Republican Governor of Michigan said, "at all official dinners" of the conference. He remarked that none was served at a luncheon where the Governors met President Roosevelt.

Air Corps Bill Signed

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt signed legislation July 14 designed to protect military secrets of the Army Air Corps. It permits the Corps to purchase airplane parts and accessories without advertising.

'Legendary' King Was Real, Excavation in Greece Hint

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Spades of the American Archaeological School have caused a turn up of Greek history.

It is claimed here that recent excavations prove that King Erechtheus—third king in the first dynasty established by Cecrops, who has hitherto been considered a legendary figure—did really exist.

The American Archaeological School in digging up an ancient tomb has upset many old ideas about the evolution of art in ancient Athens. The tomb, so far as can yet be ascertained, while not that of King Erechtheus himself, is one belonging to one of the august figures of his royal family.

For nine years, the American School has been digging into the heart of the ancient city of Athena in search of antique treasures. And many have been their discoveries of treasure, but the new discovery is of a kind never dreamed of.

The tomb was dug out at a point lying at the foot of the hillock Areopagus where St. Paul preached to the Athenians. The tomb, cut into the solid rock, has a subterranean entrance. Within it were found a number of Mycenian vases, an ivory box covered with exquisite and delicate sculptures, 12 small pieces of jewelry in gold, numerous buckles, and a vase of archaic bronze.

The American excavators are overjoyed at what they accept as a brilliant reward for the hard work they have been doing in the last ten years. Professor Shear of Princeton, who has been in charge of the excavations, in a statement to the Athenian press, said that he was highly satisfied with the discovery which has come to light so unexpectedly. He felt it was of great importance from an archaeological point of view, as it is the first royal tomb ever discovered in Athens, dating probably from 1350 to 1380 B. C., when King Erechtheus was reigning in the city.

Considerable historic value is attributed to the objects discovered in so far as they refute the theory that Athens was at that time a city lacking both in culture and material wealth. The finds prove that the epoch was one in which the city flourished in an artistic sense.

Scout Moot Opens at Castle In Highlands of Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRIEFF, Scotland, July 15—The third quadrennial World Rover Scout Moot has opened on the estate of Monzie Castle near this Perthshire town.

Some 4,000 Rover Scouts from 32 countries have been converging for a long time toward the site of the Moot. Preparations by the Boy Scouts Association began more than a year ago. Rover Scouts are members of the senior branch of the Scout movement, and are young men above the age of 17. The majority of those present here range from 17 to 25. The Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, has defined Rover Scouting as "a happy, healthy brotherhood of the open air."

The World Moot was instituted by the Chief Scout, to alternate with the World Scout Jamboree, so that every two years there is either a Moot or a Jamboree. Thus far, the Moot has been held in beautiful surroundings, the first one being in Switzerland, the second in Sweden, and now the third in Scotland's Highlands.

The prime object of the Moot is to foster friendship between Rover Scouts all over the world, and to this end British Rovers have been busy furbishing up any foreign language of which they know anything. Interest centers on three Australian Rovers who have sailed from their country in a 50-foot yawl to take part.

On the conclusion of the Moot, the Tenth International Scout Conference is to be held in Edinburgh. This takes place every two years, either after a Rover Moot or a Scout Jamboree. At present, over 100 delegates from 21 countries are expected, though more may turn up at the last minute. The main sessions will deal with "Scouting—A Game for Men," "Scouting as Civic and Humane Service," "Relations Between Scouting and Governments," and "Old Scouts." The Conference has to decide, too, which country shall be host for the Sixth World Scout Jamboree in 1941.

As for Rovers, they are assured of a pleasant time. Campfires, displays, bathing, and hikes over the Scottish countryside will keep them busy. In a number of cases, camp buses will take walkers to their starting point and return them to camp from the finish.

When both Moot and Conference are over, a number of tours to other parts of Scotland have been arranged for Rovers who still have time to spare.

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Greeks Again Call to England For Return of Elgin Marbles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Greece is again feeling strongly that Great Britain should return the Elgin Marbles to their original home. The question was brought to the front by news that the British Museum Trustees are making provisions to have the marbles housed in special galleries.

The Greeks have not given up their hope of one day regaining the marbles. They have claimed them vociferously in the past and will continue to do so hereafter, with the conviction that they have with them the opinion of almost all the civilized world.

The argument advanced by the British Museum to justify their insistence on holding the marbles might, Greece feels, have been acceptable until half a century ago. The marbles were removed from Greece at an epoch when the Greek nation was under the rule of the Turks. It was about 138 years ago that Lord Elgin, British Ambassador in Constantinople, exacted an imperial decree from Sultan Selim III to make archaeological excavations in Greece, to take casts of the Parthenon marbles, and even to have the right of exporting some small marble pieces with sculptures or inscriptions.

Many Valuable Pieces

The digging operations started in 1802 and finished in 1811. The harvest gathered was abundant and highly gratifying, amounting to several hundred valuable pieces. These were carefully set in some 121 big cases and shipped to England in three sailing boats.

The most important of the marbles carried away were those taken from the frontal frieze of the Parthenon representing the birth of Minerva, the quarrel between Neptune and Athena, and the friezes representing the Panathenaic procession, and some other masterpieces of Phidias and other artists.

Before and after the Greek War of Independence, this country has been a field of open and clandestine traffic in antiquities. More than once the envoys of foreign governments have been caught exploiting their position of diplomatic immunity in smuggling out of the country treasures of antique art, which today decorate the galleries of national and private museums in various countries.

Danish Return Cited

The Greeks are certainly grateful that a hand like Lord Elgin's came in to save the marbles from ruin at a time when they were unable to claim their heritage. But now, as an independent nation, the Greeks have developed such fine archaeological institutions and erected such brilliant museums that the argument advanced by the British Museum loses its original force. The Greek view is that the place of the Elgin Marbles is in their original place on the Parthenon.

The Greek press points to the lesson furnished lately by the Government of Denmark in returning to Greece a certain art treasure smuggled out of Greece by clandestine traffickers. Some six years ago a Greek professor was visiting the Royal Museum of Copenhagen when he noticed in one of the galleries a crown in gold which he thought he had seen before at some museum in Greece. A close examination brought him to the conclusion that it was once in the National Museum at Volo.

Upon his return to Greece, the professor reported the fact to the Minister of Public Instruction. The Greek Government delegated a special mission to Copenhagen with documents establishing the identity of the crown smuggled out of Greece. The Government of Denmark welcomed the claim and restored the crown immediately.

Phones Wired for Broadcasts Pushed for British Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The licenses for wired broadcasting, which were extended three years ago for a further period of three years, are due to expire in December, 1939. Maj. G. C. Tryon, the Postmaster General, has stated in Parliament that the position regarding this had changed since then in several very important respects.

Technical research and practical experiments by the Post Office have, Major Tryon said, definitely established the possibility of providing a wire broadcast service of high quality over the telephone wires without interfering with their normal use. Even more important would be its use in view of national defense and national safety. The Government had therefore decided that it should be developed to the maximum possible extent.

There are at present some 200 wired-wireless relay companies in Great Britain serving about 300,000 subscribers. The Post Office proposes to start by installing the system for using the existing telephone system in the big towns, such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and gradually extending it to cover the whole country. Plans are already in hand to link up the system with the Air Raid Precautions and Defense Services. In addition to this the Postmaster General added that although in the event of war, it was intended to continue wireless broadcasting, this would be liable to deterioration or occasional interruption. The wired system would be immune from this.

The Government is, therefore, encouraging the relay companies to extend their systems, and to establish services in new areas as soon as possible. These services might be of great use in wartime to give information to the population, warning them of air raids and so forth. The license fee to subscribers using the telephone system is likely to be as low as one shilling added to the usual fees, and about one shilling per week for the broadcast service. The subscriber would be free to use his ordinary wireless set with an aerial or to switch over to connect with the telephone when desired.

Bonar Law College Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKHAMSTED, England, July 15—Members of both British Houses of Parliament will be brought in as lecturers for the benefit of Americans studying the different aspects of the British Empire at the Ashbridge Bonar Law College which opens a fortnight course in citizenship here today.

The special course at this historic place is intended to give both British and American men and women an opportunity to study the European and world situation, democracy, the British and American Constitutions, Anglo-American relations, national tradition, literature and political thought, and the English countryside.

Ashridge College is a palace, whose foundations date back to the thirteenth century gray monks. Among those who visited the ancient buildings were the Black Prince, chivalrous warrior son of Edward I, who left the monks a princely benefaction.

The end of the monastery came in 1535 when Henry VIII demanded its surrender. There his children lived. Elizabeth, shortly to be Queen of England, fled to Ashridge when under suspicion of treason.

Later the house passed into the hands of famous English families. But in the eighteenth century it fell into decay because its eccentric owner, Francis, Duke of Bridgewater, spent every penny he could lay hands on in building the famous Bridgewater Canal from Warsley to Manchester.

The historic buildings were purchased in the 1920's by the late Mr. Urban Broughton and transferred to trustees as a memorial to his friend, Bonar Law. A modern college was opened here in 1929.

Study Conference Called at The Hague

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—A study conference to be held at The Hague by the International Industrial Relations Institute Aug. 31 to Sept. 2 on "Influence of Government on Standards of Living," is announced by the Associate Director, Miss Mary Van Kleeck. Speakers will include Dr. Van Kleeck, Mary L. Fledderus, of the Russell Sage Foundation; Prof. Dr. J. Tinbergen, of the Central Statistical Bureau of the Netherlands, and Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, of the Engineering School of Columbia University.

The Institute plans calling a World Conference in 1941 in cooperation with other groups for "study and promotion of methods of achieving full utilization of resources, natural and developed, for livelihood and culture throughout the world."

Marshall Watch Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A watch once owned by James Marshall, discoverer of gold in California, and pawned by him for $1.50 has been brought to Sacramento for exhibition during the city's centennial celebration. It is owned by Everett de Lory of Coloma, the town where gold was found by Marshall.

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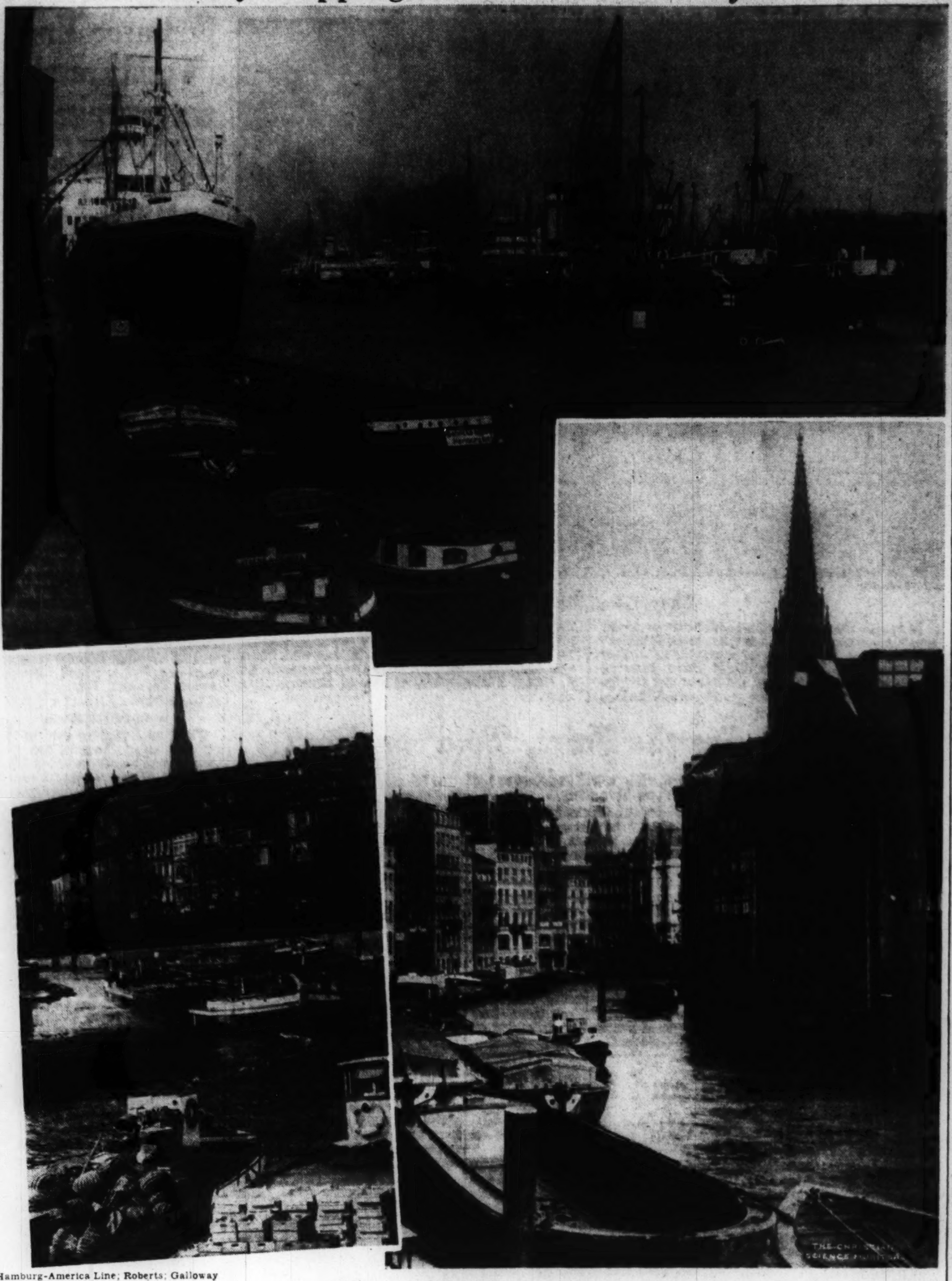

Hamburg-America Line; Roberts; Galloway

Harbor of Hamburg, Germany

Upper: Where vessels of Hamburg-America Line dock. Lower left: Business activity along canal. Lower right: The Old City, and canalside houses.

Statement Issued By U. P. Head On Roosevelt Attack

NEW YORK (AP)—Following President Roosevelt's denunciation of a United Press story, Hugh Baillie, President of the press association, issued this statement July 14:

"President Roosevelt yesterday issued a public statement accusing the United Press of falsification of the facts in connection with a reported difference of opinion between himself and Secretary of State Hull over the language of a possible neutrality message to Congress. The United Press story said that Mr. Hull opposed language that might anger the Rome-Berlin Axis and further antagonize the Senate. The President's statement said it was false that there had been any disagreement on the language and that he and Mr. Hull had not decided up to that time whether to address any message to Congress on neutrality.

"Today Mr. Roosevelt did send a neutrality message to Congress, in the language of a statement from Secretary Hull. The information contained in the United Press story yesterday was obtained from Government officials at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. We regarded those sources as reliable and we regarded the information as news, and still so regard it.

"In the future as in the past and so far as it is humanly within our power to do so the United Press will continue to report the news honestly and objectively as it develops, without distortion or partisan coloring and without bias or favor."

'Wreck of the Old 97' Writer Loses His Suit

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—David Graves George of Richmond, Va., is not the original author of the old song favorite "The Wreck of the Old '97," the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals ruled July 14. The Court disallowed a District Court award to him of $65,295.56 against the Victor Talking Machine Company.

The District Court award was made in September, 1938, on its decision that the Victor Company of Camden, N. J., had made phonograph records of the song without paying royalties to Mr. George.

Today's verdict by the Circuit Court upheld the Victor Company's claim that the song was made up by Mr. George from the songs "Casey Jones" and "The Parted Lovers" and that he was not entitled to royalties for its use.

Port on Elbe Fosters Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG, Germany — This seaport, now celebrating its 750th anniversary, owes its foundation to Emperor Friederich Barbarossa, who at the request of Count Adolf III of Schauenburg presented it with a free Charter in 1189. A Hanseatic port at the mouth of the Elbe, it was allowed a circuit of two miles for City grounds. The purport of the Charter may be gathered from the first clause:

"At the request of our dear and faithful Graf Adolf von Schauenburg, we grant and permit his citizens, who live in Hamburg, the right to travel with their ships, merchandise, and people from the sea to said city back and forth free of all duties and other charges."

Strange to say, however, it was not until 1937, when the National Socialists established Greater Hamburg, that the port actually became part of the City.

Memorandum From Singapore

Letters to the Editor Criticize Excessive Talk of War in Press—Traffic Denser With Increase of Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Singapore

Sometimes we are apt to think that our problems here are peculiar: we have so much to put up with in the matter of our damp heat and sticky climate that is so apt to fray our tempers. But, actually, the very evenness of our climate is one of its advantages. Seldom do we have heat greater than 90 degrees in the shade, and seldom do our nights show a lower temperature than 75. That is, of course, in our cities—not in our hilly regions. If, then, we take the trouble to live moderately we ought to do very well out here.

What are our current problems as seen from our local newspapers and from what it is possible to learn by keeping one's ears open? Let me try and select a few for you.

Purposely I begin with something I heard at a recent Rotary meeting, for the speaker is a well-known Government official, and he told us of a far-away part of the Peninsula that few of us have ever had the chance to visit. His speech was evidently much relished, for it was loudly acclaimed at the time of delivery, and the newspapers gave it much prominence. Visit Trengganu, we were advised, before it is too late. "Go before the radio, electric light, man-power committees, and other distinctive features of our modern civilization, make Trengganu just an ordinary part of the twentieth century Malaya." The women there weave sarongs, and the men go out fishing. The men also take their big sailing vessels round the coasts and sell the produce of their women's handiwork to cities far distant from their homes.

* * *

Trengganu is probably not much concerned about the possibilities of a war: we, in Singapore, seem preoccupied about it, as may be noted in any conversation or realized when any newspaper placard is studied or when any newspaper is read. So much to blame has the press been considered to be, of late, that there have actually been a series of protests in the correspondence columns, accusing the press of stressing the worse rather than the better side of the picture. One well-known local lawyer wrote in his protest the other day that certain newspaper placards had given an entirely false picture of a piece of harmless news. "It would be interesting" said he "to know why peace news is ignored in favor of war news . . . Ever since my return here in January it has been more and more impressed on my mind that very great harm is being done to the prosperity of this place by continual war talk and war news."

On occasion our worries take a comic turn. A Chinese was recently charged in our courts with managing an unlawful society. Lawful or not, the name of the society is certainly descriptive—"The Singapore Various Line Shop Assistants Anti-Enemy Backing-up Society."

Another source of conversation, and something about which we read much in the local press, is traffic. As Singapore becomes more and more of a fortress, as more and more soldiers, and sailors, and flying men, become established in various parts of our small island—so does the density of the traffic in the business part of the city increase, so that in the rush hours you might easily imagine yourself on Michigan Avenue or in any crowded city in North America. In consequence, we have been taking steps to deal with this vast mass of traffic. For one thing, we have abolished the hooting nuisance within the business area. Today it is prohibited to sound a horn, save to avoid an accident, anywhere within a pretty large area. The consequence is that horn sounding—all over the city—has appreciably diminished, and our people generally seem to be growing far more motor-conscious. This is surprising considering that we usually provide no footpaths or pavements, nor do we consider it necessary to provide specially for the pedestrian at all. Yet, he is learning!

* * *

There are other questions—are our bus services adequate? Do those in control realize what is the lot of the workers, or do the 15,000 car owners really rule the roost.

About our Social Services little has so far been done, but something is likely to be done in the near future—for I understand that a real Workers' Union is being founded, and this is likely to have a membership of some 10,000 (to begin with) and this will therefore be quite a powerful body to bargain with. At present our workers do not always get a fair deal because they have poor leaders and therefore no effective bargainers when it comes to a showdown. All this, however, is likely to be changing soon. As it is the Governor himself has been specially instructed by the Colonial Office to see to it that special legislation protecting the workers is brought into force as soon as possible, and it will be a good thing when the workers are much better protected in this fair city than they are at present.

Correspondents in the press claim that some of our clerical classes are being exploited, and other letters indicate that the less vocal portions of our working classes must be receiving treatment which is far worse than anything the clerks know about.

R. S.

Issue of Peace or War Seen in Lap of Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—In the arms embargo of the Neutrality Act is the witches' brew of war, and it is within the province and the authority of Congress to hasten the conflict which many observers see impending, or to repeal this provision of the law and thereby strengthen the hands of sincere peace advocates, in the opinion of Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer, who has just returned from a trip to Great Britain and continental Europe.

Mr. Coudert, while abroad, talked with many British, French, and German leaders, and other men of influence, and ended his journey convinced, the issue of utmost weight in the matter of peace or war lies in the lap of the National Legislature.

"The belief among German leaders," he said, "is that, were the material resources of the United States, quite aside from armed men, open to France and Great Britain, the British and French will be prepared to wage a long war, since these resources would give them a staying power which neither Germany nor Italy possess.

Cardinal Danger

"It is because of this that the action of Congress becomes of prime importance. While I, personally, do not believe that, in the event Germany and Italy started a general war, the Congress would continue any embargo, nevertheless the belief in Germany, based on the recent action of Congress, that the resources of the United States would be closed to France and Great Britain, is a thought of cardinal danger.

"The fact is that our peace people, in insisting that no arms and ammunition go overseas, are aiding Hitler and his satellite in their projects of force and conquest.

"I am convinced that among leaders of the German Army there are influential men opposed to military adventures, the outcome of which would be doubtful. Our proponents of an embargo are weakening these people and strengthening the more fanatical element in Germany, which believes the moment to strike is nigh.

Critical Moment

"This summer will be a critical moment in the affairs of nations. If war can be postponed until October, with the growing preparedness of the French and British, it is possible it may long be postponed and a rearrangement of European affairs become possible.

"This is a chance that must not be neglected, for a general war would reduce resources and happiness of people everywhere, irrespective of the outcome.

"The present situation derives from two opposing views among statesmen of Europe. The German attitude is that they will not permit any interference, by treaty, guarantee or moral assistance, to any neighbor state of the Reich in Eastern Europe.

"German leaders are convinced that portion of Europe is destined to be dominated by Germany and, as one leader put it to me, 'it was necessary to suppress Czechoslovakia as a separate country because German security required it.

"Meddling" Barred

"'I do not say,' he continued, 'that we will dismember Poland, but it is not the business of any other nation to interfere in any way in any of our relations with Poland, or any other neighboring state in Eastern Europe. That portion of the world is our corner and we will not suffer any meddling there."

"This of course is in complete contradiction of any international law and of the rights and independence of nations."

"I am convinced the only thing that can preserve the peace is to increase the strength of France and Great Britain and the understanding in Germany that, when the hour strikes, the French and British will have at their disposal the material resources of the United States and that it will be impossible to destroy them.

"With France and Great Britain united and certain of having at their disposal the material resources of the United States in defense against aggression, the future may well be viewed with optimism, and the American people have nothing to fear from foreign aggression. Should, however, the Prussian idea become triumphant in Europe, this Nation will have constantly to look to its own security and to its armament for national safety."

Difference of Opinion

Mr. Coudert said it was a question of opinion as to how and why Germany had not kept pace with the movement for peace and arbitration of disputes among the nations, some persons holding that the treatment of Germany in the Peace of Versailles was too severe; others that it was too mild.

"The question will doubtless divide historians and philosophers for a long time to come," he continued. "The question today, however, is how to avoid another great war. Should it come, a Carthaginian peace is no longer possible, and 80,000,000 Germans will remain bitter and unconvinced.

"I do not think we should leave any stone unturned in order to maintain physical peace as long as possible."

Mr. Coudert voiced doubt that the Hitler leadership had back of it a thoroughly united country.

"I believe," he said, "that a large elements in Germany are terrorized and do not subscribe to Hitler's extreme policies. I do not believe that war which now seems probable is unavoidable."

Argentina Takes Unusual Step In Pensions for Journalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Pensions for journalists, discussed for years in and out of the Argentine Congress, have finally become law in the Republic. President Ortiz has signed and promulgated the Bill, passed by Chamber and Senate, and extended his congratulations to the official representatives of working newspapermen who worked for its adoption.

The law, as passed, only provides the financial resources for the pensions fund. This fund will be administered by a Government-appointed president and representatives of employers and employed, who must draw up a plan of benefits for congressional approval before July, 1940.

In addition to editorial workers, all managerial and operative employees of newspapers and informative or cultural publications will qualify for pensions. Weekly and monthly productions are included.

The fund will be formed by a 7 per cent deduction from the earnings of employees, who will also contribute one month's salary spread over three years. Employers will pay a similar percentage, plus 10 per cent from the gross value of all official advertising. The Government will donate 5 per cent of the total pay roll of eligible pension employees which is to be deducted from port dues on imported newsprint.

Public Little Interested

Legislators and journalists are convinced that these contributions will provide an adequate pensions fund, though, naturally much will depend on how and when the benefits are determined. The general public has displayed little interest in the measure, regarding the law as an exclusively professional and trade agreement. Publishers are not enthusiastic.

The final debate in the Senate, prior to passage of the law, reflected opposing viewpoints. The majority agreed that the pensions fund would be an encouragement to a body of professional men who were responsible for a high public mission in informing and instructing opinion. Special praise was reserved for the provincial newspaper workers whose pay, it was recalled, was much lower than that in Buenos Aires. Economic security would enhance the dignity of the profession and self-respect of the journalist, it was claimed.

Economic Basis Criticized

The minority opposition group believed that the press had strayed from its true path and lost its right to guide society. One senator alleged that newspapers spread extremist doctrines and that "unless a stop is put to this Argentina will soon be in the same position as Spain"; another that reporters distorted parliamentary and other public speeches. Others attacked the economic basis of the Fund and claimed that newspaper workers were lured by the glamour of obtaining "something for nothing."

The debate established that there was a good deal of privation and penury in the newspaper profession. Senator Eguiguren pointed out that it was exceptional in Buenos Aires for a newspaper reporter to earn 500 pesos ($115) per month, the average being from 150 to 200 pesos. Only editors and departmental executives obtained more than the first figure. In the provinces the average newspaper worker's salary was barely 100 pesos per month. Old age security, it was argued, would be a just recompense for this underpaid but exhaustive work.

Against this contention it was claimed that many of the editorial employees of newspapers were only part-time workers. This is stated particularly to apply to the provinces where there is a close connection between writing for the press and holding public office.

Ryan Re-elected by Union

NEW YORK (AP) —Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.), was re-elected by acclamation to his fourth successive 4-year term July 13—with a salary increase from $15,000 to $20,000 a year.

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British Youths Begin to Learn War

34,000 peacetime conscripts start march—Tact and exemplary action by teachers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 15—Today 34,000 young men of Britain left home to go on an enforced journey.

Their journey has taken them from the freedom natural to a 20-year-old Englishman to the sterner reality of an Army depot.

These young 34,000 are the first peacetime Army conscriptions of modern Britain.

Perhaps it is the fact that these youths are the first to break with a cherished ideal of British democracy, that lies behind the unusual reception which awaited them at the army depots today.

Tactful Training

Treatment of these militiamen has been the subject of special and detailed instructions sent to commanding officers in recent weeks. These instructions demand "tact and understanding" in dealing with the new recruits as if to cover over the grim purpose for which they have been called.

Many of them are already trained as officers, having served in school and college officers' training corps. Others are young businessmen and clerks, and sportsmen, and miners, and laborers, and jobless. But all must go through the same course.

When they arrived at the depots they were met by non-commissioned officers, who took them for a conducted tour of the barracks. After that they were given a three-course meal.

Tonight they can do much as they please. Tomorrow they are definitely in the Army. But they are still to be "taken along quietly" in the words of one sergeant-major to this correspondent. The commanding officer is to give them a little good advice, a man-to-man talk.

The first week is to be spent mainly in getting fitted with uniform and kit, and with a few drills to get the young men accustomed to Army routine.

In no circumstances, the order has gone out, is anyone to be put on fatigue duty before training commences.

Example Must Be Good

"Militiamen," the War Office instruction says, "are at an impressionable age and results will depend very largely on the example set by the Regular Army.

"Instructors must avoid parrot-like repetition and must demonstrate that the instructor of the comic papers and films, who relies on rudeness, bullying, and sarcasm, has no place in the Army today."

And subordinate commanders will be at pains to see that the militiamen are not placed on "charges" for offences resulting from ignorance or minor military irregularities.

No one could claim that the militia are going to be overworked. After the first "easy week" the men have to get to work in earnest, but, all the same, they are to have an average week of only 30-33 hours. War Office instructions add that interest is to be maintained by varying the curriculum and giving only short periods of three-quarters of an hour to each subject.

Militiamen's training is divided into three equal stages. During the first two months, drills and elementary training in rifle, machine gun, and anti-tank gun are to be undertaken.

Battalion Work

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The third stage takes the conscripts into the ranks of the fully-fledged soldiers. Training battalions and companies are to be merged with regular battalions, and for two months the militia will take part in the ordinary activities, maneuvers and parades of the regular army.

These two months over, the militiamen go back home, to pick up their civil life where it was when they left, going back to their old jobs, compulsorily held open for them, starting to pay off again the instalments on their motor bicycles and radios, and continuing the ordinary existence of a young Englishman of 21. No, perhaps not the ordinary existence, for those six months are sure to leave their mark, in outlook and experience.

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Drawn from all grades of society, these new soldiers have conformed to a standard of physical fitness exceeding the most optimistic anticipations of the authorities—a fact which, translated into round figures, means that, of the first 20,000 men called to the colors, 84.5 per cent were classed in Grade I as completely fit. And of the remainder, close upon 9 per cent were registered as being also completely fit, except for minor disabilities that are not considered likely to impede their military training.

Of less than the 7 per cent to be accounted for, more than half are sound enough to be of use for jobs of various kinds in a mechanized army of the modern type.

The young men to whom these calculations relate were not handpicked. They were taken from stock. And an analysis of the examiners' findings disposes of another misconception entertained—namely, that young folk in what are termed the Special Areas have paid heavy physical toll as the result of acute unemployment over a long period of time. Actually, the northern districts which contain many such areas provided more men listed as perfectly fit than did the London region—87 per cent against 82 per cent.

It is regarded as a logical expectation that future groups summoned for service in the militia will provide even more satisfactory returns, for the men dealt with up to the present were born in 1918 and 1919, since when there have been great advances in the working of such social services as feeding in State schools and slum clearances. The National Fitness movement, sponsored by the Government and established to encourage wider interest in physical training and the playing of games, is a development of only the last three years.

Oregon Ruling Intensifies Problem of Picketing Curb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The issue of picketing in industrial disputes, already one of the sharpest problems in American industrial relations, has been intensified by the unanimous decision of the Oregon Circuit Court upholding Oregon's anti-picketing law. This law is the most drastic of its kind to be found in the United States.

While forces hostile to organized labor would like to see the Oregon restrictions on picketing adopted by other States, the trade union movement is battling to wipe the law off the Oregon statute books if possible. The test just decided is the first.

The law, which was passed at the last State election in November, 1938, by a huge majority, prohibits labor unions calling strikes or picketing a place of business unless a "labor dispute exists." To this end the statute defines a labor dispute as a difference existing between an employer and a majority of his employees covering wages, hours, or working conditions, or a combination of those situations.

The law further restricts unions from collecting funds except for lawful purposes, those being to cover the actual costs of maintaining the unions, and as witness of this unions are required to maintain accurate books on all money collected. The books are to be available to any member of the union upon demand.

In issuing its decision in the case the Court ruled, in reply to the statement that the right to picket and boycott is a constitutional right which legislatures cannot take away, "we do not say that picketing and boycotting are no longer necessary or desirable, but we do say that it lies with the Legislature of the people to determine to what extent practices of both employee and employer should be permitted, when those practices partake of the old technique of economic trial by combat.

"The rights now enjoyed by labor have come from the hand of the people, and we cannot say that the hand which gave may not in a measure withdraw. It requires no citation of authority to prove that within the memory of this generation most of the practices of organized labor, now contended for as constitutional right, were unlawful at common law. The common law has gradually changed.

"We think it inconceivable that activities long deemed illegal and only recently approved by the courts at common law, or by statutes altering the common law, should not be declared to be constitutional rights beyond the power of the people to control.

"We conclude that the economic briefs of plaintiffs, both scholarly and persuasive, should be directed at the lawmakers, not at the courts, and that the facts exhibited and judicially known to us fail to establish any new-born constitutional limitation of legislative power over the habitual, concerted activities of labor unions. We must not place a strait jacket on the unknown and changing future.

"We recognize the existence of a conflict of authority as to legislative power to prohibit picketing, although eminent authorities have upheld that power.

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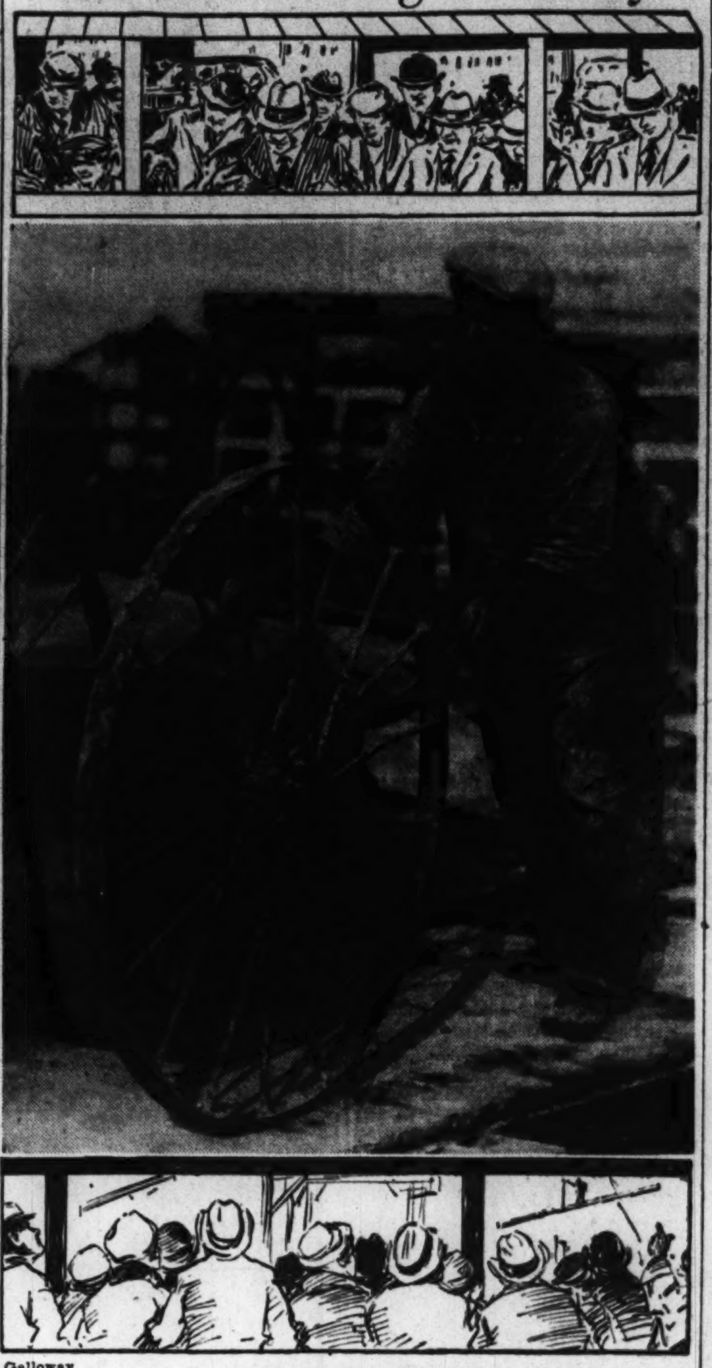

Galloway

He Builds Bridges

Rules of the Road Apply On Every Construction Job

Kibitzer interest in construction work anywhere inspires a kibitzer to tell how engineers go about the task of building a bridge or a skyscraper. A series of articles, of which this is the sixth, will be published at intervals during construction progress for the benefit of those who wish to improve their status as kititzers, "sidewalk superintendents," or according to Webster, "lookers-on," "meddlesome spectators; those who give gratutous advice."

By Kibizter

"I gotta load, Joe, watch out."

It's Tony Farenti speaking, superintendent of a cement barrow, instructing a young recruit in the art and manners of his trade. One of the first lessons in politeness among laborers, is observance of the rule that the man with a load always has the right of way. It's almost a universal custom, applying even to truck drivers and deliverymen, sometimes much to the annoyance of the uninitiated.

Tony and Joe both poured cement for the giant anchorage on the west shore of the East River where a new suspension bridge slowly rose this spring. On the opposite shore a duplicate anchorage was poured, and to these long steel eyebars tied the cables that hang in festoons over the towers and support the roadway of the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge. By their weight and friction these blocks of masonry had to be designed so as to resist all cable pull. Seldom is it possible to fix the anchors for the cables in solid rock. One exception was the anchorage at the Yerba Buena end of the San Francisco Bridge, where the anchorage eyebars and grillage girders were placed in tunnels and concreted to a solid bond with the natural rock.

The exact size of the anchorages, the amount of concrete needed, and other details are computed by theories that have been in use by engineers ever since the Brooklyn Bridge was built, back in the middle of the nineteenth century. All deformations of the trusses and cables which are likely to take place whenever heavy loads are placed on the bridge, must be taken into account. To be doubly safe, the highway live load on the roadway is computed as though each lane were filled to capacity with trains of motor trucks or equivalent loads.

Specifications for a standard highway live load have been drawn up by the American Association of State Highway Officials, and these are widely adopted in the United States. All such computations, Kibitzers are told, are made in the engineering offices at 71 Broadway, the United States Steel Building.

A. F. of L. Urges WPA Lull

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor proposed today, as an immediate solution of strife over new WPA wage rates, that the Administration restore prevailing rates on projects already started or authorized and hold up additional WPA construction until the new Relief Act is changed.

William Green, President of the Federation, disclosed that he and other A. F. of L. leaders had made this suggestion in separate conferences yesterday with President Roosevelt and John M. Carmody, the new Federal Works Administrator.

Neither the President nor the Works Chieftain made any commitment regarding the proposal, he said, but he "rather hoped" the Chief Executive would make a public statement on the matter soon.

Mr. Green contended that Col. F. C. Harrington, the Work Relief Commissioner, could grant the Federation's request under a section of the new Relief Law giving him discretionary authority to suspend so-called security wage rates if, in his judgment, he thought this should be done.

The Commissioner could at least restore prevailing rates on all projects started or authorized before the law was enacted, Mr. Green said.

While the A. F. of L. Committee conferred with the President, a committee from the United States Conference of Mayors drafted what Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City, Conference President, termed "suggestions" to Colonel Harrington for "easing" the restrictions.

They were not made public, but it was disclosed that one was a proposal that persons employed on WPA construction projects not be required to work 130 hours a month. Colonel Harrington told the Mayors he thought this could not be done, under the law.

Some Congress members advocating revision of the wage regulations said continuance of the strike was damaging their chance of getting Congress to approve changes.

Representative Fred Bradley (D) of Pennsylvania, one of these, said he had suggested to labor leaders that they prevail on their workers to refrain from striking and, in the meantime, continue representations to individual Congress members.

Senator Alva B Adams (D) of Colorado, asserted that the Administration had adopted a "sound attitude" toward the WPA walkouts.

Despite the President's statement, G. J. Walters, Pennsylvania head of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Council, said the A. F. of L. would go through with its state-wide strike on WPA projects until Congress rescinded the 130-hour law.

President's Message Backs Hull

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 15—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress transmitting a neutrality statement by Secretary Hull, follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am advised that by a vote of 12 to 11 the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has deferred action on peace and neutrality legislation until the next session of the Congress.

I am appending hereto a statement from the Secretary of State which has my full approval, and which I trust will receive your earnest attention.

It has been abundantly clear to me for some time that for the cause of peace and in the interest of American neutrality and security, it is highly advisable that the Congress at this session should take certain much needed action. In the light of present world conditions, I see no reason to change that opinion.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Hull Message Defines Embargo Stand

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The statement by Secretary Hull transmitted by President Roosevelt to Congress follows in part:

The Congress has pending before it at the present time certain proposals providing for the amendment of the existing so-called neutrality legislation. Some of these proposed changes I regard as necessary to promote the peace and security of the United States.

There is an astonishing amount of confusion and misunderstanding as regards the legislation under consideration, and particularly with regard to the operation of the existing arms embargo.

In substance and in principle both sides of the discussion agree on the following points:

1. Both sides agree that the first concern of the United States must be its own peace and security.
2. Both sides agree that it should be the policy of this Government to avoid being drawn into wars between other nations.
3. Both sides agree that this Nation should at all times avoid entangling alliances or involvements with other nations.
4. Both sides agree that in the event of foreign wars this Nation should maintain a status of strict neutrality, and that around the structure of neutrality we should so shape our policies as to keep this country from being drawn into war.

On the other hand, the following is the chief essential point of disagreement between those who favor the adoption of the recommendations formulated by the Executive Branch of the Government and those who are opposing these recommendations:

The proponents, including the Executive Branch of the Government, at the time when the arms embargo was originally adopted called attention to the fact that its enactment constituted a hazardous departure from the principle of international law which recognizes the right of neutrals to trade with belligerents and of belligerents to trade with neutrals.

They believe that neutrality means impartiality, and in their view an arms embargo is directly opposed to the idea of neutrality.

It is not humanly possible, by enacting an arms embargo, or by refraining from such enactment, to hold the scales exactly even between two belligerents. In either case and due to shifting circumstances one belligerent may find itself in a position of relative advantage or disadvantage. The important difference between the two cases is that when such a condition arises in the absence of an arms embargo on our part, no responsibility attaches to this country, whereas in the presence of an embargo, the responsibility of this country for the creation of the condition is inevitably direct and clear.

There is no theory or practice to be found in international law pertaining to neutrality to the effect that the advantages that any particular belligerent might procure through its geographic location, its superiority on land or at sea, or through other circumstances, should be offset by the establishment by neutral nations of embargoes.

The opposition to the present substitute proposal joins issue on this point, and stands for existing rigid embargo as a permanent part of our neutrality policy. And yet by insisting on an arms embargo in time of war they are, to that extent, for the reasons I have stated, urging not neutrality, but what might well result in actual unneutrality, the serious consequences of which no one can predict.

The legislative proposals which were recommended to the Congress through the communications which I transmitted to Senator Pittman and to Congressman Bloom on May 27 providing for the safeguarding of our nation to the fullest possible extent from incurring the risks of involvement in war contemplate the elimination of the existing arms embargo and are as follows:

(1) To prohibit American ships from entering combat areas;

(2) To restrict travel by American citizens in combat areas;

(3) To require that goods exported from the United States to belligerent countries shall be preceded by the transfer of title to the foreign purchasers;

(4) To continue the existing legislation respecting loans and credits to belligerent nations;

(5) To regulate the solicitation and collection in this country of funds for belligerents; and

(6) To continue the National Munitions Control Board and the licensing system with respect to the importation and exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war.

There has thus been offered as a substitute for the present act a far broader and more effective set of provisions, which in no conceivable sense could breed trouble, but which to a far greater extent than the present act would both aid in making less likely a general war, and, while keeping strictly within the limits of neutrality, would reduce as far as possible the risk of this nation of being drawn into war if war comes.

In connection with our foreign affairs, I think all must agree that, unless a spirit of collaboration and co-operation characterizes the relations between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government, the peace and other vital interests of this country will inevitably be jeopardized.

What It Is All About

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 15—Here, in brief, is the background of the neutrality controversy in Congress:

The Present Law

Prohibits sale of arms, ammunition and implements of war to belligerent nations when the President proclaims that a state of war exists. Munitions control board registers arms manufacturers and regulates their sales to foreign powers.

The Expired Law

Cash and carry provision, which lapsed May 1, provided that belligerents might be required to buy certain supplies, other than arms, for cash and to transport them in foreign ships.

The Hull Proposals

Abolish the arms embargo provision, revive title transfer requirements of cash and carry section, continue munitions Board. Maintain existing bans on loans and credits to belligerents, continue regulation of collections in this country for warring nations, bar American ships from combat areas defined by the President and restrict travel of Americans in such areas.

The Bloom Bill, Approved by House

Incorporates much of Hull program but retains embargo provision as to arms and ammunition. Lifts it regarding "implements of war." Permits Congress, as well as the President, to find that a state of war exists; permits Americans to travel at own risk on belligerents' ships; bars submarines and armed vessels of belligerents from American ports.

The Administration Arguments

Secretary Hull, with the approval of President Roosevelt, contends that the arms embargo might tempt well-armed nations, bent on conquest, to plunge the world into war, knowing that less well-prepared opponents would be shut off from supplies in this country.

His program, Secretary Hull says, would provide maximum safeguards for the United States against involvement in war.

The Opponents' Arguments

Senators who have prevented action on the Bloom bill in the Foreign Relations Committee contend the proposal to repeal the arms embargo provision is not a neutral one. Says Senator Borah (R) of Idaho:

"The world situation makes the sale of arms a special advantage to certain nations and a disadvantage to others and will inevitably pull us into another European conflict."

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In issuing its decision in the case the Court ruled, in reply to the statement that the right to picket and boycott is a constitutional right which legislatures cannot take away, "we do not say that picketing and boycotting are no longer necessary or desirable, but we do say that it lies with the Legislature of the people to determine to what extent practices of both employee and employer should be permitted, when those practices partake of the old technique of economic trial by combat.

"The rights now enjoyed by labor have come from the hand of the people, and we cannot say that the hand which gave may not in a measure withdraw. It requires no citation of authority to prove that within the memory of this generation most of the practices of organized labor, now contended for as constitutional right, were unlawful at common law. The common law has gradually changed.

"We think it inconceivable that activities long deemed illegal and only recently approved by the courts at common law, or by statutes altering the common law, should not be declared to be constitutional rights beyond the power of the people to control.

"We conclude that the economic briefs of plaintiffs, both scholarly and persuasive, should be directed at the lawmakers, not at the courts, and that the facts exhibited and judicially known to us fail to establish any new-born constitutional limitation of legislative power over the habitual, concerted activities of labor unions. We must not place a strait jacket on the unknown and changing future.

"We recognize the existence of a conflict of authority as to legislative power to prohibit picketing, although eminent authorities have upheld that power.

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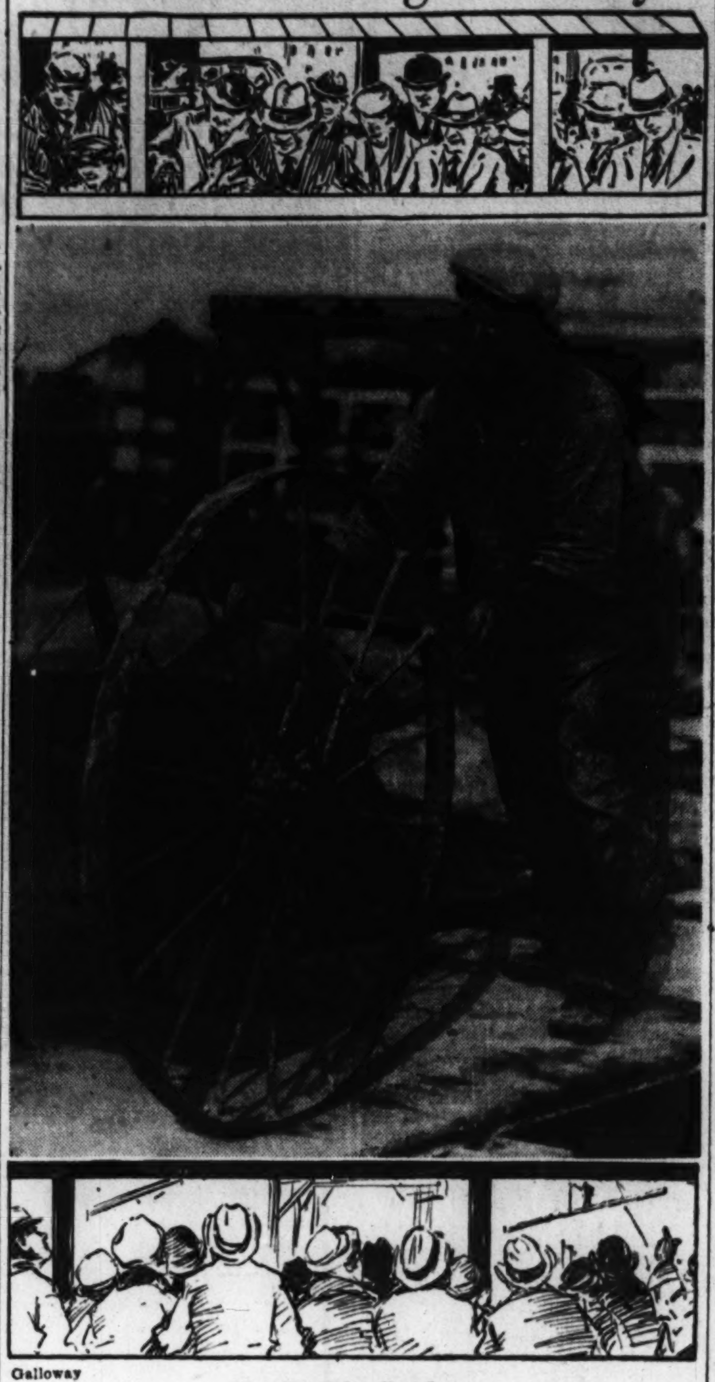

Galloway

He Builds Bridges

Rules of the Road Apply On Every Construction Job

Kibitzer interest in construction work anywhere inspires a kibitzer to tell how engineers go about the task of building a bridge or a skyscraper. A series of articles, of which this is the sixth, will be published at intervals during construction progress for the benefit of those who wish to improve their status as kititzers, "sidewalk superintendents," or according to Webster, "lookers-on," "meddlesome spectators; those who give gratutous advice."

By Kibizter

"I gotta load, Joe, watch out."

It's Tony Farenti speaking, superintendent of a cement barrow, instructing a young recruit in the art and manners of his trade. One of the first lessons in politeness among laborers, is observance of the rule that the man with a load always has the right of way. It's almost a universal custom, applying even to truck drivers and deliverymen, sometimes much to the annoyance of the uninitiated.

Tony and Joe both poured cement for the giant anchorage on the west shore of the East River where a new suspension bridge slowly rose this spring. On the opposite shore a duplicate anchorage was poured, and to these long steel eyebars tied the cables that hang in festoons over the towers and support the roadway of the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge. By their weight and friction these blocks of masonry had to be designed so as to resist all cable pull. Seldom is it possible to fix the anchors for the cables in solid rock. One exception was the anchorage at the Yerba Buena end of the San Francisco Bridge, where the anchorage eyebars and grillage girders were placed in tunnels and concreted to a solid bond with the natural rock.

The exact size of the anchorages, the amount of concrete needed, and other details are computed by theories that have been in use by engineers ever since the Brooklyn Bridge was built, back in the middle of the nineteenth century. All deformations of the trusses and cables which are likely to take place whenever heavy loads are placed on the bridge, must be taken into account. To be doubly safe, the highway live load on the roadway is computed as though each lane were filled to capacity with trains of motor trucks or equivalent loads.

Specifications for a standard highway live load have been drawn up by the American Association of State Highway Officials, and these are widely adopted in the United States. All such computations, Kibitzers are told, are made in the engineering offices at 71 Broadway, the United States Steel Building.

A. F. of L. Urges WPA Lull

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor proposed today, as an immediate solution of strife over new WPA wage rates, that the Administration restore prevailing rates on projects already started or authorized and hold up additional WPA construction until the new Relief Act is changed.

William Green, President of the Federation, disclosed that he and other A. F. of L. leaders had made this suggestion in separate conferences yesterday with President Roosevelt and John M. Carmody, the new Federal Works Administrator.

Neither the President nor the Works Chieftain made any commitment regarding the proposal, he said, but he "rather hoped" the Chief Executive would make a public statement on the matter soon.

Mr. Green contended that Col. F. C. Harrington, the Work Relief Commissioner, could grant the Federation's request under a section of the new Relief Law giving him discretionary authority to suspend so-called security wage rates if, in his judgment, he thought this should be done.

The Commissioner could at least restore prevailing rates on all projects started or authorized before the law was enacted, Mr. Green said.

While the A. F. of L. Committee conferred with the President, a committee from the United States Conference of Mayors drafted what Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City, Conference President, termed "suggestions" to Colonel Harrington for "easing" the restrictions.

They were not made public, but it was disclosed that one was a proposal that persons employed on WPA construction projects not be required to work 130 hours a month. Colonel Harrington told the Mayors he thought this could not be done, under the law.

Some Congress members advocating revision of the wage regulations said continuance of the strike was damaging their chance of getting Congress to approve changes.

Representative Fred Bradley (D) of Pennsylvania, one of these, said he had suggested to labor leaders that they prevail on their workers to refrain from striking and, in the meantime, continue representations to individual Congress members.

Senator Alva B Adams (D) of Colorado, asserted that the Administration had adopted a "sound attitude" toward the WPA walkouts.

Despite the President's statement, G. J. Walters, Pennsylvania head of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Council, said the A. F. of L. would go through with its state-wide strike on WPA projects until Congress rescinded the 130-hour law.

President's Message Backs Hull

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 15—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress transmitting a neutrality statement by Secretary Hull, follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am advised that by a vote of 12 to 11 the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has deferred action on peace and neutrality legislation until the next session of the Congress.

I am appending hereto a statement from the Secretary of State which has my full approval, and which I trust will receive your earnest attention.

It has been abundantly clear to me for some time that for the cause of peace and in the interest of American neutrality and security, it is highly advisable that the Congress at this session should take certain much needed action. In the light of present world conditions, I see no reason to change that opinion.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Hull Message Defines Embargo Stand

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The statement by Secretary Hull transmitted by President Roosevelt to Congress follows in part:

The Congress has pending before it at the present time certain proposals providing for the amendment of the existing so-called neutrality legislation. Some of these proposed changes I regard as necessary to promote the peace and security of the United States.

There is an astonishing amount of confusion and misunderstanding as regards the legislation under consideration, and particularly with regard to the operation of the existing arms embargo.

In substance and in principle both sides of the discussion agree on the following points:

1. Both sides agree that the first concern of the United States must be its own peace and security.

2. Both sides agree that it should be the policy of this Government to avoid being drawn into wars between other nations.

3. Both sides agree that this Nation should at all times avoid entangling alliances or involvements with other nations.

4. Both sides agree that in the event of foreign wars this Nation should maintain a status of strict neutrality, and that around the structure of neutrality we should so shape our policies as to keep this country from being drawn into war.

On the other hand, the following is the chief essential point of disagreement between those who favor the adoption of the recommendations formulated by the Executive Branch of the Government and those who are opposing these recommendations:

The proponents, including the Executive Branch of the Government, at the time when the arms embargo was originally adopted called attention to the fact that its enactment constituted a hazardous departure from the principle of international law which recognizes the right of neutrals to trade with belligerents and of belligerents to trade with neutrals.

They believe that neutrality means impartiality, and in their view an arms embargo is directly opposed to the idea of neutrality.

It is not humanly possible, by enacting an arms embargo, or by refraining from such enactment, to hold the scales exactly even between two belligerents. In either case and due to shifting circumstances one belligerent may find itself in a position of relative advantage or disadvantage. The important difference between the two cases is that when such a condition arises in the absence of an arms embargo on our part, no responsibility attaches to this country, whereas in the presence of an embargo, the responsibility of this country for the creation of the condition is inevitably direct and clear.

There is no theory or practice to be found in international law pertaining to neutrality to the effect that the advantages that any particular belligerent might procure through its geographic location, its superiority on land or at sea, or through other circumstances, should be offset by the establishment by neutral nations of embargoes.

The opposition to the present substitute proposal joins issue on this point, and stands for existing rigid embargo as a permanent part of our neutrality policy. And yet by insisting on an arms embargo in time of war they are, to that extent, for the reasons I have stated, urging not neutrality, but what might well result in actual unneutrality, the serious consequences of which no one can predict.

The legislative proposals which were recommended to the Congress through the communications which I transmitted to Senator Pittman and to Congressman Bloom on May 27 providing for the safeguarding of our nation to the fullest possible extent from incurring the risks of involvement in war contemplate the elimination of the existing arms embargo and are as follows:

(1) To prohibit American ships from entering combat areas;

(2) To restrict travel by American citizens in combat areas;

(3) To require that goods exported from the United States to belligerent countries shall be preceded by the transfer of title to the foreign purchasers;

(4) To continue the existing legislation respecting loans and credits to belligerent nations;

(5) To regulate the solicitation and collection in this country of funds for belligerents; and

(6) To continue the National Munitions Control Board and the licensing system with respect to the importation and exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war.

There has thus been offered as a substitute for the present act a far broader and more effective set of provisions, which in no conceivable sense could breed trouble, but which to a far greater extent than the present act would both aid in making less likely a general war, and, while keeping strictly within the limits of neutrality, would reduce as far as possible the risk of this nation of being drawn into war if war comes.

In connection with our foreign affairs, I think all must agree that, unless a spirit of collaboration and co-operation characterizes the relations between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government, the peace and other vital interests of this country will inevitably be jeopardized.

What It Is All About

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 15—Here, in brief, is the background of the neutrality controversy in Congress:

The Present Law

Prohibits sale of arms, ammunition and implements of war to belligerent nations when the President proclaims that a state of war exists. Munitions control board registers arms manufacturers and regulates their sales to foreign powers.

The Expired Law

Cash and carry provision, which lapsed May 1, provided that belligerents might be required to buy certain supplies, other than arms, for cash and to transport them in foreign ships.

The Hull Proposals

Abolish the arms embargo provision, revive title transfer requirements of cash and carry section, continue munitions Board. Maintain existing bans on loans and credits to belligerents, continue regulation of collections in this country for warring nations, bar American ships from combat areas defined by the President and restrict travel of Americans in such areas.

The Bloom Bill, Approved by House

Incorporates much of Hull program but retains embargo provision as to arms and ammunition. Lifts it regarding "implements of war." Permits Congress, as well as the President, to find that a state of war exists; permits Americans to travel at own risk on belligerents' ships; bars submarines and armed vessels of belligerents from American ports.

The Administration Arguments

Secretary Hull, with the approval of President Roosevelt, contends that the arms embargo might tempt well-armed nations, bent on conquest, to plunge the world into war, knowing that less well-prepared opponents would be shut off from supplies in this country.

His program, Secretary Hull says, would provide maximum safeguards for the United States against involvement in war.

The Opponents' Arguments

Senators who have prevented action on the Bloom bill in the Foreign Relations Committee contend the proposal to repeal the arms embargo provision is not a neutral one. Says Senator Borah (R) of Idaho:

"The world situation makes the sale of arms a special advantage to certain nations and a disadvantage to others and will inevitably pull us into another European conflict."

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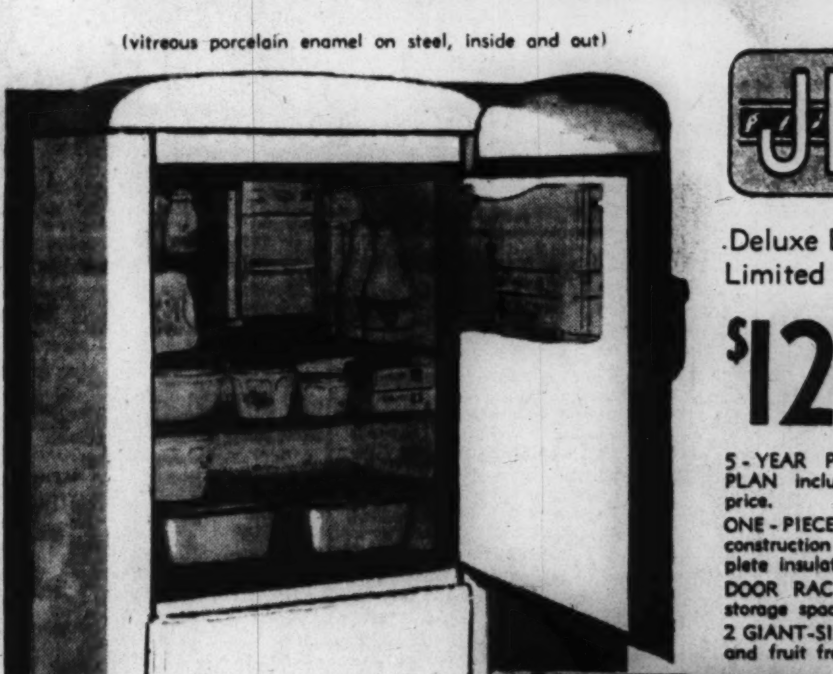

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Two Best Golf Professionals of Year Reach Final Round at Pomonok C. C.

Nelson Meets Picard For the P. G. A. Crown

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Byron Nelson and Henry Picard, the two best professionals of the year in the record book, backed up the book in convincing fashion yesterday as they went into the title round of the National P. G. A. golf championship.

They got there by contrasting routes, but each was equally convincing in his victory. Nelson, the U. S. open champion, continued to rip the Pomonok Country Club's par to shreds in overwhelming E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, the leaning tower of Oak Park, Ill., by 9 and 8. Picard, proving himself a fighter in a match with an equally stubborn scrapper, nosed out Dick Metz of Lake Forest, Ill., 1 up.

They will play 36 holes or less for the championship gained last year by Paul Runyan. The winner will take the lead in the Vardon Trophy Standing (the pros' batting average) in which they're now tied for first place, and if Picard comes out on top, he'll automatically win a place on the U. S. Ryder Cup team. Nelson, due to his victory in the open, already is on it.

"Lord" Byron, who was afraid of Harrison's putter before the match started, apparently decided to beat his man to the punch. He started off by winning the first hole of the morning round with a birdie 3; was brought back on even terms when Harrison pitched stiff for a 3 on the par-4 second, but went out front to stay with birdies on the fourth and fifth.

Nelson, who shot a practically unbelievable 65, seven under par, in the morning Thursday, did it again yesterday on an outgoing 31 and some-coming 34, and was six up. They could have wrapped up the match right there, for Harrison definitely weakened. But just to make sure there'd be no slips, Nelson carried on with a three-under-war 32 when the afternoon round got started to be 9 up with 9 to go, and halved the 28th to close it out.

For 156 holes of golf, the open champion is 28 under par. For his last two matches—55 holes—he's 18 under standard figures. When he took a bogey 4 on the 10th hole yesterday morning, it was his first in 56 holes, and when the match was over he had a record of only two in 75 holes. Against his last two rivals he shot 20 birdies, 12 of them yesterday, 33 pars and two bogeys.

It was no such walkaway for Picard, though it looked it when Metz scrambled all over the course for the first nine holes to finish with a 39 and 5 down. The sun-bronzed Chicagoan, winner Thursday over Defending Champion Runyan, stayed in there slugging, but never quite was able to make up that margin.

"That's the way those things happen," said Dick. "Twelve times I played that front nine in 34 or better, and that had to be the one time I couldn't do it."

Griswold Cup

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 15 (AP)—The Jean Bauer monopoly on the Griswold Cup assumed bigger proportions yesterday as the Providence star crushed her home town rival, Helen Waterhouse, 5 and 4, for her fourth triumph since 1934 in the Shenecossett women's invitation golf tournament.

Miss Bauer's victory left her needing only one more to take permanent possession of the trophy and at the same time gave her a better chance than anyone else ever had to equal the record of Glenna Collett Vare, who won this event seven times. At least the brand of golf she displayed in the final match indicated she might do it.

Cornell won four straight Poughkeepsie races starting in 1909.

The first Harmsworth Trophy was held at Queenstown, Ireland.

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Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

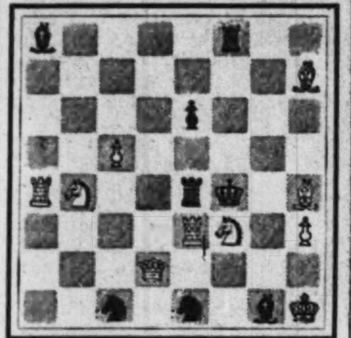
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

July 15, 1939

Problem No. 2157

By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

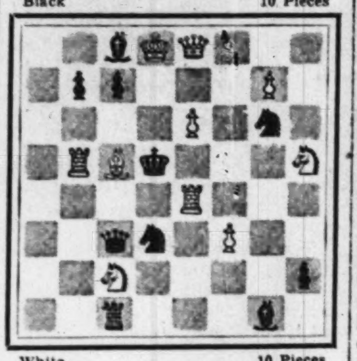
White to play and mate in two

(Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 31, 1930.)

Problem No. 2158

By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First Honorable Mention, British Chess Magazine, First Half-Year, 1938.)

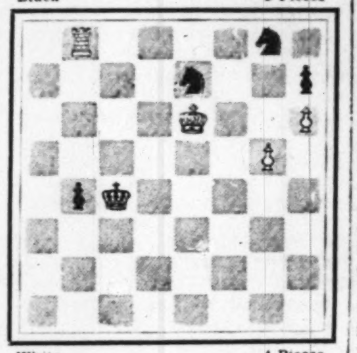
Solutions to Problems

No. 2155 P-Q8(Kt)
No. 2156. 1. B-B7 threatens
2. R-Kt6ch
1. —— R-R6
2. Q-R3
1. —— R-R7
2. Q-Q6
1. —— R-R8
2. Q-R
1. —— R-Kt5
2. B-Kt7ch
1. —— Kt-K or Q4
2. QxPch
1. —— B-Q6
2. QxB

End-Game No. 467. White wins: 1 P-Kt4ch, PxPep; 2 R-R4ch, PxRch; 3 R-Kt5ch, and wins.

End-Game No. 468

Black 5 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and win

(The conclusion to an offhand game won by Przepiorka in Munich, 1914.)

Notes

The American Chess Federation championship will be held at the Hotel George Washington, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, New York City, commencing July 17. Milton Hanauer, 150 West Eightieth Street, New York City, is Tournament Director. This event is open to all interested. There will be preliminaries to determine in which final group, the individuals belong.

Last year's championship, held in Boston, resulted in a tie between I. Horowitz and I. Kashdan for first honors. A subsequent 10-game match failed to break this tie.

Since the country's strongest players live in the New York area the competition should be very keen this year. It is expected that Reshevsky and Fine, in addition to the co-winners last year, will take advantage of this opportunity to get some good practice for the International Team Championship, to be held in Buenos Aires from Aug. 23 to Sept. 19.

It is probable that the United States team will consist of these four plus Frank Marshall, who has captained our other victorious teams.

New York Championship

Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, will be the scene of the 1939 New York State Championship, which will be held from Aug. 19 to 26.

Keres did not achieve a brilliant score in the Leningrad-Moscow tournament, where he finished with a minus score so soon after his magnificent showing in the great AVRO tournament, but he did win some pretty games. After avoiding beaten paths in the opening, Keres is finally able to develop a threatening attack, which he pushes through with an unexpected sacrifice.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Tolusch White	Keres Black	Tolusch White	Keres Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 B-B3	P-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 B-R4	R-K2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	22 P-B5(a)	P-QKt4
4 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3	23 B-Kt3(b)	P-K5
5 Kt-B3	Castles	24 Q-B	Q-Q2
6 P-K3	P-Q4	25 Q-B4	KtxBP
7 B-Q2	PxP	26 R-KB	RxB
8 BxP	B-Q3	27 PxR	R-K4(c)
9 Kt-QKt5	Kt-K5	28 P-QR4(d)	Q-QB2
10 KtxB	PxKt	29 PxP	QxP
11 CastlesKR	P-QKt3	30 RxP	KtxP
12 B-K	Kt-K2	31 RxB	KtxR
13 Kt-Q2	KtxKt	32 QxKt	QxB
14 BxKt	B-Kt2	33 Q-B	P-R4
15 KR-Q	Kt-B4	34 P-R4	P-K6
16 P-Q5	P-K4	35 K-R2	P-K7
17 Q-Q3	Kt-R5	36 Q-B7	Q-Kt6ch
18 P-B4	R-B	37 KxQ	P-K8(Q)ch
19 B-Kt3	R-K	Resigns	

(a) This hardly looks fatal, but the P is unsupported and Black is able to arrange counterplay which takes advantage of this fact.

(b) Not 23 BxP, Q-Kt3, followed by P-K5, which would favor Black.

(c) Black wins a P, which gives him material compensation for the exchange. Of course he has a positional advantage as well.

(d) This does not help. After 28 P-B4, PxP; 29 BxP, White is better off.

An interesting game from the Kemeri-Riga tournament played earlier this year. Flohr, the tournament winner, defeats the rising young Hungarian star Szabo.

Catalan Opening

Flohr White	Szabo Black	Flohr White	Szabo Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 Kt(B4)-Q2	KR-Q
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 P-QR4	Q-R3
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	22 B-B	Kt(B4)-K5
4 B-Kt2	B-K2	23 KtxKt	BxKt
5 Kt-KB3	PxP	24 Kt-K5	QR-B
6 Q-R4ch	QKt-Q2	25 KR-B	P-QKt3
7 Castles	Castles	26 P-K3	Q-Kt2
8 QxBP	P-B4	27 RxR	RxR
9 PxP	KtxP	28 R-B	B-QB4
10 B-K3	Q-Q4	29 P-R5(a)	BxB
11 Q-B2	Q-K5	30 QxB	R-B
12 Q-B	Kt-R5	31 P-R6	Q-Kt
13 P-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	32 Kt-Kt4	KtxKt
14 QKt-Q2	Q-QKt5	33 QxB	Kt-B3
15 B-Q4	B-Q2	34 Q-Kt7	Q-K4
16 P-QR3	Q-Kt4	35 QxRP	Kt-Kt5
17 R-K	B-B3	36 Q-B7	Q-Q4
18 Q-Kt2		37 B-Kt2	QxP
	Kt(Kt3)-Q2	38 P-R7	Q-R7
19 Kt-B4	Kt-B4	39 P-R8(Q)	Resigns

(a) At last White begins to get a pull. Black should have exchanged rooks.

A draw in 25 moves on July 14 with E. T. McCormick, former Princeton chess star, enabled Fred Reinfeld of New York to cling to first place in the Ventnor, N. J., City Chess Club's invitation tournament.

Kenesaw M. Landis has ruled baseball as commissioner since 1921.

Diameter of a softball exceeds a baseball by about one-half an inch.

Great Teams of Baseball

Little Napoleon's Empire

By Bill Brandt

National League Service Bureau Manager

Enshrined among Baseball's Immortals in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y., the name of John J. McGraw will stand for posterity as one of the topmost figures in the history of the National Game's first century, a name written large and bold across four stirring decades of National League history, a man whose baseball deeds and conflicts began in the '90's when professional baseball even in the great cities of the land was played inside wooden-fenced fields with seats for 10,000 or less.

John McGraw's career moved along with baseball up the scale of importance in the American scene. His Giants won the first world's series played under central control in 1905. The World Series marked a new epoch in public interest in the deeds on the nation's diamonds. McGraw kept pace with the upward progress and widening scope, his name and his teams always in the forefront of the campaigning as the National Game waxed; when it survived a war of competition from capitalists organized into the short-lived Federal League of 1914-15; kept its ranks intact through the two-year period of the nation's participation in the World War, while at the same time co-operating with mobilization, armament, and A. E. F. morale stabilization; sailed on into the Golden Decade of the 1920's, that still-glamorous period of post-war efflorescence in national life.

By a Staff Photographer

John J. McGraw

Started Flag Winning in 1904

New York began winning pennants as long ago as 1888, the first of two successive championship years for Jim Mutrie's original Giants. After Mutrie there were no more Giant pennants until McGraw. Starting with the 1904 flag, "The Little Napoleon" won 10 pennants in his 30 years as Giants' manager and when Baseball celebrated its Hundredth Birthday this summer, no manager in major league history had succeeded in equaling that number of championships won.

On the Birthday, too, there was no manager in the record books with four straight pennants to his credit except the same little Napoleon McGraw, whose last great team, The Giants of 1921 to 1924 inclusive, held a monopoly on the National League's annual title. As the Cavalcade moved majestically down the main street of Cooperstown, N. Y., baseball's bithplace, there was in its ranks of marchers another manager, Joe McCarthy, whose Yankees had won three straight pennants and in June, 1939, were well on their way to the fourth straight, an eleventh hour tying of a record which had stood as McGraw's supreme triumph.

When Baseball is 200 years old it is probable that the name and fame of the St. Louis Cardinals will loom brightest in the historian's eye turned on the period between the World War and the 100th birthday. Inside of nine years, from 1926 to 1934. The Red Birds of Missouri won five pennants and three world championships. They overthrew the American League's proudest banners. Each in its day, the Yankees in 1926, Connie Mack's greatest Philadelphia Athletics in 1931, Mickey Cochrane's fiery Tigers of 1934.

Gas House Gang

For conduct and courage, for conquest and color, the Gas House Gang became immortal. The Pittsburgh Pirates of 1925, National League champions, after losing the first three games of the World Series, won four straight to take the world championship. The Chicago Cubs of 1935 staged a 21-straight winning streak in their great September drive to the pennant.

These Pittsburgh and Chicago exploits, however, were one-year achievements. The glamour of the Cardinals, though bracketed by less than a full decade, nevertheless represented really three different teams, rather than one great team. The heros of 1926—Alexander, Hornsby, Thevenow, Sherdel, were not there in 1931. The pitchers who won all four victories in the 1934 world championship achievement—The Dean Brothers—had not been on the Cardinal roster of 1931.

McGraw's four-straight champions represented the culmination of the Little Napoleon's managerial lifetime. His first Giants won two straight pennants, 1904 and 1905. His next great team won three straight, 1911, 1912, 1913. He had a team in the making which won 25 straight in September, 1916, the all-time record for consecutive victories. This team won the 1917 pennant and perhaps if the demands of the war emergency had not supervened, might have done further.

Greatest Team After the War

But not until the war was over did the McGravian genius mould his greatest team. It was his greatest because more than any of his former teams, it expressed the McGraw baseball philosophy, the theory of the master operating the chess-men, the best chess-men obtainable by the exercise of keen selection and training.

The Little Napoleon imbued his team with the fire and fury of his own baseball ancestry, the old Orioles of the '90's, of which he had been the battling third-baseman. He picked pitchers as close as possible to the pre-war greats, his own Mathewson and Marquard, the Browns and Alexanders and Reulbachs who had fought him in hostile uniforms. He arranged fast fielders and dashing offensive performers in the other positions, so that his defense moved with the dexterity and authority of the old Cubs, his offense with the daring and power of his own pre-war teams.

The distinctive characteristic of the four-flag Giants was McGraw; McGraw in his capacity of generalissimo-in-the-field-behind-the lines. Undoubtedly no manager of a baseball team before or since ever dominated his team's play to as great a degree and in as minute detail.

Picture-Words

Scribes of the day used picture-words to describe this. Himself was called "The Master Mind." The Giant catcher of the day, because he loooked over to the Giants' dugout before giving the pitcher the signal for the best pitch, was called "The Switchboard Man." There was popularly believed to be a complicated code of signals by which the "Master-Mind," through the use of substitutes on the bench as wigwaggers, communicated with every man on the field at every point in the course of the game.

It is because of this that the vision called up by mention of the four-flag Giants is not a Tinker-to-Evers-to-Chance combination, as in the case of the Cubs, or a fighting tangle of great names, Keeler-Kelley-Jennings-McGraw-Robinson, as in the case of the Orioles, no Wagner nor Alexander nor Mathewson, as in the cases of other great teams in baseball history.

The four-flag Giants were the expression of one central leader, John McGraw. They were the embodiment of his baseball genius, his creation. They were his thoughts, ideas, concepts, actions, moving on the face of the ball field. As nearly as is possible, they were McGraw.

Not Mere Puppets

These Giants individually had personalities of their own, color, expressiveness, ingenuity, initiative. They were not mere puppets or automata. No thought of McGraw could be colorless, drab or wooden. Frank Frisch, Casey Stengel, George Kelly, were, and have continued to be down through the 15 years since, as colorful and individualistic as any athletes that ever stepped on a ball-field.

The pattern of the four pennants was as if the master had plotted his course like a skilled navigator, planning to win three out of every five games played all season. The pennant percentages ranged between .604 and .621. The Giants won 94 games in 1921, 93 in 1922, 95 in 1923 and 93 again in 1924. The margins were four games over the second-place Pirates in 1921, seven games ahead of the Reds in 1922, 4½ in front of the Reds in 1923, and a game and a half above Brooklyn in the close 1924 finish, in which Giants, Dodgers and Pirates swirled into the final week almost neck and neck for the flag.

The McGraw team beat the Yankees in the World Series in 1921, 5 games to 3, the last of the three World Series in which five victories were required for the championship. It was an uphill fight, for the Yanks won the first two games. In 1922 the Yanks could not win a single game, the Giants taking the first, third, fourth and fifth, the second ending in a tie.

Tide Swings Other Way

In 1923 the tide swung the other way. After the two New York teams broke even in the first four games, Miller Huggins' Yanks won the fifth and sixth to capture the last of three "Subway Series" in three successive years, also the last strictly metropolitan World Series the baseball world was to stage until 1936 brought the Terry Giants into the spotlight against the Joe McCarthy Yanks.

Giant fans record that only a pebble in front of third base kept the Giants of 1924 from delivering a world championship to the McGraw coat-of-arms as the added trophy of his fourth straight pennant-winning year. American League fans and the delirious hosts of the National capital saw the stalwart figure of the great Walter Johnson standing in the path of the greatest Giants team time and time again as it was on the brink of victory in that 12-inning super-battle which was the seventh and deciding contest of one of the greatest World Series ever played.

The deciding hit was a sharp grounder, bouncing high over third-baseman Lindstrom's head in Washington to drive home the winning run. But it was Johnson who, with the winning run on third as the result of Frank Frisch's three-bagger, fanned George Kelly and retired Irish Meusel for the third out on an infield grounder. In the 11th, with the winning run on second, Johnson fanned both Frisch and Kelly for the second and third outs.

Giants Ran Second

The great Johnson thus prevented the fourth straight Giant pennant from blossoming into the third world championship in the four years. In 1925 a Pittsburgh team which had been knocking at the pennant gate for four years past broke into the championship flight at last. The Giants ran second, 8½ games off the pennant pace. In 1926 they lapsed into the second division, then in 1927 the Little Napoleon started building again, but although he won his 92 games in 1927 and 93 in 1928, there were no more pennants. He was a second-place and third-place manager for the five remaining years of his managerial career.

On the greatest of Giant teams the names that won fame as pitchers were Art Nehf, Jess Barnes, Shufflin' Phil Douglas, Wilfred Rosy Ryan, Hugh McQuillan, Jack Scott, Jack Bentley—a serried array, but pitching the same McGraw series of tactical slants, prescribed by the master on the bench. Of them all, Nehf, the stocky southpaw now resident in Arizona and discoverer of Hank Leiber, the slugger of 1939, was the only pitcher represented by a victory in every one of the four World Series.

Frank Snyder, today Manager Bill Terry's coach with the modern Giants, was McGraw's No. 1 catcher, with Earl Smith his assistant the first two years; then in the last two years Hank Gowdy, of 1914 Boston Braves fame and today Bill McKechnie's coach in Cincinnati.

1921 Infield

Kelly, Johnny Rawlings, Dave Bancroft and Frisch comprised the infield lineup in 1921. The next year Frisch shifted from third base to second and Heinie Groh, Giant scout of today, played the hot corner. The last two years saw the budding efforts of three great Giant infielders whose careers continued on into the 1930's, first-baseman Bill Terry as Kelly's understudy in 1924, shortstop Travis Jackson taking over the duties of shortstop from Bancroft, and Fred Lindstrom at third.

Ross Youngs was McGraw's greatest outfielder on his greatest Giant team. Irish Meusel, great right-hand hitter, was varsity outfielder all four years, too. George Burns patroled center in 1921, in the middle two years Casey Stengel and Bill Cunningham were the main prowlers of the mid-pasture, in 1924 Billy Southworth.

No Giants slugger became batting champion in those four years because they were the middle four years of Rogers Hornsby's unbroken six-year reign as National League batting king. The four-year Giant heyday was a team achievement, but because the team really represented the projection of the "Master," the greatest Giants of all time must be written into history thus:

They WERE McGraw!

Sporting Around the Hub

Longwood Bowl Monday

Longwood's 47th Bowl tournament gets under way Monday.

Acceptance of invitations by Frankie Parker, Gene Mako, Johnny Doeg and Gardnar Mulloy, the four semifinalists at Spring Lake, N. J., boosted the tennis field last night to 43. The draw will be made tonight.

Club officials said that Adrian Quist and Jack Crawford, members of the Australian Davis Cup team now competing against the Filipinos at Long Beach, Calif., had signified their intentions of flying to Boston as soon as they could be released from their international engagement.

Among the other nationally ranked entries are those of Hal Surface of Kansas City, Jack Kramer, the brilliant California junior, Ernie Sutter of New Orleans, and Gilbert Hunt of Washington.

Doeg won two legs on the bowl retired by Wilmer Allison in 1937 and Parker gained one in 1934. The first leg of the new trophy was won by Bobby Riggs last year.

Women Outstanding

The women's field is promising. From the top of the list down, it will be difficult for the officials to list their seedings with such a close field.

Outstanding women include Virginia Wolfendon, Patricia Canning, Margaret Jessee, Mary Arnold, Katharine Winthrop, Cissy Madden, Hope Knowles, Eunice Dean, Helen Bernhard, Helen Pederson, Louise Raymond and Catherine Sample.

Last minute entries are possible from Dorothy Workman and Dorothy Bundy who haven't decided yet whether they shall come up from Seabright. This field includes the majority of Wightman Cup prospects, with the rest of the team now on their way home from Wimbledon.

* * *

Reds Coming

In their struggle to climb higher in the second division of the National League, the Bees tomorrow take on the pace-setting Cincinnati Reds in a doubleheader. So far this season, the locals have done little except improve Bill McKechnie's position in the race. In 11 meetings, the westerners have won nine. Three went into extra innings. Perhaps the situation is due to change during the next few days. The Reds stay here for single games Monday and Tuesday.

* * *

The new star at National League Field is Eddie Miller, the shortstop of Casey Stengel's ball club. Eddie's defensive play has been brilliant since the beginning of the season, and now he is becoming an offensive problem for the opposition. If he could get up above .300 in batting, the Bees would own the greatest short fielder in the business. For none can cover the territory the rookie does between second and third bases.

* * *

Polo Plans

Tim Clark, captain and manager of the Myopia polo team, is at present negotiating with Elbridge Gerry and Stewart Iglehart of Meadow Brook, Long Island, to bring a Meadow Brook team to Myopia for a game to fill out Myopia's summer schedule. Gerry and Iglehart were on the U. S. squad which successfully defended the International polo title against Great Britain this spring.

* * *

R. Bennett Forbes, Harvard's fast riding captain this season, has announced that following his graduation this spring, he will now seek a berth on Myopia's squad. Forbes' last game of this season was played against Myopia.

* * *

Bicycle polo is the latest innovation to be considered by some of Harvard's star poloists. Ben Forbes, who learned his game on a bicycle at Aiken, S. C., is planning to organize a bicycle polo team this fall. Ben Dillingham and Jack Lewis, who also played on the Crimson team this year, also have indicated a yen to try this somewhat tamer phase of a usually rough game.

Local Box Scores

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms, rf	4	2	1	1	2	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	2	3	3	12	0	0
Simmons, lf	4	2	2	3	1	0	0
Outlaw, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West, cf	3	0	2	2	2	0	0
Cooney, cf	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
Cuccinello, 2b	5	1	2	3	2	4	0
Majeski, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warstler, 3b	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Miller, ss	5	1	1	1	2	5	0
Lopez, c	4	1	1	4	3	1	0
Fette, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanning, p	4	1	2	3	0	1	0
Totals	38	10	15	21	27	14	0
ST. LOUIS							
J. Martin, 3b	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Weiland, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, 2b	4	1	1	3	2	2	0
Slaughter, rf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Mize, 1b	4	1	2	6	8	0	0
Medwick, lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Padgett, c	3	1	1	2	5	0	1
Moore, cf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
King, cf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Myers, ss	3	0	1	1	0	4	0
McGee, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dean, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoun, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gutteridge, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	29	4	7	14	24	8	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	6	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	x	—10
St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Runs batted in—Brown, Slaughter, Myers, Mize, West, Cuccinello 2, Miller, Lopez 3, Hassett, Simmons. Two-base hits—Mize, Padgett, Lanning, Simmons, Cuccinello. Three-base hit—Brown. Home runs—Mize, Lopez. Stolen base—Warstler. Sacrifices—Slaughter, Myers, West. Double plays—Myers, Brown and Mize; Cuccinello, Miller and Hassett; Wartsler and Hassett; Lopez, Miller and Hassett. Left on bases—St. Louis 5, Boston 10. First base on balls—Off McGee 2, off Shoun 2, off Weiland 1, off Fette 1, off Lanning 4. Struck out—By McGee 1, by Shoun 4, by Lanning 2. Hits—Off McGee, 2 in 2-3 inning; off Dean, 2 in 0 innings; off Shoun, 9 in 5 1-3 innings; off Weiland, 2 in 2 innings; off Fette, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Lanning, 5 in 8 2-3 innings. Winning pitcher—Lanning. Losing pitcher—McGee. Umpiers—Campbell, Stark and Goetz. Time—2:07. Attendance—1531.

Australia Leads; Bromwich Extended

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 15 (AP)—Australia swept through the singles matches of the American Zone Davis Cup play with the Philippines yesterday, but John Bromwich of the Aussies was hard pressed to defeat Felicisimo Ampon, 8—6, 9—7, 6—3.

In the first singles of the initial day's program Adrian Quist of Australia made short work of Amado Sanchez, winning easily, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

The Bromwich-Ampon duel lasted nearly two hours and Australia's No. 1 hope for the Davis Cup had to come from behind to win the first two sets. The 100-pound Filipino youngster, who is less than 5 feet tall, compared with Bromwich's 6ft. 2in., finally faded under the gruelling pace and the hot sun.

Racine Coming to Boston

MILWAUKEE, July 14 (AP)—The Racine, Wis., Yacht Club with 25½ points, held first place in final standings of the Lake Michigan Yachting Association's junior star boat elimination series, concluded yesterday one day ahead of schedule.

The Racine crew thus is eligible to compete in finals at Boston in August. The skipper of the crew is Herman Jansen, 17, others being Herman Rotz, 16, and Ed Teitmeyer, 15.

Winners of yesterday's final two races were Spring Lake, in 1h. 9m., and Edgewater, in 1:34.59.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	45	27	.625
New York	41	34	.547
Chicago	40	37	.519
Brooklyn	36	34	.514
St. Louis	37	36	.507
Pittsburgh	35	35	.500
Boston	34	39	.466
Philadelphia	21	47	.309

Results July 14

Boston 10, St. Louis 4.
New York 4, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 14, Pittsburgh 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	54	23	.701
Boston	44	25	.638
Chicago	40	35	.533
Cleveland	40	35	.533
Detroit	39	37	.513
Washington	33	47	.413
Philadelphia	30	46	.395
St. Louis	22	54	.308

Results July 14

New York 6, Detroit 3.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 3.
Washington 11, St. Louis 9.

Thomas J. Hickey was first president of the American Association.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

International League

Buffalo, 3-3, Syracuse 2-5.
Montreal 3, Newark 5.
Rochester 5, Baltimore 4 (11 innings).
Jersey City 2, Toronto 0.

American Association

Indianapolis 8, Minneapolis 7.
Milwaukee 5-2, Toledo 2-1.
St. Paul 3, Louisville 0.
Kansas City 4, Columbus 2 (12 innings).

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 4-0, San Diego 3-1.
Sacramento 8, San Francisco 5.
Oakland 10, Portland 3.
Seattle 6, Hollywood 5.

Southern Association

Atlanta 5, Knoxville 3.
Little Rock 5, Birmingham 4.
Memphis 10, New Orleans 2.
Nashville 7, Chattanooga 1.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 13, Williamsport 12.
Binghamton 2, Springfield 1.
Albany 6, Hartford 5.
Scranton 6, Elmira 3.

Texas League

Fort Worth 10, Shreveport 3.
Tulsa 9, San Antonio 8.
Houston 6, Dallas 2.
Oklahoma City 6-4, Beaumont 2-5.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Five Families Join—In a Play Plan for Children

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

How a Co-operative Play-School Fills Summer Hours at Home

Parents Pooling Time and Abilities to Provide Nature Walks, Story Hours, and Other Activities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Five mothers in a little country village are co-operating on a summer play-school program for their children. The age-range is from two to fourteen. The older children act as assistant leaders. For instance, one with a special flair for drawing supervises the sketching period once a week.

A meeting of the mothers was held in advance and a tentative schedule suggested. Visiting hours for group play are from nine to twelve o'clock forenoon and three to five in the afternoon. This permits those who have morning tasks to accomplish them without interruption, and gives each family a quiet period after lunch.

It was interesting to see what different attitudes toward between-meal-snacks existed in the different families. Because these points of view were so freely discussed, each mother learned exactly what to do when children from another family are present at mid-morning lunch time or any other occasion when refreshments are being served. Several, for instance, do not wish their children to have candy between meals, so we agreed that candy would be served only in the home circles.

Each Family's Resources Used

Each family's yard already offered something in the form of an interesting play setting—sand piles, swings, trees, and ladders for climbing, garden to dig. One yard possessed a slide, another a darling little playhouse, still another a grassy slope and a trapeze.

The sixteen children have grown up together in this environment and have whiled their summers freely and happily away. But we all felt that if there were some supervised, purposeful activities, this summer would give even greater satisfaction to everyone. Under our new plan no mother has to be continually on duty, and each has the fun of becoming well acquainted with the entire group. The children have enough genuine occupation to make life truly interesting. Attendance is entirely voluntary and long periods of free play are still provided for.

So many of the children in this group are under six that we decided that each activity should be brief, lasting from 15 to 30 minutes, according to the leader's discretion. Except for swimming, which takes place daily at ten-thirty, only one feature is planned for each morning and each afternoon, the mothers offering to take charge as their abilities and inclinations lead them.

Picnic Walks and Reading Periods

One has promised to take all the children on picnic walks at supper time twice a week. This event is called "exploring" and includes nature study.

A mother with special literary interests conducts two or three story-telling or reading periods a week. Her lawn gives the coolest shade, an extra advantage for hot summer afternoons.

An older son home from school has undertaken to teach the youngsters "gym team" stunts. Beginning with the ordinary somersault, he is teaching them headstands and handstands, cartwheels and backshoots. The older ones may master some of these feats, and the younger ones will have fully as much fun attempting them.

Another morning period introduces group games. Surprisingly young children like to sit down with their older brothers and sisters and play "Chinese school" or run around and learn the significance of "tag" or "hide-and-seek." The lawn with the croquet set is a favorite meeting spot.

Whenever possible, all these activities take place out-of-doors. A "Little Theater" meets in front of a barn door once or twice a week and enacts "Goldilocks" or "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son" and will advance to new material soon. The barn door rolls back and forth for a stage curtain. A costume box was easily collected.

New-Old Plastic Medium

A conviction that bread dough is as suitable a plastic medium as clay or plasticene moved Mrs. B. to offer to teach the children baking in her kitchen on rainy days—each child being allowed to take home his own little "bread man" for supper, all garnished with raisins and chopped nuts. Berry picking has also had a place on the program.

Even while these plans were first being formed, a parent who had a full set of carpenter's tools, but no suitable wood for a child to handle (as so often happens) discovered the local sawmill and brought home fifty cents worth of the most useful pieces of soft wood from which children can construct toys and toy furniture. In another family, the four littlest ones had the fun of painting the window boxes for the new season. All of the mothers have increased their awareness of their children's needs and skills by conferring together.

We discovered that although most of the children attend different schools in the winter, they know much of the same music. Now singing days succeed picnic and story days for the afternoon activity.

The group has been happy to co-operate in a local and state-wide anti-ragweed campaign and has already accomplished much to rid our roadsides and our gardens of this weed.

The first- and second-grade children have been promised a special trip to a neighboring Indian museum of real distinction since they have studied the Indians in school this last winter. This should give them new ideas for their crafts, for their play, and for their reading.

Our town library is too far away to reach by foot, but since it possesses an excellent juvenile department, someone drives the children there each Saturday in order that each may make a suitable selection for his Sunday reading. This factor adds much quiet to our day of rest.

Mothers Becoming Real Comrades

It is astonishing to observe how much more we mothers pay attention to the children since this program has been under way—instead of leaving supervision to the maids of the village, especially in the afternoons. It seems to have made us all conscious of our, let me say, "privileges" instead of "obligations." I know that I myself have foregone unimportant social engagements in order to keep my appointment with the young ones.

Because this article deals with daytime plans, it has so far neglected the co-operating fathers in our households. They have very special gifts to make. One is a specialist in mushroom study, one plays the piano, two happen to have weaving as a hobby, all are active in the maintenance of their grounds and their gardens and direct the children's assistance in these departments, besides being willing to push the toddler in the swing or play ball with the older children.

Ours is indeed a happy valley!

Eleanor Hoyt Witte

Courtesy of Teela-Wooket Camps, Roxbury, Vt.

Most Exciting Event of the Day

"The mail is in!"—No summons in the camper's day is answered with swifter feet or gladder shout. Tennis, swimming, crafts, yes, the days are filled with glorious fun, but none of these jolly camp activities overshadows that heartening letter from home.

While your boys and girls are away this summer, you have a precious opportunity, through your letters, to deepen comradeship and enlarge your field of common interests. If you will share with them your own activities and show a genuine interest in theirs, when you come together again in September, you will find each other mutually more appreciative. Your boys and girls will develop a lot in these weeks away from home. They are going to grow in ability to assume responsibility as well as share it, and in willingness both to take the initiative and to co-operate. Your letters can build a bond between home and camp activities that will prepare the way for the child to carry over what he has learned into his home and school relationships.

Junior Explorers of Natural History Hold a Meeting

They Share Their Good Time With Some 'Tough Kids' Also Study Various Rocks, Shells, and Odd Pets

By Alice Chamberlain Kendall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the Juniors set out on their second season of expeditioning, they are given the use of the Museum lecture room as a base of operations, no other room being available for them at the time. And with the understanding of course that their goings and comings must not interfere with other Museum activities.

Soon on the broad expanse of the lecture-room table, terrariums and aquariums are capacity full, members of the Museum staff and interested friends making many contributions. In one of the aquariums is a rare soft-shelled turtle, in a sandy terrarium some horned toads; and in an odd-looking box, judiciously well screened—most surprising of all—a bumble bees' nest. Live burly bumble bees, honey pots, and all!

Saturday Meetings Begun

Once a week in the lecture room the Juniors hold a regular meeting. It is presided over by a duly elected chairman and called to order with an old wooden mallet of sufficient tone and gravity to summon to order the House of Representatives. Field reports from the Explorers are called for, business dispatched, and the chairman introduces the speaker of the day. Not only members of the Museum Staff but guest speakers contribute to the program, and the subject may be "The Kings of the Air," "Big Squids," or "Salamanders and Such." Nature movies become a special feature of the program, but perhaps the best part of the meeting is the last, when at the close of his talk the speaker just sits back, crosses his legs, and answers questions by the jugful.

As the Club grows in numbers and interest, meetings are open to the public, and the larger the audience, sometimes a hundred or more, the firmer the tone of the descending mallet. And it does not skip a beat in a year's time, save on a certain Saturday when mysteriously enough the gavel is not to be found in cupboards high or low.

A Gang Troops In

One morning a gang of new boys troops in. "Better keep an eye on them," says John. And Arnold says, "They're tough kids." But the tough kids help to feed the box turtle, and are allowed to give the toad his grasshoppers. Just a common toad, but he is a very special pet, and he possesses the best terrarium. Saul has just refurnished it with clean earth, fresh mosses, a stone or two, and bits of cedar. "Thought I'd give him all the comforts of home," says Saul. So interested do the "tough kids" appear to be that we invite them to the next meeting. But the Museum Guard has his eye on the tough kids, too. "Those boys," he says, "must not be allowed to come here again. They're gangsters."

But we have invited them! The Saturday morning meeting begins at 10:30. When the Janitor arrives shortly after eight o'clock, the gangsters are already at the door. I find them sitting around a table in the library—and perturbation in the Librarian's eyes. The Guard is standing by. We go into the lecture room at once, the boys seating themselves in the front row of chairs.

"Of course, you boys have each got your ticket with you."

"Ticket? What ticket?" A rummaging in pockets and a shaking of heads. "Shut up," says the first boy to the last boy, who makes an irrelevant remark.

"Yes, each one of you has a ticket, but not the kind you give up at the door—it is the kind of ticket you have to keep and show wherever you go in this Museum. And that ticket will take you 'most anywhere in the world."

Says the first boy, with an engaging grin, "Good behavior!"

Says the second boy, "We'd better wash our hands, hadn't we?" And simultaneously the five gangsters arise and with one accord go out to wash their hands.

When they come back each boy is given his choice of a field to explore. Will he take Birds? Mammals? Reptiles and Amphibians? They all choose Reptiles and Amphibians, and soon each boy, a check-list of turtles, frogs, and snakes in hand, is hurrying up the Museum staircase. The first boy comes back. He has decided to take Mammals instead of Reptiles and Amphibians, and wishes to change his check-list. "And I found them all," he declares with great satisfaction when he returns, "except this one—" pointing to the only unchecked mammal on the list, "the star-nosed mole."

The day of the meeting is a busy one, early and late. Many visitors stop to look at the exhibits and the room buzzes with Explorers recounting their adventures and arranging and exchanging specimens without end. Robert has a box of dragon-flies in one hand, beetles in the other. Saul and Arnold are poring over a tray of shells. Paul and George and Peter sit with their heads together swapping odds and ends of pyrite crystals, epidote, and dolomite. Saul passes them without a flicker.

"Hey, Saul, look at our pyrites!"

"Just rocks," says Saul, "what are they good for? Now, if they were shells—"

Second of 3 Saturday Articles

Just Talk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What would you like to do now?" asked a mother as she sat down beside her little girl. "I will play a game with you, read a story, or do anything you wish."

"Let's just talk," said the child eagerly. "My mouth is full of talk and I want to get it out."

A woman, remembering happy childhood days, told her mother, "I never shall forget the times we talked together, and how pleased and important I felt because you talked with me as seriously as if I were another adult."

"Parents often talk 'to' children, but sometimes forget to talk 'with' them," said another woman. "There is an important difference. Talking to a child may mean imparting information, advice, or warning to which the child must listen, but when a parent talks with a child, each is in sympathy with the other's effort to express himself, and thoughts and feelings are shared, discussed, and explained in a happy sense of companionship."

Nursery Schools Discussed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The nursery school is one of the newer developments in education. An explanation of the purposes of this type of school and details about running one may be found in Foster and Mattson's "Nursery School Education" (Appleton-Century, New York. $2.50).

After defining a nursery school, the authors discuss the special problems of the children at that age and what may be done to train them and help them have happy and useful experiences. There follows in detail the plan of the school day. In this section are covered the following topics; free play, habits of cleanliness, food and eating habits, rest and naps, language, books and stories, and music.

A whole section is given over to planning the school; what the plant should have, standards for the staff, records and reports.

Those now in or about to enter nursery school work should find valuable information here.

J. L. H.

More Important Than Dishes or Dusting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes interruptions that seem to delay and obstruct the homemaker's work are more important than the work itself. If a little boy has made a discovery which seems wonderful to him, the wise mother will stop work and receive his confidence with understanding, because to retain a child's trust, to keep open the channel between them, is more important than dishes or dusting. Sometimes a little girl is greatly puzzled over some careless remark, or her natural fearlessness is in danger of damage by some unfortunate circumstance. When she wants an explanation or reassurance before she can go back to her work or play happily, the mother will realize the need and gladly give her attention to the child no matter what household duty is interrupted or put aside. A day full of interruptions and setbacks nevertheless may be a day of creative achievement.

When Family and Friends Share Mealtime Adventures

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Editor:

Are there any more interesting fields of inquiry than the one which deals with the development of wholesome relationships between parents and their children?

In spite of the wide variance in interests of the older and the younger members of the family, mealtime is common to all and can therefore become the basis for delightful companionships and much fun. Although our little house is comfortable and pleasantly supplied with windows and nooks, pictures and books, it is small and can be made to accommodate only very limited numbers of guests. We are grateful, therefore, for the big out-of-doors. Around the fireplace which we have built in the back yard there is room for all those who may wish to share our outdoor meals. We eat there sometimes with only the members of our immediate family present but more often something like the following happens:

After Games

Percy comes to play, and after games there comes the question, "Could we build a fire and cook something, Mother?" Permission being granted, there is a chance to teach small boys how to make and use a fire carefully: In practical value, one such lesson is worth many repetitions of the caution, "Don't play with matches," and has the advantage of being positive rather than negative.

Jean comes by from school and suggests that it would be a lovely night for a picnic. The moon will be full. She brings her parents, some steaks and relish to go with our freshly baked bread. We have a happy picnic, each member of the picnic party cooking his own steak to suit his own taste.

Bernice and her brother and parents come often. We make a picnic menu of simple things—scrambled eggs, bacon and tomato sandwiches, or salmon patties. Hot cocoa for cool evenings—how skillfully it can be made even by small folk! We look forward to the discussions which follow the meal. Bernice is a senior in high school. Her brother took the same courses, and having worked in California as well as his home state, contributes valuable hints as to the relative value of the courses he took. The fire dies to embers, but not so the memory of a pleasant evening spent in the open.

We Made It

We spent a dollar or so for cementing materials and pipe for our fireplace. The rock was already here. An old oven grate serves as cooking top. We have made stools from apple boxes. Our only other expenditure was for a set of gay red and white enamel dishes.

But mealtime adventures need not stop with the beginning of school. School days only mean a different set of opportunities. For instance, may I tell you about two of my little friends? Bobby Joe must always take his lunch since he goes to and from school in a bus. Roger Lee always goes home because he lives within a block of the schoolhouse. But, with the permission of both sets of parents and their teacher, the boys have worked out a system by which they share these lunch hours. Sometimes Bobby's mother packs enough lunch for two—and Roger stays on the schoolground through the noon hour. At other times, she packs no lunch at all—instead Roger's mother sets another plate and two little boys play on the wide lawn "until the first bell rings." (Mrs.) D. C. K.

* * *

Guest House and Playhouse

Connecticut

Dear Editor:

The mother who wished for suggestions for a playhouse for her children will find some excellent suggestions which she might adapt to her own use, in the Better Homes and Gardens for June.

It might be helpful if I told you about our cabin. It was not built for a playhouse, but can be used for that. It is also a study and a guest house. Some friends who had bought one of New England's old farms found that it had too many outbuildings for their use, and they offered us a milkhouse, which obstructed the view from their front door, if we would carry it away. For $10 a neighbor with a truck helped demolish the building (into six pieces: the walls and two pieces of roof) and brought it to us. It was easily erected again in our backyard.

Sheathed with tar paper against the weather (shingles will be added later), and lined with wallboard inside, it is very comfortable even in winter weather. It is heated then by a tiny coal stove. About seven by nine and a half feet, it will just hold a cot, a small table, and a victrola. There are bookshelves on the wall, and two square windows looking into the woods. Children love it, as they do anything miniature in size, yet it is large enough to be of real use, and has cost us less than twenty dollars. It would not cost much more than that built with inexpensive new lumber, if the work were done by men and boys in the family.

(Mrs.) W. V. D.

A Saturday Column

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The Home Forum

Business Is Business

THERE IS ONLY one shop on the shore of Silent Bay. There is no other shop in the world quite like it. In one respect at least, it stands alone; although, using words in a more literal sense, it may be said to stand only by the grace of its attachment to the old stone cottage toward which it shows a pronounced leaning.

It is an establishment so unassuming that strangers, wandering for the first time down the narrow road between the cliffs, and possibly being dazzled by the sudden glare of sunlit blue water before their eyes, often walk right past it, out onto the sands, without realizing its existence. Turning round later, to retrace their steps, and examining the cottage with natural curiosity, because it is the only house in sight, they notice what appears to be a small wooden shed, built sketchily of planks patched here and there with driftwood. That is the shop.

When they draw near enough, they discover a single pane of glass behind which are displayed one or two wooden spades, a few buckets, a cardboard box containing sticks of peppermint rock, a faded show card declaring the sustaining qualities of chocolate, and a sheet of foolscap paper bearing the penciled inscription, innocent of capital letters or punctuation marks: "teas . . . home made sweets . . . deck chairs . . . new laid eggs." That is the shop window.

* * *

If the discovery has been made out of the holiday season, the door will be padlocked; but this need not discourage any potential customer, for, scrawled in chalk upon the weather-bleached door, there is the definite instruction: "when closed go next door." Acceptance of this invitation takes you, by way of a rough path made of pebbles set in concrete, to the back of the stone building where the only other door, safely hidden from all sea breezes by the cottage itself and sheltered from land winds by the steep grass-clad cliff, stands open every day. There may be no immediate sign of activity here, save for a violent squawk and fluttering of wings on the part of a hen disturbed while pecking at crumbs in the doorway. But, in that case, it will be possible, while standing on the doorstep, to detect, somewhere high up on the cliff, the quick movements of an astoundingly agile little old lady hunting in sand holes and beneath wind-twisted branches for new-laid eggs. That is the shopkeeper.

Sure-footed as her own hens, she trots nimbly down the slopes where anyone without her sixty years of experience might stumble, slither, and slide. She reaches the bottom with every egg in her apron uncracked. There is a smile on her tanned face; and, as she brushes straggling gray hair back from a wrinkled brow, you read a welcome in her pale blue eyes.

* * *

She welcomes everyone. And when you understand how genuine, how guileless, how utterly unselfish is this lonely woman's greeting for all comers—whether they be casual summer visitors with an appetite for eggs and home-made bread, children with an appetite for toffee and coconut ice, or mariners driven ashore by wintry gales with an appetite for anything—you will begin to know why her shop has a character as distinctive as its haphazard design and microscopic size.

She takes money in it, but not much. She may make a profit. I have never been able to estimate that in terms of countable cash; for her use of the scale is careless, the meals she serves are generous, and her manner of serving them leisurely. Bringing your loaded tray to an iron table, set on the wide top of the low sea wall that guards the cottage from the higher tides, or taking you out of the "sharp nip in the breeze" to eat in the low-ceilinged living-room before a roaring fire, she will always find time to chatter at length about the humor, the happiness, and the excitement that fill what you erroneously imagine to be her empty days.

"You must come up and see my lambs," she may say, "and the wee pig I have with them in my bit of meadow on the top." Or: "You must come down and see my old cellar the smugglers used to use, where I store the deck chairs." These are two of her favorite conversational openings. She has many other good and varied beginnings for tales of beasts and birds and fish; of days when "the place is really crowded" with "nearly a hundred folks on the beach at once and the shop never empty a minute"; of nights when the lifeboat goes out from beyond the big headland and she has a lamp in the window till dawn, "with kettles aboil and all my blankets warm to be ready for anything."

* * *

Being ready for anything is one of the secrets of the light in those laughing blue eyes.

It explains why her shop has something mammoth emporiums cannot supply with their mountains of stock, their armies of highly-trained assistants, and their lifts running swiftly up and down to all departments. It explains why old people from the villages inland walk down in the bad-weather seasons, with a new pot of jam or some other similar excuse for asking how the solitary shopkeeper is getting on. It explains why little people look in at all seasons, particularly when there is an odor of hot toffee or coconut ice in the air, though they may have few or no pennies to spend. I have seen a small boy in ragged trousers passing the shop with only one shoe to protect paddling toes from sharp rocks in the pools, and heard him called in to be given another.

"I've generally got an odd shoe that will fit," the old woman whispered to me, as she ran laughing away. "I keep all sorts of things in my stock." When tearful search has been made in vain for lost balls, buckets, or spades, I have known her to produce substitutes with the same smiling ease and the same explanation.

* * *

When you are young enough to appreciate the limitless resources of this shop in the matter of buttons and tapes, fish hooks and bits of string or calico for repairing miniature sails, or of bull's-eyes and buns to be obtained without money if your pockets are empty, you are not likely to complain if the three customers who filled all the space in the shop before you reached the door keep you waiting outside in a queue.

I have walked on soft carpets in shops many times larger than this bare-boarded hut. I have wondered often how many kings' ransoms their stores of merchandise must be worth. I have never seen the keeper of one of these palaces of commerce dive under a counter to find an odd bathing-shoe for the purpose of giving it away.

But then, of course, business is business. This woman gives away more than she sells, which, as any novice in salesmanship knows, is not business at all.

There are not many shopkeepers who learn both philosophy and generosity by scratching a living, like hens, on the seashore. In my own idle or industrious wanderings, I have found only one.

HENRY W. ARCHER

Atlantis

The weed has thrown its shadow on the
flower.
The fingers of the sun let go the hour,
And all across the valley floor the notes
Of evening tremble in the feathered throats.

Farmhouse windows catch the signal flashes
As the light retreats beyond the farthest hill.
By river banks the first of darkness splashes.
Now sound has fled and left the valley still.

Slowly the darkness fills the valley up
Until it holds the night-tide like a cup.
Slowly the trees dissolve, and then the lawn,
Until we stand alone; the valley gone.

ROBERT WISTRAND

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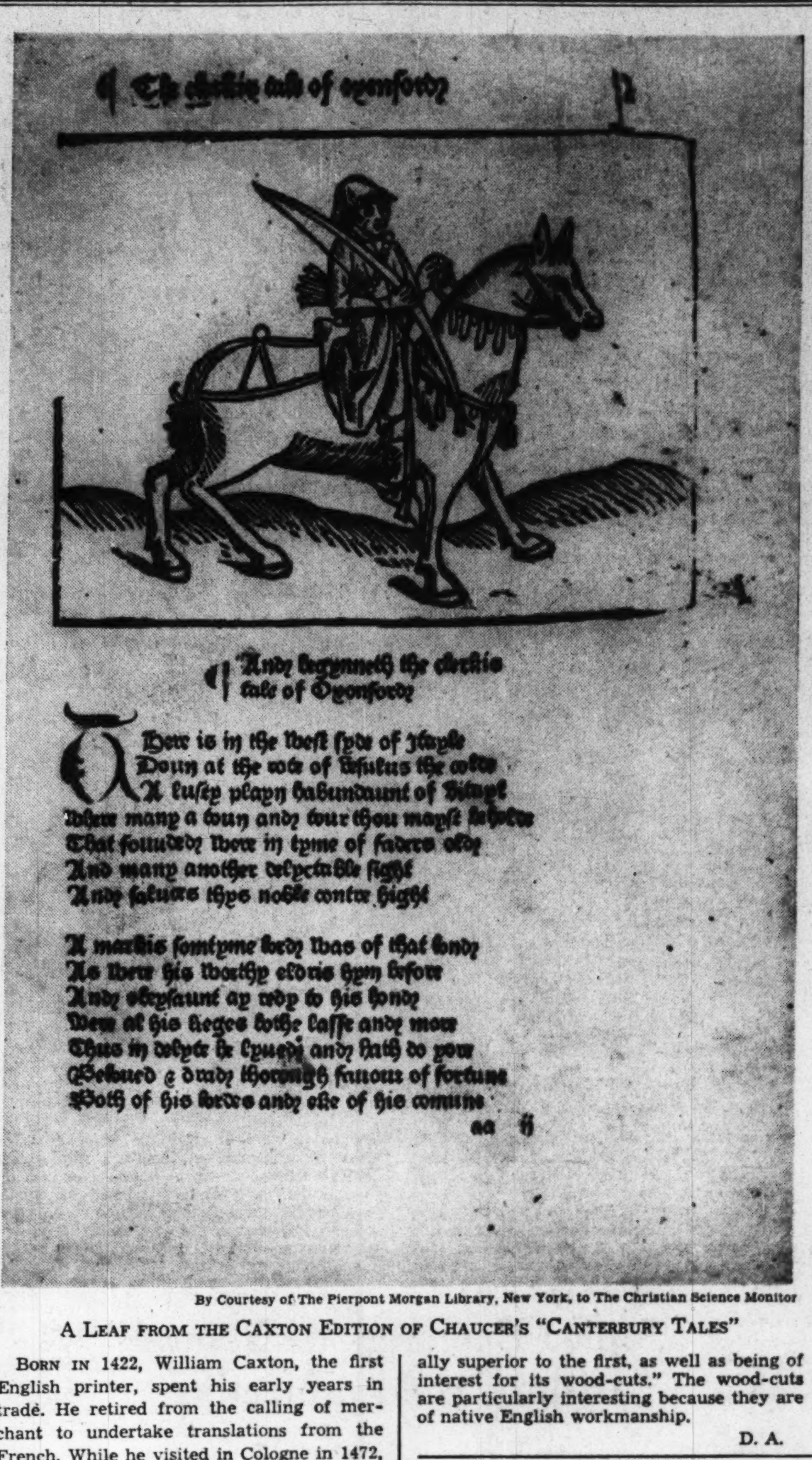
Turner Painted Dreams

TURNER WAS A most painstaking worker. "Every quarter of an inch of Turner's drawings," says Ruskin, "will bear magnifying; and much of the finer work in them can hardly be traced, except by the keenest sight, until it is magnified. In his painting of 'Ivy Bridge,' the veins are drawn on the wing of a butterfly not three lines in diameter; and I have one of his smaller drawings of 'Scarborough' in my own possession, in which the muscle shells on the beach are rounded, and some shown as shut, some as open, though none are as large as the letters of this type: and yet this is the man who was thought to belong to the 'dashing' school, literally because most people had not patience or delicacy of sight enough to trace his endless details." . . .

Hammerton says: "With an immense and unwearied industry, Turner accumulated thousands and thousands of memoranda to increase his knowledge of what interested him, especially in the mountains, rivers, and cities of the Continent, and the coasts of his native island. Amidst all this wealth of gathered treasure, his imagination reigned and revelled with a poet's freedom. With a knowledge of landscape vaster than any mortal ever possessed before him, his whole existence was a succession of dreams. Even the hardest realities of the external world itself, granite and glacier, could not awaken him; but he would sit down before them and sketch another dream, there, in the very presence of the reality itself. Notwithstanding all the knowledge and all the observation which they prove, the interest of Turner's twenty thousand sketches is neither topographic nor scientific, but entirely psychological."—From "Famous European Artists," by SARAH K. BOLTON. (New York: Crowell.)



By Courtesy of The Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

A LEAF FROM THE CAXTON EDITION OF CHAUCER'S "CANTERBURY TALES"

BORN IN 1422, William Caxton, the first English printer, spent his early years in trade. He retired from the calling of merchant to undertake translations from the French. While he visited in Cologne in 1472, he learned the art of printing. First he set up a press in Bruges, where he did some work. Later he returned to England where he continued his newly-learned profession of printing, practicing it in the Almonry at Westminster. Thereafter he was always occupied with writing and printing. The list of works which were printed on his presses is a long and distinguished one. His output as a printer exceeded 18,000 pages. He published nearly a hundred works.

This page from the volume in the Morgan Collection is of special interest for the harmonizing type and wood-cut illustration. Caxton had already illustrated his "Mirror of the World" in 1481. The wood-cuts are simple and direct in their design; not as expert, to be sure, as those of German masters. Only nineteen of the works published by William Caxton were illustrated.

This volume is on exhibition in the special display which is being held at the Morgan Library during the New York World's Fair. It is being shown with several other handsome and rare volumes of early printing. In the excellent catalogue of this exhibition, there appears this statement concerning Caxton's edition of "Canterbury Tales": "This, the second edition to appear, is textually superior to the first, as well as being of interest for its wood-cuts." The wood-cuts are particularly interesting because they are of native English workmanship.

D. A.

On a Holland Morning

THE PECULIAR HOLLAND sky became brighter and lighter as the sun, throwing its first rays over the horizon, heralded a new day. A pale gray still dominated the scene and the sails of tiny fishing boats caught the brightening light. A few hours more brought our vessel well within sight of the New Waterway, the canal dug between Hook of Holland and Rotterdam—a great waterway unique among the many others of the Lowlands. . . .

Thick-prowed, heavy-looking boats bumped against the choppy waves. Here and there a church spire, like a winged form of life, seemed to fly into view. Quaint little houses, with their serrated lines of gable or crow steps peeping from behind dikes, bore an air of friendly welcome. There were also red-roofed farmhouses, and there were herds of cattle knee-deep in grass, in what appeared to be vast meadows that were intersected by canals and ditches, and bordered by linden, elm and willow trees.

Windmills that dotted the expanse here and there produced a very pleasing effect as they gyrated merrily and madly. Some were towers of brick, having roofs of thatch, reed or blue slate, and their pivoting sails, a-glitter in the rising sun added a degree of animation to the enchanting scenery. Around the bend another view opened itself before our delighted eyes. There were green flats speckled with spotted cows, white-and-red and occasionally black-and-white ones. There were also trim little houses with tall roofs and great windows of many panes on which the sunlight played. Numberless white and grayish clouds were drifting in almost perpetual motion. Near and far the air was filled with busy movement and there was an exquisite harmony of color. So varied was the scene, there could be no monotony in such a land. . . .

On the narrow roadway of the dikes trundled gay little handcarts propelled by men or drawn by dogs and loaded with large cans, painted light blue and red. These were on the way to the farmhouses. And everywhere, as far as the eye could roam over these flatlands, were hundreds of cattle—the finest I have ever seen anywhere in the world—ruminating, chewing their cud and snuffing the sweet, moist, early morning air.—From "Crossroads of the Zuider Zee," by HENDRIK DE LEEUW. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Our Calling

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS WORK for each of us to do. Each one must be about the Father's business. But what is the nature of this business? Is it not the work of learning and understanding more about God and His idea, man? When one's thought is filled with this purpose, one is continually employed. As one is thus mentally occupied, he is led in ways wherein he may express the highest sense of service. To be beneficial, all human relationships must be productive of good. They must bless the giver and the receiver.

Webster gives, as a definition of "calling," "a divine summons, or prompting to a particular act or duty." Whatever our calling or business may be, we have the privilege of becoming conscious of divine direction. As we walk closely with God, and listen for His voice, progressive steps are taken through divine directing and not through human will. As we bend to the divine will, we become alert to distinguish between God's leading and human desire.

It is recorded by Luke that when Jesus was a boy, he "tarried behind in Jerusalem; and Joseph and his mother knew not of it." He was discovered in the temple "sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions." When asked by his mother why he had remained behind, he responded (Luke 2:49), "How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?"

We may enter into the field of working for the Father right where we are. In the office, shop, theater, schoolroom, or counting house, our profession or calling becomes God-governed as we put into it the necessary spiritual thinking. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states in her work "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 150), "God is universal; confined to no spot, defined by no dogma, appropriated by no sect." And in the same paragraph she adds, "He guards, guides, feeds, and holds the sheep of His pasture; and their ears are attuned to His call."

Spiritual ideas are constantly being imparted to us from God, and can be made practically useful in our specific endeavors. Many good thoughts come to prepare us for our daily work, as we consecratedly study the Lesson-Sermon in the *Christian Science Quarterly* each morning. Filled with the spiritual light obtained from such devoted spiritually mental work, we find sufficient truth to imbibe, radiate and reflect in our daily contacts. Thus we go on, more thoroughly fulfilling the mission of our holy calling in our business. Our human work thus becomes glorified.

Mrs. Eddy states in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 3), "A Christian Scientist verifies his calling." This verification includes not only study of the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy, but living the life which Christian Science demands. By our example we prove to those who witness our daily activities, that we have found a good and permanent calling, an eternal mission.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 347) Mrs. Eddy writes: "God is responsible for the mission of those whom He has anointed. Those who know no will but His take His hand, and from the night He leads to light." Before going out to our business each day, we have the privilege of praying for, and knowing, that we can receive light, revelation, wisdom, and discernment, which will enable us to see more of perfection and power reflected in ourselves and in our brother man. When procrastination and delay, or perhaps dullness, argue that business or work is being retarded, the right understanding of God and man will remove hindrances, dissolve doubts, and cancel obstructions. In our calling or business, no sense of discouragement need argue that proper growth cannot be experienced, nor can despondency, fear of failure, or depression block the way to successful fruition. As we cease viewing our business or calling from a material standpoint, the needed ideas flow into our consciousness.

We read in II Peter (1:10), "Wherefore the rather, brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election sure, for if ye do these things, ye shall never fall." Thus man's calling, governed by God, includes no possibility of failure, reversal, inertia, or lessening of activity, for it is God's business, God-directed and God-prospered.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Onze Roeping

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

VOOR IEDER VAN ONS valt er werk te verrichten. Iedereen heeft te zijn in de dingen des Vaders. Maar wat beteekent dit zijn in de dingen des Vaders? Is het niet: meer omtrent God en Zijn idee, den mensch, te leeren begrijpen? Wanneer ons denken van dit doel vervuld is, zijn wij voortdurend aan het werk. Zijn wij op die wijze gedachtelijk werkzaam, dan worden wij op wegen geleid, waarop wij het hoogste begrip van dienen tot uiting kunnen brengen. Om nuttig te zijn, moeten alle onderlinge betrekkingen der menschen iets goeds voortbrengen. Zij moeten zoowel den gever als den ontvangende ten zegen zijn.

Webster geeft de volgende definitie van „roeping" of „bestemming": „Een goddelijke eisch of ingeving tot een bepaalde daad of een bepaalden plicht." Wat onze roeping of ons werk ook wezen moge, ons voorrecht is het bewust te worden van Gods leiding. Wanneer wij dicht bij God wandelen en naar Zijn stem luisteren, worden onze voorwaartsche schreden genomen als gevolg van goddelijke leiding en niet van den menschelijken wil. Wanneer wij voor den goddelijken wil buigen, leeren wij scherp te onderscheiden tusschen Gods leiding en menschelijke verlangens.

Lucas verhaalt ons, dat eens „het kind Jezus te Jeruzalem [bleef], en Jozef en zijne moeder wisten het niet." Zij vonden hem in den Tempel, „zittende in het midden der leeraren, hen hoorende en hen ondervragende." Toen zijn moeder hem vroeg waarom hij was achtergebleven, antwoordde hij (Lucas 2:49): „Wat is het dat gij mij gezocht hebt? Wist gij niet dat ik moet zijn in de dingen mijns Vaders?"

Wij kunnen ons werken voor den Vader aanvangen daar, waar wij zijn. In kantoor, winkel, theater, schoollokaal of bank wordt ons werk, onze bestemming of roeping, door God bestuurd, naarmate wij het noodige, geestelijke denken er in leggen. Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] zegt in haar boek *Miscellaneous Writings* (blz. 150): „God is universeel, tot geen enkele plaats beperkt, door geen enkel dogma omschreven, het eigendom van geen enkele secte." En in dezelfde alinea voegt zij hieraan toe: „Hij behoedt, leidt, spijzigt en kooit de schapen Zijner weide en hun ooren zijn open voor Zijn stem."

Geestelijke ideeën komen voortdurend van God tot ons en kunnen in al wat wij ondernemen daadwerkelijk benut worden. Vele goede gedachten komen tot ons, die ons voor ons dagelijksch werk bereiden, wanneer wij elken morgen met toewijding de Les-preek bestudeeren in het *Christian Science Quarterly*. Gevuld met het geestelijk licht, uit zulk toegewijd geestelijk gedachtelijk werk verkregen, vinden wij de waarheid, die wij noodig hebben om in ons op te nemen, uit te stralen en in onzen dagelijkschen omgang te weerspiegelen. Zoo gaan wij verder en vervullen wij in ons werk meer volkomen de zending onzer heilige bestemming. Ons menschelijk werk wordt aldus geheiligd.

Mrs. Eddy zegt in *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (blz. 3): „Een Christian Scientist maakt zijn roeping waar." Dit waarmaken houdt niet slechts in dat wij den Bijbel en Mrs. Eddy's werken bestudeeren, doch ook, dat wij het leven leven, dat Christian Science eischt. Door ons voorbeeld bewijzen wij aan degenen, die ons dagelijksch leven gadeslaan, dat wij een goede en bestendige roeping, een eeuwige zending leerden kennen.

In *Miscellaneous Writings* (blz. 347) schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „God is verantwoordelijk voor de zending dergenen, die hij gezalfd heeft. Zij, die geen anderen wil kennen dan den Zijnen, vatten Zijn hand en uit den nacht voert Hij hen naar het licht." Voor wij ons iederen dag aan ons werk begeven, is het ons voorrecht te bidden om licht, openbaring, wijsheid en inzicht en te weten, dat wij deze dingen kunnen ontvangen, die het ons mogelijk zullen maken meer volmaaktheid en macht weerspiegeld te zien in ons zelf en in onzen medemensch. Wanneer traagheid, lust tot uitstellen en misschien sufheid beweren, dat onze zaken of ons werk belemmering ondervindt, zal het juiste begrijpen van God en den mensch hinderpalen, twijfel en belemmeringen wegnemen. Geen gevoel van ontmoediging behoeft te beweren, dat wij geen gerechten groei kunnen ervaren in onze roeping of in onze zaken en evenmin kunnen moedeloosheid, vrees voor mislukking of neerslachtigheid aan overvloedig welslagen in den weg staan. Wanneer wij ophouden onze zaken of onze bestemming vanuit een stoffelijk standpunt te bezien, stroomen de ideeën, die wij noodig hebben, ons bewustzijn binnen.

In den tweeden Brief van Petrus lezen wij (1:10): „Daarom, broeders, benaarstigt u te meer om uwe roeping en verkiezing vast te maken; want dat doende, zult gij nimmermeer struikelen." 's Menschen roeping, door God bestuurd, sluit dus geen mogelijkheid in van falen, verkeerd uitloopen, traagheid of vermindering van activiteit, want zij is een der dingen Gods, door God bestuurd en door God gezegend.

[Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

Woman Washing

She is the oracle, the high priestess,
Of little girls with shining yellow tresses,
That play their solemn games on summer
mornings
Decked out in crisp delphinium-colored
dresses.

She is a goddess bent above bright water,
Trailing her hands through tubs of fragile
pearls
And opals luminous with the rosy colors
Of pinafores for little dark-eyed girls.

She is the patron saint of boys that wander
Through shady August woods to find a
brook
Dappled with sun, then come home mud-
bespattered,
With strings of speckled fish for her to
cook.

She is the queen within a summer house-
hold
Where curtains blow in light, fresh-scented
billows
In dim rooms cool with bowls of dark
petunias,
In bedrooms sweet with clean blue quilts
and pillows.

LEONA AMES HILL

White Swans

(Alkmaar, Holland)

So soundlessly, so gracefully, they float
Upon the dark unmoving mirror of the still
canal,
They might be creatures in a dream, aloof,
remote;
More painted birds than actual.

The hour of evening falls; bells chime,
And on the bridges homeward footsteps pass,
Unheeded by white swans in their sublime
Detachment, floating on black glass.

Asleep, their images are sharp in starlight;
Birds and reflections alike are perfect things,
Part of this very peace of night,
Quiet heads secure beneath white wings.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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Trees Again Appearing On Harbor Isles

Plantings begun in 1934 show nearly 90 percent survival and continuance is recommended.

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Islands of Boston harbor were once so heavily covered with trees that the early Colonists, seeking to encourage the clearing of land, threatened to make such wood common property if it were allowed to remain standing beyond a specified date. Excursionists on pleasure steamers are getting the impression that once again these islands may boast stands of whispering fir and pine.

A good start was made on reforestation in 1934, when 100,000 seedlings of Scotch, Austrian and Japanese black pine, together with beach plums, beach grass and shrubs were planted by CCC boys with the co-operation of the United States Coast Artillery, and the Massachusetts Forestry Department.

Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority, who instigated the reforestation project, today completed an inspection of the growth of the seedlings on the several islands, and promptly urged further tree plantings. Salt spray has left its imprint on some of the more exposed seedlings in patches of brown, dried needles among those that are green.

Trees Show Rapid Growth

The trees that were planted in sheltered places, according to Mr. Parkhurst, have grown to be six and seven feet tall on sections of Lovell's Island, for instance, and also on Gallop's Island. Peddock's Island has young trees that have grown 18 inches a year. Nearly 90 per cent of the total plantings survived, Mr. Parkhurst said.

Need of additional plantings is still pronounced, Mr. Parkhurst said in pointing out that another project could be carried out, this time using city-owned islands. The city Park Department, he said, could provide men and matarial; the Institutions Department the transportation to the islands, and the Government the seedlings, thus not only beautifying the islands but tending to reduce erosion that is taking heavy toll annually.

An English diarist visiting Boston in the seventeenth century, rowed among the islands and recorded them as "numerous and beautifully wooded." Colonists settled on them, cleared the land for farming, and developed some fine farm homes.

Grew Good Crops

Good crops were raised on the islands, as the troops of the Continental Army could testify, records showing that many raids were made on the islands for food, cattle and sheep.

Wood was plentiful for fuel and heat. But it was not being used fast enough to suit the ambitious plans for developing agriculture, and a Colonial edict was issued to the effect that all wood remaining standing on any of the outer islands by March 31, 1708, would become public property.

More than 40 islands were found in Boston harbor by the Pilgrims, but the constant wash of the sea has wrought great changes.

Three islands have entirely disappeared. One was cut away by its owners, a sand and gravel company. It was known as Cat Island. The other two were sacrifices to erosion. Nix's Island was once 12 acres in size but is now merely a few rocks supporting a light for guiding mariners. Bird Island was once large enough to warrant establishment of Fort George on what is now merely shoals and visible only at extremely low tide, between East Boston and Governor's Island.

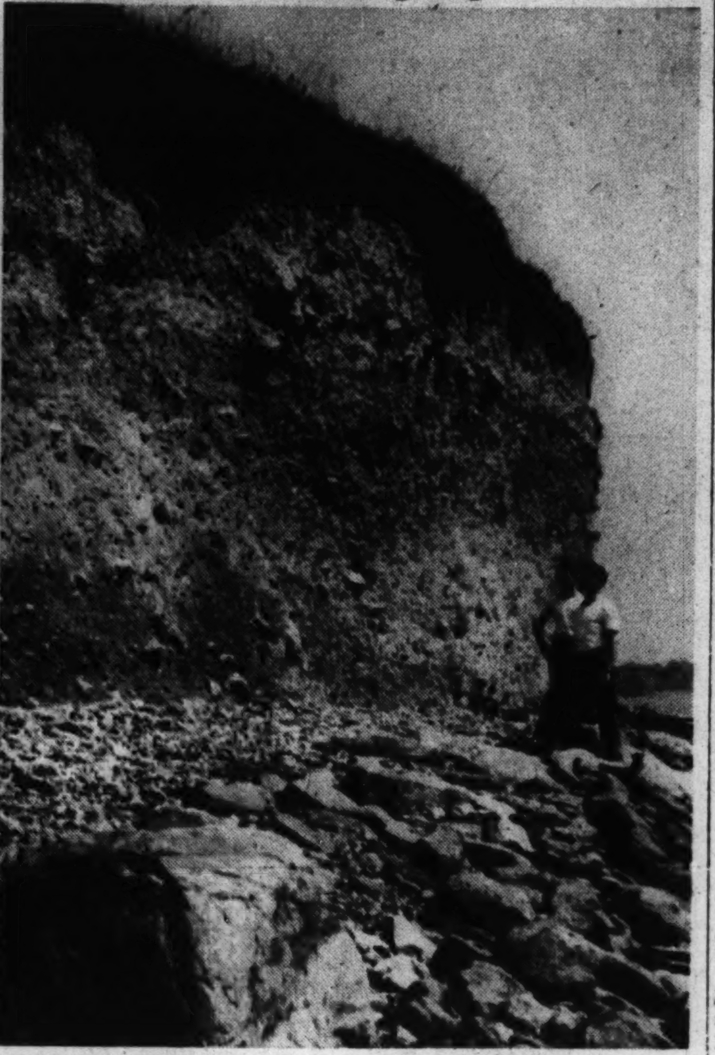
Islands Join Mainland

Castle Island, Deer Island, Noddle Island and what was known both as Susanna Island and as Hog Island, are no longer islands. Castle Island is a part of the mainland, with a good automobile road leading from City Point, South Boston, to old Fort Independence. Deer Island has been made part of Winthrop by the shoaling and filling in of Shirley Gut. Noddle Island is now East Boston and Susanna Island is now Orient Heights.

Apple Island is now an outstanding example of erosion. Its precipitous cliff is being washed away at the rate of about 30 feet a year. On this island once stood a Colonial mansion, built by a family named Mortimer. The island also served as a sanctuary for a family from England, considered "eccentric" by the Colonists, who ordered them to leave the town in which they had settled. More recently, the island was used by two or three Portuguese families that had been living on Long Island but were ordered off that Long Island might be adopted for public use. Today it is uninhabited and unused.

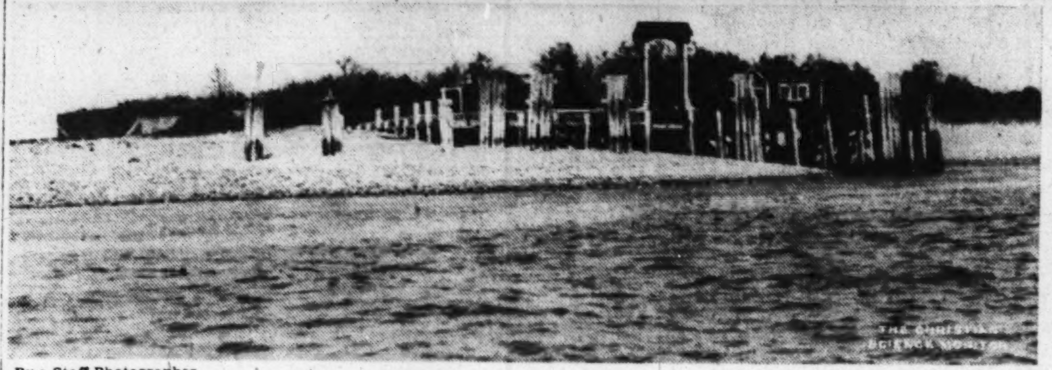
For many years a tall elm tree stood on Apple Island. It was erroneously called an apple tree by many persons and cited as a reason for the name of the island. Historians disagree on this point but Oliver Wendell Holmes mentions elm trees of Apple Island in his poetry and records show it was so named because of its shape on early charts resembling an apple. But it was before erosion ate so much of the "apple" away.

Boston's Harbor Is Continually Changing



Erosion

How land is being eaten away at Apple Island at the rate of 30 feet a year.



By a Staff Photographer

Lovell's Island Gains Land and Trees

Upper—Staff Sergeant, Charles T. Knowlton, U. S. A., senior caretaker, Lovell's Island, examines growth of a pine tree, more than six feet high, planted as a seedling by the CCC in 1934.

Lower—The "antonym" of erosion as found at Lovell's Island. . . . Sand shoaling has "made" solid land around the piling. This old pier was once completely surrounded by water and boats tied up on all its sides.

Huge Italian Liner to Sail From Boston on 11-Day Cruise

Week-End Sailings

Ocean cruises of 11 days, round trip from Boston, by the largest ocean passenger liner ever visiting Boston in regular service, is the innovation for this port that will be established this week end during the course of the marine parade of seven deep-water passenger liners.

It is the Roma, 32,583-ton palatial liner of the Italian Line, definitely assigned to make two such trips from Boston and six others from New York, under auspices of Raymond-Whitcomb, travel agency. The first cruise from Boston will be made by the Roma, sailing from Commonwealth Pier, tomorrow.

About 200 passengers embark here and 250 others will have boarded the vessel before the Roma sailed from New York. The itinerary of the cruise is Bar Harbor, the St. Lawrence, Quebec, Saguenay, Gaspe and Bermuda, returning to Boston July 27. The second cruise of the Roma identical with the first, starts from Boston July 30.

Another ship of the Italian Line's fleet—the motorship Vulcania—visits Boston today, calling at Commonwealth Pier to embark a good-sized list of passengers for Mediterranean ports.

Another sails from Boston today when the Samaria of the Cunard White Star Fleet leaves East Boston at 10 p. m. for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool.

Start of the week-end marine parade began when the white cruise ship Lady Hawkins of the Canadian National Steamships came into the harbor from Halifax, embarked 100 passengers and sailed for Bermuda, the British West Indies and British Guiana.

Inbound are three other liners, the Transylvania, of the Anchor Line from Glasgow and Londonderry; the Scythia of the Cunard White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast and Galway, with 127 passengers for Boston and 264 for New York, due Sunday, and the Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships, due Monday from British Guiana the British West Indies and Bermuda.

Sailing on the Samaria tonight will be Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Clark, missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, returning to their post at Istanbul, Turkey; Benedict S. Alper of Cambridge, who has been awarded one of the Rockefeller grants for study abroad, accompanied by Mrs. Alper, and Frederick B. Collinson of Liverpool, Eng., immediate past president of the Liverpool Rotary Club, returning home after attending International Rotary Convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

Clear and Zippy Week End Despite St. Swithin Is Due

Although there was no attempt to decry the qualities which have made St. Swithin a weather prophet since he held office as the Bishop of Westminster in the ninth century, the ecclesiastic's famous forecast was blasted to bits today by the United States' weatherman in Boston, G. Harold Noyes.

There has never been a 40-day period of either rain or fair weather, at least in the history of the Boston Weather Bureau, Mr. Noyes stated. And if you do not recall the noted St. Swithin's Day poem:

> "St. Swithin's Day, if thou be fair,
> For 40 days 'twill rain nae mair.
> St. Swithin's Day, if thou should rain,
> For 40 days it will remain."

The weatherman concluded his theme with a preliminary forecast of continued fair and cool today and tomorrow, with hardly a possibility that the 66-year record of 96 degrees for July 15 will be broken.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain
Warmer
Colder
Fair
Tonight
Tomorrow
Fair
Cool
Warm
Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler today, continued fair tomorrow with fresh northwest winds

Massachusetts: Fair and cooler today; fair with moderate temperature tomorrow.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and cooler today; fair and cool tomorrow

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler today; fair and cool tomorrow

Maine: Fair and cooler today fair with moderate temperature tomorrow

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fair today with fresh northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	83	Minneapolis	61	75
Bermuda	80	84	New Orleans	84	94
Chicago	67	76	Norfolk	73	90
Denver	64	100	St. Louis	65	96
Helena	62	88	Philadelphia	68	88
Kansas City	82	104	San Francisco	—	—
Los Angeles	—	—	Washington	65	88
Miami	78	91			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 15.
B—Maximum, July 14.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:49 p. m.; height 11.2 feet.
Sunday, 11:26 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 11:40 p. m.; height 11.6 feet.
Monday, 12:17 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.

City Water Stations Provided for Horses

Hydrant watering stations for horses will be maintained at Post Office Square, India Square, Mahoney Square, and Merrimac Square during the hot weather, Francis H. Rowley, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, reports. Attendants will be present at each station.

During June, officers of the Society traveled 18,841 miles to investigate 546 cases, examined 3,917 animals, placed 264 in homes, restored 52 to owners, and made three prosecutions, securing two convictions.

R. I. Legislature In Brief Session Extends Relief

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 15 (AP)—Rhode Island legislators went back home today after a 96-minute special session at which defects in the State unemployment relief and emergency public works acts were repaired so as to permit continued relief borrowing by cities and towns.

Through an oversight, the regular session of the Legislature permitted the emergency periods under the laws to expire June 30 and borrowing therefore was blocked. Gov. William H. Vanderbilt quickly signed the special session measures which extended the emergency periods.

Controversial issues—including efforts to repeal the new tobacco tax and to amend the recently-enacted civil service act—were shunted into committee by the Republican majority and permitted to die there as Democrats and insurgent Republicans, critical of the Vanderbilt administration, sought to prolong the session to alter key acts of the Administration.

Nine WPA Attaches Salaries Stopped

Salaries of nine attaches of the executive department of the Cambridge WPA office were stopped today because it was charged they were working "illegally" according to the State Civil Service Commission.

Mayor John W. Lyons said he understood the commission was trying to establish a civil service executive committee for the WPA in Cambridge and acknowledged receiving an order to dismiss the nine involved.

Divers Prepare To Investigate Squalus Plunge

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 15 (AP)—With seas gradually moderating, crack Navy divers lined the deck of the salvage ship Falcon today, ready to descend to the sunken submarine Squalus to determine the extent of damage to the craft in her second plunge to the ocean bottom Thursday.

Meanwhile, three pontoons, damaged when the Squalus reared her head and broke away during the first lifting operation two days ago, were hauled along side of the Falcon and crew members hopped aboard the bobbing cylinders and untangled the wires and cables preparatory to repairing the lifts.

Naval officers said repairs would be made at the salvage scene, if possible, but if the damage was found to be too great the pontoons would be towed to the Navy Yard.

Heavy seas have blocked a second start on the task of raising the $4,000,000 craft, and salvage experts were unable to draw up a new plan of action until divers completed their survey. Officers said at least 25 dives would have to be made for a full study of the new situation. More than 150 dives were made during the first salvage effort, from six to nine a day.

As they waited, the experts speculated on what might have occurred. One feared the submersible might have tumbled on her side, an accident which would make the lifting task extremely difficult. Previously she had rested on an even keel, the flooded stern imbedded about 20 feet in the mud.

Others thought the rearing plunge, which disastrously ended the first lifting attempt just at the moment of success, might have rammed the stern even further into the blue mud at the bottom, a contingency which also would hamper salvage.

But to all of them one disheartening fact was plain—seven weeks of laborious and dangerous work had been wiped out in the single moment when the gray nose of the Squalus knifed through the water, pointed straight at the sky for brief seconds, then disappeared again beneath the waters which have covered her since the first fatal plunge May 23.

TVA Yardstick In New England Plan of Rankin

Mississippian pledges every effort to get power approved for flood projects.

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, said today he would "make every effort" to have a "little TVA" established in New England as soon as possible.

Declaring power rates in New Hampshire were higher than in any other state except one, Mr. Rankin, strong advocate of public power development, said he hoped the Government would establish its own generating plants at dams to be constructed for flood control in the Connecticut and Merrimack valleys.

The Federal Power Commission already has recommended installation of penstocks for power development in three states—New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts.

Show Actual Cost

"The Government should establish yardsticks at these sites," Mr. Rankin declared, "to show the people what power actually costs and how much they are being overcharged."

He previously had attributed high power rates in New Hampshire "to an alliance between power interests and politics."

The sites at which the Power Commission recommended eventual power development are at Franklin Falls, N. H., Union Village, Vt., and Knightville, Mass.

Mr. Rankin was ready, he said, to ask enabling legislation for the Government to produce power at those sites.

Other dams on which the Power Commission and War Department have not made final decisions as to whether power development is feasible, but for which appropriations are available, are Birch Hill in Massachusetts and Riverhill in New Hampshire. The New Hampshire Legislature, however, has not given the War Department consent to proceed with work at Riverhill. Birch Hill plans are being reviewed by Army engineers.

A definite decision against installation of power has been made for Syrrey Mountain in New Hampshire.

Indications were that the Administration would support Mr. Rankin's move which probably would not be made in legislative form for two or three years, at least until construction was nearing completion.

Under the law governing permits to develop power, municipalities and states have the first right to generate and distribute electric power. If they should not want the option of a permit from the Feedral Power Commission, the Government, if Congress passed legislation, could take over power development.

Question of Power

Mr. Rankin and Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska, sponsored amendments to the 1938 Flood Control Act which received Administration support giving the Power Commission a voice in the final recommendations as to whether power should be provided for in flood control dams. Previously Army engineers alone dictated the policy for use of such dams and reservoirs.

During consideration of the proposed $14,000,000 Connecticut River navigation and power project, killed in both House and Senate earlier this session, Mr. Rankin proposed establishing a yardstick at Enfield, Conn. Enfield was to have been the site of a $7,000,000 navigation and power dam.

President Roosevelt also has proposed that Army engineers investigate the feasibility of establishing a small experimental power station at Passamaquoddy, Maine, site of the abandoned tidal harnessing project.

Revere Officer Demoted

Former Lieut. Henry E. Tracy, one-time head of the vice squad in the Revere, Mass., Police Department, was a plain patrolman today, having been demoted by Mayor Laurence J. Gillis. Mr. Tracy was acquitted in the recent Revere gambling conspiracy trials.

Note of Fascism Traced In Farm Groups of U. S.

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 15—The backbone of any possible Fascist movement in the United States may be the major farm organizations, members of the Summer Institute for Social Progress were told this morning by Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of The People's Lobby, Inc., of Washington, D. C. The Institute today ends the first half of its two-week session on the Wellesley College campus.

Mr. Marsh, who served for several years as Washington representative of the Farmers National Council, declared that "the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the Associated Farmers of California, and to some extent the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, are largely controlled by landed banking farmers, and will be the backbone of any Fascist movement in America, as they are today America's rural Wall Street."

The majority of land-owning farmers, he said, "consider themselves as upper middle class capitalists, or want to be that."

Reports Quoted

To show the position of the large farm organizations on important questions of the day, Mr. Marsh quoted from reports of their latest annual meetings.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, he said, resolved for "democracy and balance" but failed to endorse the Senate Civil Liberties Committee. Among the things it approved were reciprocal trade agreements, forest conservation, ending barriers to trade, continued devaluation of the dollar and farmers' co-operatives. It opposed, he said, application of wage and hour regulations to agriculture and "agricultural planning agencies, composed of other than farmers."

The 80-year-old National Grange, Mr. Marsh continued, called for "voluntary co-operation rather than a government straitjacket," "giving agriculture equality with other groups," crop insurance and "such amendments to the National Labor Relations Act as may be needed to make it fair and workable."

The Grange, he reported, also approved reciprocal trade agreements, conservation, rural credits, monetary stabilization, private ownership of railroads and rural electrification. "It explicitly stated," he added, "that 'the manufacture of armaments and munitions for national defense should be taken over by the Government in time of war,' and 'we believe in a sound neutrality policy that will save America from becoming entangled in foreign wars of greed, hatred and aggression, and which are no direct concern to us.'"

Farmers' Union

Turning to the Farmers' Union Mr. Marsh stated that it "definitely endorsed Government guarantee of the cost of production of all major farm products—on the part consumed domestically." To show its position on world affairs he quoted: "We favor international co-operation by which the peoples of the earth may unite to plan their economies in such a way as to remove the basic cause of war." It also favored, he said, neutrality and a referendum on war—except in case of invasion.

Commenting on the increasing mechanization of farming, Mr. Marsh stated that "today it is possible for this nation to meet normal requirements in farm production, both domestic and foreign, with 1,600,000 fewer workers than in 1929."

The rural note to the Institute's discussions, which reached full development in Mr. Marsh's talk this morning, was also evident last night when folk dances were presented under the direction of two Institute members, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Coppock—indoors because of the rain, instead of on the lawn as originally planned.

As a series of three round table discussions on the consumers' co-operative movement came to an end yesterday, Dr. Leroy E. Bowman, forum organizer for the United States Department of Education, and leader of this group, pointed to the movement as a most effective answer to the question which is the Institute's general theme this year—"How Can We Make Democracy Work?"

The consumers' co-operative movement, Dr. Bowman declared, "is a stabilizing influence, weathering economic fluctuations far better than private competitive business. It does not raise income but it makes it go further. It is democratic above all forms of organization except the State. It works side by side with other forms of business enterprise without friction though offering stimulating competition. It gives hundreds of thousands of people daily practice in democratic procedures, at the same time developing a sense of property ownership and social control over distribution of commodities."

Hatfield Estate Held Insolvent

With liabilities listed at $30,000 in excess of assets, a representation of insolvency naming the estate of Charles E. Hatfield, former Mayor of Newton and Treasurer of Middlesex County who valued his property at $6,000,000 a year ago, has been filed in Middlesex Probate Court by the Old Colony Trust Company and Miss Alice L. Frost, executors of the estate.

Setting administration charges at $25,000 and the debts of the millionaire theater owner and businessman at $351,362.54 at the time of his passing, the executors estimated that his estate amounted to only $346,021. Claims against the estate exceed assets and a number of the latter are pledged as security for debts of another, whose identity was not disclosed, the petitioners stated. The inventory listed as worthless loans made by Mr. Hatfield to several persons prominent in State and city affairs.

Around the Corner—

Clipper Speed Again—Once more a Yankee Clipper will race in and out of Boston Harbor, destined for—not the China Sea this time, but Provincetown at the tip of Cape Cod.

Establishment again of a line competing with the Steel Pier of the Cape Cod Steamship Company is expected to add further zest to the trip for passengers on either vessel. Until its foundering after collision with an Eastern Steamships Line vessel, the Romance provided interesting contests with the Steel Pier.

The Yankee Clipper is a smaller ship, diesel driven, and capable of covering the distance from Provincetown in three hours—as against the Steel Pier's schedule of four hours. The latter has, on occasion, made the trip in just 10 minutes more than three hours, however.

The Yankee Clipper, a yacht once owned by Henry Ford, will sail from Edison Wharf—conveniently near South Station.

Scouts For a Day. Something new in youthful Scouts are the boys and girls who prefer to get their scouting in one-day trips, rather than in days or weeks in camp. Sixteen of them, members of Roslindale Day Camp, visited the Fish Pier, the Custom House Tower and other interesting points this week, under the leadership of Mrs. Lois Morrison and Mrs. Grace M. Cummings of Roslindale, who give freely of their time that the youngsters may benefit. One day each week the members enjoy swimming instruction in Mother Brook. Another day a week is spent at the children's museum, Jamaica Plain, in study. Sightseeing trips are sprinkled in between, as in the case of the visit to the waterfront.

* * *

Glittered, But Not Gold—This is the tale of another WPA strike—but this time gold was involved instead of working hours and pay. Thirty men were blasting away on McCormack Street, Malden, the other day, as part of a road improvement project. Two or three of them bent over and picked up pieces of rock—hastily pocketing them in an atmosphere of deep secrecy.

There was something that looked like gold in the shattered stone. Later they loaded quite a quantity of it into bags and moved toward home with more than the usual spring in their step.

Then, sad to relate, Ralph Marotta examined the yellow substance and had to break the news that it was nothing more than chalcopyrite—of little, if any, value.

* * *

No First Name—Up in Dover, N. H., lives a retired Brooklyn, N. Y., lumber dealer by the name of Tifft—that's all there is to it—just plain Tifft.

He explains that his father disliked his own first name and disagreed with others over the choice of a name for his son. It was decided to let him choose his own. He found he could get along without one.

The result is that Mr. Tifft's address is simply: Tifft, Tifft-Top, Tifft Road, Dover, N. H.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
Nelson Eddy, Virginia Bruce and Lionel Barrymore in "Let Freedom Ring." 3:50, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Inside Story," featuring Michael Whalen. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "The Hardys Ride High," with Mickey Rooney and the Hardy Family cast. Also Tony Martin, Gloria Stuart, Slim Summerville in "Winner Take All."

Fenway and Paramount—
"Man About Town," with Jack Benny, Rochester, Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Gail Patrick in "Grand Jury Secrets." Fenway: 2:35, 5:36, 8:30. Paramount: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Union Pacific," with Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 9:50 a. m., 1:48, 5:46, 9:24. Also Wallace Beery and Tom Brown in "Sergeant Madden." 12:05, 4:03, 8:01.

University—
Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell in "East Side of Heaven." 3, 6:10, 9:20. Also "Women in the Wind," featuring Kay Francis and William Gargan. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: Mickey Rooney and the Hardy Family cast in "The Hardys Ride High." Also "Mr. Moto on Danger Island," featuring Peter Lorre.

Coolidge Corner—
"Boy Friend," featuring Jane Withers. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also Henry Fonda in "Young Mr. Lincoln." 3:15, 6:25, 9:40.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, Exposing Foreign Spies in America. Strauss music, cartoons, comedies, newsreels.

Tremont—
Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Also "Jezebel," with Bette Davis and Henry Fonda. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Carefree," starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Also Rosalind Russell and Robet Donat in "The Citadel."

Uptown—
Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell in "East Side of Heaven." 1, 4:40 8:20. Also "Young Mr. Lincoln," featuring Henry Fonda. 2:50, 5:30, 10:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Clouds Over Europe," starring Laurence Olivier and Valerie Hobson. 10:05 a. m., 1:05 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. Also Sigrid Gurie in "Forgotten Woman." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

R K O Boston—
"S. O. S. Tidal Wave," with George Barbier and Kay Sutton. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. Also Leo Carillo and Tim Holt in "The Girl and the Gambler." 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 3:25, 5:45, 8:05, 10:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"Naughty but Nice," with Ann Sheridan. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. Also Shirley Temple in "Sussannah of the Mounties." Scollay: 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:25.

Metropolitan—
Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 10 a. m., 12:55 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin and Gloria Stuart. 11:40 a. m., 3:35, 5:30, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan in "Tarzan Finds a Son." Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. State: 1:30, 4:20, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Stronger Than Desire," with Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. State: 11:55 a. m., 2:55 6, 9.

Repertory—
Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway," also "Ambush," with Lloyd Nolan and Gladys Swarthout. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Gunga Din," with Victor McLaglen, Cary Grant, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. Also Douglas Dumbrille and Sidney Toler in "The Mysterious Rider."

Trans-Lux—
"The 39 Steps," featuring Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. Also "A Visit to the New York Fair" and newsreel digest.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30

ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
PROGRAM

1. Prelude to the Third Act, "Lohengrin" .... Wagner
2. Symphony No. 3, in E-flat major Op. 55, "Eroica" .... Beethoven
   Last two movements:
   III. Scherzo: Allegro vivace
   IV. Finale: Allegro molto
3. Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" .... Saint-Saëns
   Interval
4. Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" .... Tchaikovsky
5. Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes Arr. for Strings by .... Pochon
6. "Wine, Woman and Song," Waltz .... J. Strauss
7. Entrance of the Boyards .... Halvorsen

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
"Elijah," presented by the Commonwealth Federal Orchestra and Chorus, A. Buckingham Simson conducting. 3 p. m.

Monday

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
The Boston Federal Band, Alfonso D'Avino conducting. 12 noon.

Chinese Musician to Play For China at Garden Party

By Wanda MacDowell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chinese music by the celebrated classical musician, Professor Wei, will be performed on the pi-pa and the ehr-hu as part of the entertainment at the colorful garden party to be given tomorrow afternoon at "Rockmarge," summer residence of Mrs. William H. Moore at Pride's Crossing, for the benefit of opening a Massachusetts Branch of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China.

Noted for her rare collection of Chinese art, Mrs. Moore will receive the guests with Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Temporary Chairman of the Massachusetts Bureau, and Dr. Yu Tsune-chi, Chinese Consul-General at New York, who is to be guest of honor. Assisting at tea, which will be served informally on the broad green terrace which sweeps down to the sea, will be Miss Eleanor Fabyan, Miss Eleanor Frothingham and Miss Margaret Goodhue. Dr. Yu will speak on the situation in China, with particular emphasis on problems of relief.

* * *

Newport society is interested in the opening of the Casino Theater which will start a six weeks' season Tuesday night, July 25, with Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale in the New York and London success, "Spring Meeting." Former supporters of this summer project are renewing their subscriptions and a number of new patrons have made reservations, among them Commander and Mrs. Raymond V. Miller, Mrs. H. Arnold Karo, Dr. and Mrs. George H. Babcock, Miss Elinor W. Betton, Mrs. M. Milne, Miss M. L. Mann, Miss Elizabeth C. Condit, Capt. and Mrs. H. V. McKitterick and commander and Mrs. R. H. Grayson.

* * *

Visitors from Miami seem to be making the Hotel Pilgrim, in Plymouth, Mass., one of their favorite rendezvous this summer. The spacious house on the shore of Cape Cod is a pleasing summer corelative of winter homes on Biscayne Bay. Next week the hotel inaugurates a radio program featuring Jack Brown and Eve Brian, stars of station WIOD, Miami, with Louis Hatch and his Boston orchestra.

* * *

Another garden day, with a party added this time, is announced for Tuesday, July 25, when a dozen or so of Nahant's seaside gardens will be opened from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. Visitors are invited to a garden party at "Morningside," where Mrs. Burton Lewis Gale will be hostess, after viewing the gardens. The openings are taking place under the auspices of the Nahant Garden Club. If Tuesday is rainy, the affair will take place the following day. Members inviting guests who are garden lovers include Mrs. Archibald Blanchard. Mrs. Arthur L. Devens, Mrs. Dudley B. Fay, Mrs. Francis C. Hall, Mrs. Walter L. Hobbs, Mrs. Arthur S. Johnson, Mrs. Herbert F. Otis, Mrs. Leverett S. Tuckerman, Mrs. Ada B. Williams, Mrs. Wallace Williams, and Mrs. Fred A. Wilson.

* * *

More than a thousand invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill for a reception and tea to be given at their Pride's Crossing home, "Avalon," next Wednesday afternoon in the interest of Washington Cathedral. Guests of honor will be the Hon. William R. Castle, former Undersecretary of State, and Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, recently retired Senior Canon of Washington Cathedral and noted educator and author. The affair is being given in co-operation with the Massachusetts Committee of the National Cathedral Association, of which Mrs. Allan Forbes is regent.

Mr. Castle was dean of freshmen at Harvard University and editor of the alumni magazine for several years before entering the State Department, where he also served as minister plenipotentiary to Japan. He is a member of the Harvard board of overseers. Canon Stokes was for 25 years secretary of Yale University before accepting appointment on the staff of Washington Cathedral. He retired recently to his home in Lenox to complete his two-volume history of universities. At the tea both men will speak on the significance of Washington Cathedral at the Nation's capital in these crucial times. Colored slides of the building and its garden will be shown.

The Massachusetts committee co-operating with Mr. and Mrs. Merrill includes Mrs. Louis Curtis, Jr., Miss Ellen Todd, Mrs. Samuel A. Eliot, Mrs. George Peabody Gardner, Jr., Mrs. George E. Warren, Mrs. Rudolph Weld, Mrs. Guido R. Perera, Mrs. William Norton Bullard.

Saving of Glacial Deposit Is Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Protest has been made to Gov. George D. Aiken by geologists against despoilation of a gravel beach on Cobble Hill in the town of Colchester. This, says Prof. Richard J. Lougee, of Colby College, in a letter to the Governor, "is the finest and most spectacular evidence in Vermont of the Champlain glacial lake."

Professor Lougee, Prof. Donald Chapman of the University of New Hampshire and Dr. Esa Hyyppa, Finnish government geologist, recently paid the beach a visit and found that a PWA project had been set up which was taking gravel from the beach for road construction purposes. He urged the Governor to take action to prevent further activity there, as usable types of gravel were to be found at several adjacent spots on the lake shore.

"This ancient shore feature," Professor Lougee wrote, "has been known to geologists for many years, attracting visitors and scientists and serving as a magnificent example of a raised beach for generations of geology classes at the University of Vermont." He added that almost all other similar deposits have been "despoiled or destroyed," and that the Cobble Hill deposit deserves preservation for future generations. Governor Aiken turned the matter over to State Geologist Elbridge C. Jacobs of Burlington for disposal. He expects to take the matter up with local authorities in the town of Colchester.

English Tea Room
Famous for our Popovers and "Come-again"
Dinners
85c to $1.25
5 to 8 p. m.
We also serve appetizing Luncheons and Afternoon Tea
31 Newbury Street
Boston, Mass.

Courses for Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C. — Twelve outstanding faculty members of Duke University and the University of North Carolina will co-operate in launching graduate courses at the North Carolina College for Negroes here, as authorized by the last Legislature, Dr. James E. Shepard, President of the College, has announced.

PRE-INVENTORY
CLEARANCE
TYPICAL VALUES
IN
WOMEN'S APPAREL
including Bety Babb half sizes and larger sizes.
12.95 to 19.95 washable dresses
NOW 9.95
29.95 to 49.95 all occasion dresses
NOW 17.00
39.95 to 59.50 day and dinner dresses
NOW 27.00
14.95 to 22.95 sports shop dresses
NOW 10.00
19.95 to 69.50 white, navy, or black coats
NOW 15.00
5.95 dressmaker bathing suits.
Sizes to 46
NOW 3.95
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

Maine Charm in Double Portion

Wide World

It Seems to Be That Way With Twins

Three hundred twins are present at the annual twin party held at Lakewood, Maine. The photograph shows the twins judged most attractive and the twins selected as the prettiest last year. Left to right: Pauline and Josephine Thompson of Port Clyde, Maine, picked this year. Madeline and Irene Spencee of Brewer, Maine—last year's prettiest.

Brookline Moves To Stop Losses Of Library Books

The loss of books through failure of borrowers to return them to Brookline public libraries has increased during the last nine years, last year reaching a total of 1,060 volumes, Miss Louisa M. Hooper, librarian, revealed today.

Only through police action after two notice cards had been sent to delinquent borrowers was the total prevented from being much greater. A new system to control exits is being considered.

Miss Hooper stated the main library and six branch libraries had circulated 455,903 books for home use during 1938, representing an increase of 18,392 over the previous year. There were now 15,730 registered borrowers at the end of the year, an increase of 3,241 during 12 months. There are 166,802 volumes available to readers. Seventy-one per cent of book readers are adults and the balance children.

Fiction continues to lead in demand although there is a growing interest in government, economics, philosophy, religion, sociology, history, biography and the arts and sciences.

Maintenance costs for one year were $72,084.01 from town funds, a decrease of $2,485.54 as compared with the figure for the year before.

The most serious problem confronting the library is to deal with the needs of people at the reference department during evenings, especially from Monday through Thursdays during the school year. Separate departments to aid students and another for adults will be established.

Bay State Shelves Bill That Forbids Sale of Fireworks

Legislation aimed at giving Massachusetts a "safe and sane" Fourth of July has been put aside by the Legislature until 1941, at least.

A bill sponsored by Representative Enrico Capucci (D) of East Boston, forbidding the sale or use of fireworks, except by municipalities and properly licensed organizations, has been shelved for this session by the Legislature Committee on Rules.

The measure was introduced by Mr. Capucci the day after Independence Day because of a number of injuries sustained this year by children in East Boston and elsewhere from inexpert use of firecrackers.

Because of the lateness of the legislative session, however, the consent of the Rules Committee was required for its admission. The Committee this week voted against admitting it.

As a result, the measure must hold over until the next Legislature meets in January, 1941. It was similar to an act adopted in Pennsylvania earlier this year, which materially reduced accidents from fireworks over the July 4 holiday.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, July 16

10:45 a. m.—WORL Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, July 17

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, July 17

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

New Rate Basis Is Sought By Boston Port Authority

Urging adjustment in the port equalization rule in intercoastal rate-making, to permit Boston to be on a competitive basis for traffic originating in Central Freight Association territory, the Boston Port Authority has placed before the United States Maritime Commission, lengthy records in connection with their study of the intercoastal rate structure.

Boston was placed at a disadvantage for the first time, in solicitation for handling traffic from the Central Freight Association territory to the Pacific Coast, in October of 1935, when intercoastal carriers filed tariffs equalizing rail rates from Central Freight Association territory via Philadelphia and New York. At that time Boston was eliminated from the provisions of the rule, the Port Authority pointed out today.

Continuance of differential rates for slow vessels in the intercoastal trade, lower than the rates for the faster lines, is urged by the Port Authority. Under a one-rate structure the slower vessel lines would be unable to survive, in opinion of the Port Authority.

The Maritime Commission is urged to use its minimum rate-making power, to establish stability in the intercoastal trade and the Port Authority is "hopeful that the Commission will be able to devise a proper yardstick which will protect the slower lines and allow them to continue in business and yet give fair and equitable treatment to the so-called 'A' lines."

Art in New England

Because of their desire to participate actively in celebrating the New York World's Fair, museums of New England have contrived a number of plans for exhibitions which in some way throw light not only upon indigenous handiwork, past and present, but upon cultural pursuits and the inherent understanding of the arts.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts offers an exhibition with the general title "Art In New England." Borrowed from private collections are many beautiful paintings, drawing, and prints installed in the special exhibition galleries. While the selection is by no means complete or comprehensive, it is choice and sheds distinction upon connoisseurship of private collectors in the northeastern corner of the United States. The exhibition is limited to Occidental art and includes examples of pictures from medieval times to the twentieth century. In the aggregate the displays reveal the great changes in art styles which have come about under the influence of new learning, geographic expansion through discovery, revolutions, industrial changes, and inventions.

At the Boston Museum we may trace the evolution of the picture from the solemn conventions of the Middle Ages. We may discern the relaxing spirit, the increasing emphasis upon space and form and texture, emphasis, some cynics maintain, upon the materialistic.

* * *

First place has been granted to the modern French School, as if the supreme effort of the Renaissance and of the great masters was bound to culminate in the clear sparkling colors, the spontaneous impressionism, the calm realism of the French artists. Some may criticize the emphasis which has been placed upon recent art, and look with greater enthusiasm to central Italian primitives, to Dürer or Schongauer engravings, to splendid canvases of Thomas Gainsborough, or Goya, or Rembrandt. Others may sit tremulously before the awe-inspiring "Feast in the House of Simon" by El Greco. There are two of the genre canvases of Velasquez, done in his early days when he was still under the influence of the chiaroscurists. There are works of Rubens, Van Dyck, Tintoretto. There is a magnificent Turner, a Venetian scene, which seems to have been spun from mist. Veronese, Watteau, Romney, Rigaud are also represented. New Englanders are catholic in their tastes. The American artists Copley, Stuart, Winslow Homer, Whistler, and Sargent hold their own among European masters.

The modern French gallery is generously hung with canvases of Degas, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Renoir, Sisley, Monet, and Cézanne. New Englanders have always been partial to the Impressionists, and shrewd in the purchase of their better works.

* * *

It is common practice among native collectors to seek preparatory drawings, casual sketches executed by great artists. The Boston Museum exhibition is well supplied with handsome examples. Included are wash drawings by Constantin Guys, Fragonard, Rowlandson, Rembrandt, Tiepolo among others. While there is no doubt that those who have lent their treasures to this exhibition probably harbor differences of opinion as to the importance of some of their neighbors, there is that prevailing quality in all works of art which make divergent styles and subjects seem harmonious and cohesive.

As we scan this summer exhibition, we are reminded of the controversies that have raged over certain artists included. Some are still looked upon as dubious. Among the old masters there are names which have been endowed with significance only in very recent years, when art history is being reshaped, and masters revalued.

An excellent catalogue, richly illustrated, has been published. The exhibition deserves study, and interested visitors will find themselves wishing to return to it.

D. A.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

New Hampshire

Manchester—No regular time assigned, WPEA, 1340kc.

Rhode Island Opens State-Owned Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The summer season is now in full swing at Scarsborough, the State-owned and State-operated beach. Scarsborough's bath house, built of stone, suffered less damage than most of the other bath houses along Rhode Island shores in the big blow last fall. What little repair work was required has been completed.

Scarsborough was established under the administration of Gov. Theodore Francis Green, now United States Senator. The Governor made the beach a political issue contending that Rhode Island, with all its miles of beaches, had not one State-owned beach. The property, just below Narragansett beach, was purchased by the State and improved with WPA assistance.

Some of the leaders in the State hope eventually that three or four other beaches can be acquired and held as State property, but no action toward this end was taken at the last session of the Legislature.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Monday, July 17

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:45 p. m.—"Truth Behind the Headlines," Ralph M. Blagden.
8:30 p. m.—Code practice.
9:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: Television.

Correlating All Declared Need Of Modern Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, July 15—Leadership in big business is an age-old art which needs, however, to be streamlined to meet the changed conditions of the present day, Capt. A. A. Nichoson, Personal Director of the Texas Company, told the semiannual meeting of the Wood-Turners' Service Bureau here yesterday.

For instance, Captain Nichoson struck at the tradition that business leaders must be specialists merely, and declared there is a "crying need" for executives who "are able to take in the entire picture, . . . who are able to visualize a situation or problem from all aspects, and to correlate all facets."

The speaker also called for "closer fellowship and co-operation, from the top of an industry down to its most menial employee," and urged that in the development of new industries and new processes the aim be to sell "more goods for less money—so that more people may have jobs."

New Trades School Unit

Sod was turned Thursday for the second building in the group being planned for the Farm and Trades School on Thompson's Island. The first unit, the Adams House, was completed in 1937. Other construction is planned whenever funds are made available, and the century-and-a-quarter-old boys' school will be completely modernized.

Farm and Home Week Plans For State College Arranged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 15—Homemakers will find a well-rounded program at the Massachusetts State College Farm and Home Week, July 24-28. The homemakers' program will stress two institutes, one on problems of parents and one on problems of food buying. Outstanding authorities will speak, lead discussions, and answer questions on these two phases of family life.

Demonstrations of reupholstering, chair seating, braiding rugs, weaving, and food preservation, discussions of family problems in the community, and observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of co-operative extension work in home economics are to round out the four-day women's program.

The parents' program, July 25 and 26, will tie in with the annual summer institute of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association. The institute on foods and nutrition is scheduled for July 27 and 28, with special emphasis on consumer education.

Leaders on Program

Among leaders of the parents' institute will be Dr. Elizabeth Kundert of the Northampton and Holyoke Child Guidance Clinic; Mrs. Marion F. McDowell, specialist in child training and parent education at New Jersey State College in New Brunswick; Dr. William R. Willoughby of Brown University, and Mrs. Lydia Ann Lynde, extension specialist in parent education with the United States Department of Agriculture.

Authorities in foods and nutrition who will lead the second institute include Miss Marie C. Doermann, Extension Nutritionist at New Jersey State College; Miss Ruth de Forest Lamb of Washington, Chief Education officer for the Food and Drug Administration; and D. E. Montgomery of Washington Consumers' Council for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Staff members of the State and County extension services will also take part.

Food Planning Discussion

Food planning will receive attention July 27 with a consideration of the food supply, the family vegetable garden, and consumer information. Miss Lamb will explain the new Food and Drug Act on July 28 and lead a discussion of the value of labels. Federal control over cosmetics will be discussed.

Canning and other forms of food preservation will be demonstrated during the program.

Other features include "Reminiscences on 25 Years of Extension Service Activity," by Mrs. John W. Gould of Worcester, Mass.; a talk by the Rev. Boynton Merrill of Newton, Mass., and an account by Mrs. Hazel Andrews of Spencer, Mass., of her trip to London in May, where she attended the International Conference of Associated Country Women of the World as official delegate from Massachusetts. The annual homemakers' dinner will be held at the Lord Jeffrey Inn, July 27.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Syncopation Piece	George Duffy's Orch.	National High School	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	Syncopation Piece	George Duffy's Orch.	Band Concert	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Nat Brandwyne's	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Bruce Baker's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Orchestra	Dance Interlude	Bruce Baker's Orch.	Sport program	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines".	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Console Overtones	Fred Hoey; music	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	ed": dramatization	Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Curtain Calls"	Dinner Concert
7:15	interviews	"Message of Israel"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Elliott Roosevelt"	News Service
7:30	"County Seat"	"From Hollywood To-	"People's Quiz Club"	Capt. Patrick Smith	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	"County Seat"	day": variety	"People's Quiz Club"	"20th Century Music"	Kerry Dances
8:00	Columbia Concert	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy": children's	Sport reports	"Jungle Jim": sketch
8:15	Orchestra	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	sketch	Sport reports	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:30	"Professor Quiz":	"Brent House": dra-	Variety Show: vocalists;	"Hawaii Calls": native	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:45	qustions; answers	matic series	comedy; orchestra	Hawaiian music	"Pappy, Jeb and Ezra"
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks John-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Pages From the Clas-
9:15	vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; Graham McNamee	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	sical Album"
9:30	M. Warnow's Orch.	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Arch Obeler's Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Clas-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Hot Shots"; comedy	dramatizations	Chuck Foster's Orchestra	sical Album"
10:00	Serenade"	Emerson Gill's Orch.	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	Symphonic Strings with	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15	"The West Remem-	Emerson Gill's Orch.	vocalist	Alfred Wallenstein	Stan Brown's Orch.
10:30	bers"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	News Service
10:45	Doris Rhodes	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:00	Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Barry Wood's Orch.	Isham Jones' Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Clarence Williams' Orch.
11:45	Barry Wood's Orch.	Isham Jones' Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carrollers	
8:15	Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	Dudley Carrollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle"	Tone Pictures; Weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	"From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock".	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Let There Be Light"
9:15	Loft": news	Bus": children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade": recording	"Homespun Harmonies"
9:30	Aubade for Strings	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Caravan": organ; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra
9:45	Aubade for Strings	Bus": children's prgrm	loists; choir	nade": recording	Concert orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	"Diversions Without Ex-	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	ertions"	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religoius service
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	Barry McKinley, songs	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religoius service
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	The Kidoodlers	tist Church service	Religoius service
11:00	"News and Rhythm"	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religoius service
11:15	"News and Rhythm"	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Major Bowes' Capi-	"Southernaires": male	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45	tol Family	quartet	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: Jean Ten-	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Hawaiian music	nyson; Jan Peerce;	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake Choir	Henrietta Schumann;	"On the Job": vocation-	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	and organ	string orchestra	al guidance drama	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Organ recital	"Waterloo Junction":	Religious program	Don Arres, baritone;	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano soloist	dramatic sketch	Religious program	orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Walberg Brown's	Continental Varieties	News Service	Harp soloist	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Strings	Continental Varieties	"Sunday Symphonette"	"20th Century Music"	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Democracy in Ac-	National High School	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	tion" drama	Orchestra	Fanny's": variety	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	"It Goes Like This"	"Treasure Trails of	University of Chicago	The Manhatters: orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	"It Goes Like This"	Song"	Round Table	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	Columbia Broad-	"Melodies for Milady"	"Sunday Drivers": so-	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15	casting Symphony	"Bookman's Notebook".	loists; orchestra	Drama and music	Irish Minstrels
3:30	Orchestra; Howard	News; talk	"Name the Place": trav-	Concert Internationale.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Barlow, conductor	"Moonlight Sonata"	elogue game	Concert Internationale.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	"The Hour of Mu-	"Sunday Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"	El Paso Troupadours:	Ambassadors quartet
4:15	cal Fund"	"Sunday Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"	Las Tapatias Trio	"Melodic Moods"
4:30	"Sunday in St.	"Tapestry Musicale"	"The World Is Yours":	"Haven of Rest": mari-	"Melodic Moods"
4:45	Louis"	"Tapestry Musicale"	dramatization	time hymns and songs	"Heroes in Blue"
5:00	"The World Today"	News from Washington	"Hall of Fun": variety	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	"The World Today"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	program	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30	Choral program	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45	from N. Y. Fair	"Letters Home"	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00	"The Gay Nineties":	Speaker; music	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Summertime Concert":	News Service
6:15	variety	Speaker; music	prano; organ	soloist; orchestra	Music; baseball
6:30	"Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club": com-	News Service	Everett Hoagland's O.	Dramatization
6:45	wood"	edy; vocalist; orchestra	Baseball comment	Everett Hoagland's O.	Dramatization
7:00	"The Alibi Club"	"Popular Classics"	"The Aldrich Family":	News Service	Insurance talk
7:15	"The Alibi Club"	"Popular Classics"	comedy; music	"Melodic Strings"	Military Band
7:30	"Musical Play-	Radio Guild Drama:	Bandwagon: Van Alex-	Griff Williams' Orch.	Frank Luther; Imperial
7:45	house": songs; or.	"Kid Star"	ander's Orchestra	Sport comment	Balalaika Orchestra
8:00	Ellery Queen Series:	NBC Symphony Orches-	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	"Design for Melody":	"Time to Dance With
8:15	"The Adventure	tra; Dr. Frank Black,	gen; Donald Dickson;	concert orch.; vocalists	America's Top Bands"
8:30	of the Impossible	conductor; Earl Wilde,	Andrea Leeds, Charles	Goldman Band Concert	"Time to Dance With
8:45	Crime"	pianist	Irwin; orchestra	Goldman Band Concert	America's Top Bands".
9:00	Summer Hour:	"His Majesty, Mr.	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Melodies of the Music
9:15	Francia White; J.	Jones": drama	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Masters"
9:30	Melton; Madge	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things":
9:45	Marley; orchestra	Irene Rich: sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00	"Let's Go to the	News; Charlie Barnett's	National Symphony Or-	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsh Presents
10:15	Fair"	Orchestra	chestra; "Sunset Sym-	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsh Presents
10:30	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio": talk; music	phony"; Andre Koste-	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	John R. Steelman	"Cheerio": talk; music	lanetz, conductor	"Good Will Hour"	"Pages from the Clas-
11:00	News; Quiz	News; sports; weather	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	sical Album"
11:15	Harry James' Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Pages from the Clas-
11:30	Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	sical Album"
11:45	Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Drama; music	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Network speaker
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Organ recital	"Smiley and Lucky"
11:30	"Big Sister": play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"The Road of Life"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	Concert pianist
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"George and Dixie"	"Come to the Fair"	""Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	""Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Charioteers Quartet	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Classical Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:15	Dramatization	ing": dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:30	"Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies":	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Classical Album"
2:45	"Girl Marries"	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	News Service	U. S. Marine Band	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport reports
3:15	University of	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	Kansas Music	U. S. Marine Band	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport reports
3:45	Camp	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:15	"Melody Weavers"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport reports
4:00	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Stel'la Dallas": drama	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	"Not So Long Ago"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport reports
4:45	R. Carhart, songs	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Here's Moore"	Dean Gleason L. Archer	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	"Deep River Boys"	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup'	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Rep. Francis X. Coyne	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers": sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	'A'mos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce":	Fred Waring's Orch.	Commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	M. Loring, songs	dramatization	Luther-Layman Singers	Talk; music	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	"Sensations in Swing"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	serial	"Sensations in Swing"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Leith Stevens' Or.	Order of Adventures:	Al Pearce and His Gang:	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	Leith Stevens' Or.	true tall tales	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
8:30	Tom Howard and	Magic Key: Cliff Nazar-	Margaret Speaks, so-	Ace Brigade's Orch.	"Mother's Musical
8:45	George Sheldon	ro; Rodgers Sisters;	prano; symphony orch.	Ace Brigade's Orch.	Album"
9:00	"Man About Holly-	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Doctor I. Q": quiz	Henry Cincione's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15	wood"	tra	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30	Guy Lombardo's Or.	National Forum: Sen.	"Pot of Gold": Horace	"Author! Author!": lit-	"Classical Album"
9:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	King, Utah	Heidt's Orchestra	erary game	"Classical Album"
10:00	"So This Is Ra-	"True or False"	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	E. Hoagland's Orchestra	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:15	dio": drama	"True or False"	nentals Quartet; orch.	"Detective O'Malley"	Jose Martinez's Orch.
10:30	Grant Park Con-	Grant Park Concert:	Dance Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody":	News Service
10:45	cert	Glen Bainum's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Henry Webers Orches-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00	Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	Sen. Tepper, Florida	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30	Del Courtney's Or-	"The Music You Want".	Little Jack Little's Orch.	Ted Fio Rito's Orch.	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:45	chestra	"The Music You Want".	Little Jack Little's Orch.	Red Norvo's Orchestra	News Service

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'Mireille' Is Restored

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

The Opéra-Comique has just given us an agreeable surprise. It has, in fact, bid us to a performance of "Mireille" which was a genuine revelation to everyone in the audience. For 75 years our operagoers have thought they were acquainted with Gounod's masterpiece. They were mistaken. As a matter of fact, for the three-quarters of a century which have gone by since its creation, this classic work has always been presented in an incorrect form.

"Mireille" was first given in 1864 in the Théâtre Lyrique which was then under the direction of M. Carvalho. The prima donna of the house was his wife, Mme. Miolan-Carvalho. She was all powerful in the theater managed by her husband, and she it was who created all the new roles. She had in addition, a charming voice, delicate and light, well suited to any virtuosity.

She took over the role of Mireille when Gounod brought his score to the Théâtre Lyrique. Gounod had written his work in close collaboration with the poet-author, the great Frédéric Mistral, and he had, of course, followed very closely his collaborator's text.

Mme. Carvalho sang her role for a few weeks, and then suddenly interrupted the performances. She found Mireille too serious a person and her end too sad. She demanded that Gounod make considerable alteration in his score. He had to consent, first of all, to resuscitate Mireille in the last scene. He had to have her sing just before the curtain a showy martial duet: "Le foi de son flambeau divin." He had to consent also to the suppression of all the beautiful recitatives which he had written and to replace them with the spoken dialogue which was quite the fashion at that time. Finally she called upon the composer to let her sing the little waltz with vocalises ("O légère hirondelle") which jars so annoyingly in style with the rest of this poetic and poignant score. So the interpreter despoiled the role of its dramatic-soprano character to bring it into the repertoire of lyric singers in which she felt more at ease.

* * *

Gounod was weak enough to consent to all these demands, which profoundly altered the feeling and color of his work, and, for 75 years, it is in this misleading form that we have heard his "Mireille."

Some time ago, a singer of taste, a great friend to music, M. Guy Ferrant, discovered an original score of "Mireille." He kept unceasingly at the task of persuading the director of the Opéra-Comique to revert to Gounod's original conception. Now it has been done and the new score, stripped of all traces of the bad taste which it owed to the creator of the name part, has come before us in a completely unrecognizable form. The recitatives which replace the spoken dialogue give to the work an extraordinary nobility, and the final scenes now come before us as among the most beautiful of the score. In its present form and with new settings the revival of "Mireille" at the Opéra-Comique has been a brilliant success, the more so that they had the happy idea of entrusting the orchestral direction of the work to the supple and sensitive baton of Reynaldo Hahn, a great admirer of Gounod, and a musician of most refined taste, who has known how to give this music its perfect balance and truest feeling.

The Palais de Chaillot—which bears such an awkward and unpleasing name—was at once adopted by high society as a place to display a richness of apparel forgotten since the days before the war. There the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo has given a dazzling performance and has had a prodigious success. They have recaptured in this very curious auditorium the atmosphere of the great gala days of yesteryear at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées.

* * *

The company is made up of young dancers who have given to all the works which they interpret vivacity, warmth, and dynamic character. Léonide Massine has communicated to them his vibrant feeling and it is with the greatest success they have presented the "Nobles Visions" by Hindemith, the Seventh Symphony by Beethoven, the "Lac des Cygnes," "The Beautiful Blue Danube," and "l'Etrange Farandole," by Szostakowicz, done in the settings and costumes of Henri Matisse.

In the same auditorium the brilliant return engagement of Leopold Stokowski took place. The American master had not for a long time given the Parisian public an opportunity to applaud him. However, we have not lost all contact with him because at regular intervals we have received his phonographic recordings, which are always successful, and too, the movies have kept us in touch with his activities in the studios and on the sound stages of Hollywood. The world-wide success of "100 Men and a Girl" gave that part of our public which was ignorant of the great Philadelphia Orchestra leader ample opportunity to make his acquaintance and to study him at first hand in the exercise of his powers.

It was before a dazzling throng then that Leopold Stokowski made his appearance. The audience applauded warmly his magnificent transcription of the Toccata and Fugue in D minor by Bach, whose slightest nuances he has been able to translate and magnify in his orchestration, while preserving the sonorities of the organ. Here Stokowski's triumph was complete, and moreover, entirely deserved.

But the rest of the program, it must be admitted, brought disappointment to his Parisian audience. First of all, the rendition of Brahms' First Symphony, despite its competency, was somewhat cold. It lacked inner emotion and genuine conviction. Toscanini's Brahms speaks to the heart, Stokowski's is addressed only to the intellect.

* * *

Next we had a rendition of "Une Nuit sur le Mont-Chauve," by Moussorgsky. This really dazed all French musicians. Stokowski is a master of instrumentation, and, I repeat, his arrangements are made with most remarkable artistry. But, intoxicated by this sort of success, he has not known how to stop in time. He has got in the habit of revamping everything he conducts. Not only did he reorchestrate in his own way Moussorgsky's score, but he added to it an ending of his own composition which completely altered its spirit. Moussorgsky, after having depicted for us the demoniac night and revels of the witches, dissipates all these sorceries with the tintinnabulation of the morning Angelus in the church of a neighboring village. The tumult ceases abruptly and we see the first glimmers of dawn spread over the countryside, while an early shepherd plays a cantilena marking the purity of the newborn light and the serenity of daybreak. Considering, doubtless, that this ending was not particularly brilliant, Leopold Stokowski has replaced it with a series of great Wagnerian chords which seem to describe the triumphant upburst of a torrid sun! Never, in the memory of man, has such an audacious collaboration been presented.

All our musicians were profoundly shocked by the lack of restraint with which an artist who should be the servant of the masters allowed himself to correct them with such effrontery. And our dissatisfaction reached a climax when we found that in the "Prélude à l'Après-midi d'un Faune" Stokowski had also done a little retouching—to be sure in quite a discreet way—which seemed to us sacrilegious handling. A musician like Debussy knows exactly what he wants in the orchestral realm and no one should presume to collaborate with him.

The concert came to an end with a new "arrangement" by Stokowski, a symphonic transcription of Wotan's Farewell and the Fire Music from "Walküre."

While applauding our illustrious visitor's talent in conducting, we are obliged to state that his lack of respect for the texts he interprets grieved us exceedingly. Stokowski has become like those famous singers who modify their bravura passages for their own purposes or those violinists who add virtuosity effects to enhance their success. Really it is the duty of the conductor of an orchestra to struggle against the liberties which interpreters who have become the spoiled children of their audiences too often take. We are persuaded that his intentions are the very best, and that he thought to improve in this way the works that he conducted, but he did not see that he set a very bad example for those of his colleagues who might be tempted to imitate him.

Gershwin Program at Stadium

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

A perennial magnet, the name of Gershwin attracted to the Lewisohn Stadium on the evening of July 10 one of the largest audiences ever gathered there and quite the largest of the present season. It was estimated at 18,000. The occasion was the all-Gershwin program that the Stadium Concerts offer their patrons once every year. Alexander Smallens conducted, and the orchestra was supplemented by the Eva Jessye Choir and these soloists—Oscar Levant, pianist; Anne Brown, soprano, and Todd Duncan, baritone, all peculiarly associated with George Gershwin and his works.

The program presented a typical panorama of the composer's achievement. It opened with the overture, "Strike Up the Band," which was followed by the "Cuban Rhapsody," the Piano Concerto, and "An American in Paris." The second half was devoted to nine excerpts from the opera, "Porgy and Bess," and, to cap the climax, the "Rhapsody in Blue." Naturally, Mr. Levant officiated as the pianist of the concerto and the "Blue" rhapsody.

Continued acquaintance with Gershwin's compositions and the definitions that inevitably comes with the passage of time are surely crystallizing opinion with regard to their merit. For one listener it is less any of the instrumental pieces than some of the set vocal numbers in "Porgy and Bess" that exhibit Gershwin's talent in the strongest light, and these as on previous occasions profited by the ability and special sympathy of the conductor and the vocalists.

Gershwin was not chosen as one of the American composers represented on the Fourth of July program. They were Aaron Copland, with his "Outdoor" Overture; Deems Taylor, with his "Through the Looking-Glass Suite," and William Schuman, with his "Prologue," in the performance of which last 200 pupils of the High School of Music and Art took part. Mr. Taylor's ingenious suite has long been known here, and Mr. Copland's overture bids fair to become as familiar. The Schuman "Prologue," requiring choristers, is less easy of performance. But again this work made a strong impression, as it had done in Carnegie Hall in the spring, by virtue of its structural solidity and masterly orchestration.

Mr. Smallens directed the performances with obvious enthusiasm. The concert began with a fanfare written by Arcady Dubensky, which led into "The Star-Spangled Banner." It ended with Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

On the evening of July 5 Efrem Kurtz, familiar here as chief conductor of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, took over the Stadium baton and introduced himself as a concert conductor by way of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Spanish Caprice," Shostakovich's First Symphony and Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic," proving himself especially well equipped with rhythmic precision and verve. On the following evening Mr. Kurtz presided over a "Youth Night," which, after the "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture of Berlioz had been played, was given up to two gifted children—Julius Katchen, billed as 12, and Patricia Travers, billed as 10, who were heard respectively in Schumann's Piano Concerto and three movements of Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" for violin and orchestra. Though the audience found that both justified their selection for appearance, it was the little violinist who quite took the audience by storm.

This concert, however, I have to report on the testimony of others, since I heard instead the Carnegie Hall recital of Arthur LeBlanc, the Canadian violinist who had played here at the Town Hall late in the spring. This seems to have been the only recital ever given in Carnegie Hall in July, and it is hardly necessary to point out that atmospheric conditions were far from favorable. Nevertheless, Mr. LeBlanc succeeded in strengthening the very good impression he had made earlier. In the César Franck Sonata he played with deep feeling and to the Mendelssohn Concerto he brought both breadth and elegance.

Mr. Kurtz's further appearances at the Stadium have rather emphasized his connection with the Ballet Russe, for he has led the initial performance there of the concert suite from Hindemith's ballet, "Nobilissima Visione" (called in this country "St. Francis"), besides other works that he has conducted for the dancers, including the "Fantastic" Symphony of Berlioz.

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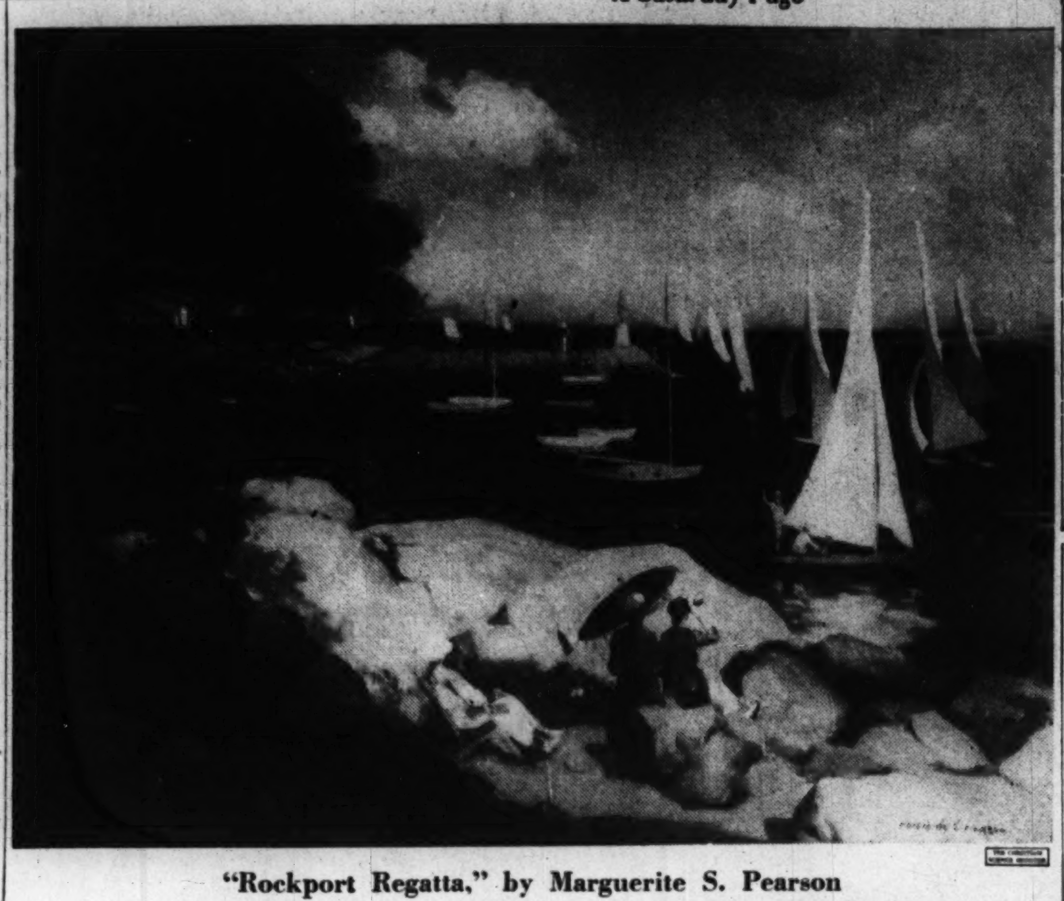

"Rockport Regatta," by Marguerite S. Pearson

On view at the nineteenth annual exhibition of the Rockport Art Association

Rockport Art Association

By Dorothy Grafly

Rockport, Mass.

The first part of the Rockport Art Association's nineteenth annual exhibition, now on the walls of the Old Tavern, 12 Main Street, while less stimulating than usual, offers varied fare from the tightly academic to the near abstract.

The Paxtons, William M. and his wife Elizabeth, represented respectively by a portrait and a still-life, offer what is, perhaps, the most highly polished work in the show; while the splashing about in Cubist form of Herbert Barnett's "Autumn" suggests an opposite pole of experimentation still too eclectic to indicate strong individuality.

There is, in fact, much food for thought in this type of summer annual, for here meet artists with different viewpoints; some so definite that they have become rigid, some so fluid that they reflect too readily the ideas of others without absorbing their borrowings to enrich, rather than control their work.

The Paxtons have a definite viewpoint and in vivid palette. There is about their compositions, whatever the subject matter, a clear-cut craftsmanship.

* * *

Equally clear-cut, although radically different in approach, are two of the most interesting of the black-and-whites, "Flight" and "Artist," by George T. Le Boutillier.

"Flight," with its wing suggestions and streamlined forward speed, is so carefully controlled in space, so studied for pattern effect of line shading, that it would be impossible to change a stroke of the composition without wrecking the force of the design. In its own way it is as direct as the Paxton portrait, and, as with the Paxton portrait, more artful suggestion of spontaneity might enhance emotional conviction.

Of the canvases one of the most stimulating is "Entering Hong Kong," by Reynolds Beal. From junks to sea to sky to mountainous harbor edge a choppy manipulation of color strokes insures an allover sense of movement, not in long, sleek lines as in a Le Boutillier abstraction, but in little fitful movements that build in the aggregate a paint restlessness.

* * *

The soft brushings characteristic of the technique of both Ann Brockman and Esther Williams make themselves felt in the works of many other painters exhibiting in the Rockport annual, and of these one of the most successful is "Landscape," by Erma Allen. Miss Brockman herself is represented by both landscapes and a figure composition, "Circus Flirtation," a pastel-toned duo of performers in circus tent environment that is the antithesis of Romano's hard modeling of the human form.

Most striking of the figure paintings, however, is "Portrait of Mrs. M," by Esther Williams, a full-length seated figure in shimmering white, soft almost to the point of the sentiment, with a pink, blue, white, gray-green color range that supports an eighteenth-centuryish romantic tradition.

Attacking landscape from a strong pattern viewpoint, W. Lester Stevens offers an imposing canvas in "New England Farmyard," carving his design from farm buildings, windmill, cattle, cart, and patches of snow, the effect being peculiarly like that of a huge woodcut.

Although such compositions dominate the annual, one may find the usual number of able landscapes dealing with New England mountains or New England coast; waves breaking against rocks, ships under full sail, gay little summer yachting episodes, with Marguerite S. Pearson's "Rockport Regatta" heading the list, and quaint old street scenes.

Sculpture, while included, is confined to four offerings, three by Richard H. Recchia and one by Clyde C. Bathurst.

The black-and-white section, however, runs true to form in presenting a small but able cross section of American endeavor. Ranging from the Le Boutillier abstractions to William C. McNulty's New York impressions, they flit hither and yon in subject matter: to China with Reynolds Beal, to St. Augustine with Edith A. Lowell, and to last year's New England hurricane with Ann Brockman.

Two distinct viewpoints are stressed: that of the artist who finds his delight in line, and that of his colleague who concerns himself rather with mass black-and-white contrasts. Of the latter type the most impressive studies come from Alice Harold Murphy.

The Reich's Music Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Düsseldorf, Germany

The official German music festival, intended as a characteristic cross section of contemporary German music, has just been concluded. Even though somewhat different than planned, in many particulars it has again had significance in respect of developments of cultural-political tendencies, and it has also made a great sensation, the importance of which for the future it is quite impossible to estimate at present.

The first of these festivals, last year, through its connection with the exhibit of "degenerate music," bore primarily the mark of extreme reaction. It is interesting to find that a work of one of the composers who was stigmatized at that time was not only produced this year but was even distinguished by a federal prize of 5000 marks for the composition of a new orchestral work. This man, Paul Höffer—a professor at the Berlin Conservatory—writes, as a matter of fact, very clear music of lucid, rather primitive aspect, which has nothing to do with romantic decadence or with really modern music, but rather holds cleverly to a good middle course. And this—except for the one sensation—is characteristic of the entire selection of approximately 25 compositions presented here in Düsseldorf. A decidedly objective position was taken and opportunity was generously given to all: the old and new romanticists, composers with "linear" as well as those with popular and less erudite tastes, those who have reached recognition and those who are unknown—although not the few who are truly talented.

* * *

But it is clear that behind this largeness of scale there lay cause for embarrassment: 1300 compositions, in round numbers, had been examined, but the result was so meager that with a little persuasion a composition already accepted for Baden-Baden was made available for Düsseldorf, in order to improve the standard somewhat. The piece to which we refer was an orchestral Concerto, Opus 36, No. 2, by Max Trapp, music of taste and quality, which will make a favorable impression everywhere without one being able to call it really talented.

This work and Höffer's "Sinfonie der grossen Stadt" (Symphony of the Great City) were thus by far the outstanding compositions of the entire eight-days program. Nothing else deserves even to be mentioned. And the fact that, as well as to Höffer, an equal prize was given to Theodor Berger, an Austrian, has political reasons perhaps, but certainly not musical grounds. For this composer, who expresses himself at one time impressionistically, at another in linear form, and at still another in the style of Respighi or as a pseudo-modern, lacks both a viewpoint of his own and genuine ability. Furthermore, it is significant that all Austrian compositions heard at Düsseldorf show a noticeably weak and indistinct style of writing, which stands in sharpest contrast with the clear, pregnant style permeating a large group of young German composers.

It is understandable that in such surroundings a work such as Werner Egk's opera, "Peer Gynt," had a doubly surprising, even arousing, effect. And this was the composition which—instead of Pfitzner's "Palestrina," as was first planned—was added at the last moment as the festival opera; this was the sensation, of which we have already spoken, and which becomes still more interesting because of particular circumstances.

* * *

We wrote in detail regarding this work following its first production at the Berlin Staatsoper last autumn. We referred also to the amazing modernity of the music, to the dramatic qualities of the opera, but also to the opposition which it at once aroused. This opposition, which came not from the Reich Department but from those surrounding the party's cultural chief, Herr Rosenberg, has prevented the opera's being given anywhere in Germany except in Berlin: the National Socialist press made an assault upon the work, spoke of "Dreigroschen-Oper" plagiarism, of "system" music, and declared it to be "unfit for the National Socialist outlook on the world."

And then occurred something quite unexpected: at one of the opera's more recent Berlin presentations there appeared—a deus ex machina, so to speak—Führer Adolf Hitler himself. The work pleased him extremely; he asked to have the composer introduced, and is said to have made the statement that he was happy to have met such talent. The direct result of this surprising change was the proposal of the opera to the executive Board of the Reich Music Festival (and thereby the prospect of numerous productions throughout the Reich), and also the bestowal upon Egk of a government prize of 10,000 marks for his composition of a new opera.

This brusque disavowal of the party's cultural-political standards on the part of Herr Hitler himself had an effect of downright consternation upon those concerned; their bewilderment and embarrassment reached a degree that was even comical; and perhaps — perhaps! — there dates therefrom an important revolution in German music. For the fresh wind which blows in Egk's opera has not only swept out all the music specters otherwise heard at Düsseldorf, but perhaps it will also again fill the sails of those who are truly gifted and lend them courage to write music without compromise, in such fashion as their fancy inspires.

Italy's Quadrennial Art Show

Rome

Outstanding among this year's art shows in Italy in the Quadriennial Art Exhibition now being held in Rome, to continue until Aug. 30. Sponsored by the National Art Commission under the chairmanship of Count San Martino and organized by Cipriane Oppe, the show contains more than 1,500 examples of art produced in Italy in the past 12 years.

Among the better known artists whose paintings, sculptures, and sketches cover the walls of 60 rooms in the Palazzo dell' Espozione on the Via Nationale is Ferrucci Ferrazzi, whose "Dream" has been chosen as the best piece of modern Italian art at the New York World's Fair. Mr. Ferrazzi, who has exhibited many times in the Carnegie Exhibition, has an individual showing of 34 paintings. In all, there are 32 individual showings and 37 contemporary Italian artists represented.

The mood of the paintings ranges from the meticulous work revealed in the landscape "The Village Square," by Maria Maria, which strongly resembles the work of America's Paul Sampler, to portraits and studies showing the influence of the Renaissance.

A New Comedy by Peter Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Peter Powell, who ordinarily acts as producer for the Longford Productions, made his debut as a playwright a year ago with "The Parson Says, 'No!'" which was staged at the Gate. More recently, his second excursion into the realms of comedy was produced at the Westminster Theater, London, and Lord Longford has now presented, under the direction of the author, in "Here's Your Uncle George," a farce written round the financial affairs of a somewhat mixed-up family.

Mervyn Over-Livesy is a writer of sorts who keeps his son at a good school and, with his wife, lives rather well while his credit locally is at a low ebb. Mervyn invites his uncle George to lunch for the purpose of borrowing money. Several other members of the family drop in and, of course, are asked to stay. Incidentally, each has heard that Uncle George is coming and they are all very anxious to see him. The maid, Zazu, has remained with the Over-Livesys albeit she has not received any wages for months.

* * *

There is nothing in the house for lunch and Mervyn has ordered in supplies C. O. D. There is no money on hand and the luncheon materials are due any minute. In this situation, Mervyn, who always counts on something turning up, manages to extract from each guest a sum sufficient to meet the bill just as the boy arrives at the door. After lunch, Uncle George informs everybody that as he has had to help other members of the family who live abroad he cannot do anything for any of them. The family business is entirely in George's hands and he gives a rather gloomy report of its condition. They may or they may not receive £100 each at Christmas. This vague promise cheers everybody up and, when Christmas comes, Mervyn arranges to give his usual party to the family on a somewhat improved credit. Comes the news that there will be no cheques and that Uncle George has been forced to resign without a pension.

Things drift along. Mervyn is doing slightly better as a writer but not well enough to meet all his obligations, and his furniture, obtained on the hire-purchase system, is taken away. The family, again assembled on invitation for a lunch which Mervyn hopes will materialize, is delighted when word comes that Mervyn has won £250 in a sweep. From this sum, everybody will get a few pounds, and as the curtain comes down they are planning to squander the money. Through the plot runs a rather pretty love story of the boy-and-girl kind.

* * *

Mr. Powell has a fine sense of characterization and he has gathered together a gallery of portraits of the most easy-going men and women that it is possible to conceive. The Over-Livesys live for and think only of the minute. But they and their methods have been molded by Mr. Powell into a merry comedy in which many of the old tricks of the theater are revamped very effectively. There is also a great deal of bright and frequently witty dialogue, while a conversation overheard between the two youthful lovers leads to a misunderstanding of a very amusing kind. The error is perhaps cleared up a little too soon.

The acting honors went to Noel Iliff, as Mervyn; Vivien Dillon as his wife; Jean Anderson as a film actress of sorts, and Ronald Ibbs as her out-of-work but ever hopeful actor-husband with whom she never agrees. A special word must be said for Charles Blair for his delightful study of a 16-year-old boy lover.

J. J. Hayes

'Jamaica Inn'

By Harold Hobson

London

Mr. Charles Laughton plays the part of Squire Pengallon in the film version of Miss Daphne du Maurier's "Jamaica Inn," with so obvious a relish, so keen an appreciation of the smuggling old scoundrel's courtly politeness, authority, and literary taste, that it is not difficult to realize that, almost alone of first-class English players, he prefers acting on the screen to Laughton has been seen in the last eight or nine years Mr. Laughtin has been seen in the London theaters for one season only, when he took a series of Shakespearean parts at the Old Vic, but with indifferent success. In his recent visit to England from Hollywood, he made three or four films, but did not appear on the stage.

"Jamaica Inn" is directed by Mr. Alfred Hitchcock who, in the excitement of brief separate incidents, in the manipulation of cunning, unexpected shots, and astonishing juxtaposition of disconnected images and sounds, Mr. Hitchcock normally has no rival. But he is a better tactician than strategist, and his telling of a lengthy story is apt to be confused, since his usual practice is to sacrifice totality of effect for incidental sensationalism. For this reason "Jamaica Inn" is not a typical Hitchcock film. It is a plain, straightforward picture in which the narrative values are never subordinated to displays of technical cleverness.

Those narrative values are well worth sustaining. In the old days in Cornwall it was the practice of the seaside villagers on the savage northern coast to lure unsuspecting ships upon the rocks by the waving of false lights. There is a tale of a stranger who came upon a band of men engaged in such work one stormy night. "Does no one protest against these practices?" he exclaimed: "Is there no clergyman in these parts?"

* * *

"Ay," was the reply. "There he is on the rock up yonder, holding the lantern."

On such a theme was Miss du Maurier's best-selling novel founded, but the parson of the book is changed in the film to a country squire. Some tincture of the learning of the established Church clings about Pengallon, however, and he is always ready with an apt quotation from Shakespeare, Byron, or Burke. These interludes of poetry, amidst the general thunder of waves breaking upon cliffs, the quarrels of the wreckers, and the thrills of chase and rescue, are exquisitely spoken by Mr. Laughton, who invests this west-country landowner, a man who would not dream of passing out of a room before you, but would stab anyone in the back with the greatest cheerfulness, with a grace, charm, and bonhomie reminiscent of the best days of the beaux at Bath. This Pengallon, too, has a fine eye for the grand manner, and his leap from the yard arm of the mast of the ship on which he is seeking to escape, plunging down on to are gaping crowd below, and shouting magnificently, "Make way for Pengallon," is a superb final gesture.

* * *

He is the central jewel of the piece, polished by Mr. Laughton to the highest pitch of brilliance. The crew of wreckers whose operations he secretly controls is led by Mr. Leslie Banks with a vigorous brutality as the host of the Jamaica Inn. Notable amongst them are Mr. Emyln Williams as a sort of subordinate ringleader, and Mr. Stephen Haggard as a young boy, greatly excited at being allowed to act in the company of men, but sadly disillusioned at the end when he sees how close to the gallows' rope his occupation is leading him. Miss Maureen O'Hara, a new actress brought over from Ireland, plays the heroine gracefully but without notable dramatic effect, whilst Mr. Robert Newton, as the law officer who pretends to be a wrecker, and by this means brings the gang to justice, is the only member of a long cast who is consistently defeated by the effort to keep the letter "r" out of Jamaica Inn.

Conductor for Manchester

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A position vacant for six years has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Malcolm Sargent as permanent conductor of the Halle Orchestra for the next two seasons. Since Sir Hamilton Harty retired from the position the orchestra has been led by guest conductors.

Dr. Sargent recently left England for an extended tour of Australia, and his first concert with the Halle in his new capacity is to be given on Nov. 30.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 200,00
Previous day 543,620
1939 volume to date 113,763,625
1938 volume to date 135,582,408

Trend Is Uneven In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Stocks stumbled over an irregular route in today's market.

Dealings followed customary Saturday let-down and were exceptionally light throughout. In the final hour moderate gains and losses were fairly evenly distributed.

Many traders again turned to holiday relaxation and shunned Wall Street. Those who appeared found little change in either the foreign scene or the domestic business picture. The latter, however, as in recent sessions, helped bolster speculative spirits.

Among stocks, Loft again edged into new high ground for the year. Posting gains were U. S. Steel, Sears Roebuck, Eastern Airlines, Western Union, American Can, General Electric, J. C. Penney, Union Carbide and Pennsylvania.

Behind most of the time were Chrysler, General Motors, Allis Chalmers, International Harvester, Anaconda, Santa Fe, Glenn Martin and Air Reduction.

Bonds Lower

Slightly lower prices were posted in most sections of the bond market today.

Trading was quiet but there were a few fair-sized deals in the secondary rail group, mostly at declines of fractions to more than a point.

Toward the close losers included Nickel Plate 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio refunding 5s, Chicago & Western Indiana 4½s, Firestone Tire 3½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Santa Fe 4s, and Consolidated Edison 3½s.

Unchanged to a shade higher were Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, Utilities Power & Light 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Remington Rand 4¼s and Montana Power 3¾s.

U. S. Governments were all but neglected. One or two Treasury and guaranteed loans crossed the tape at declines of 1-32 to 5-32 of a point.

Foreign dollar issues followed the trend. Uruguay 3¾s were up more than a point in the transfer of a single bond and Poland 4½s lost a point also on small offerings.

McKesson & Robbins Profit in 5 Months Of 1939 $1,336,627

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—McKesson & Robbins, Inc., with fictitious items eliminated, reports for the first five months of 1939 a net profit of $1,336,627 from operations, against $271,752 in the 1938 period, according to the second report of William J. Wardall, trustee of the drug company, since Dec. 8, last. The report, which contained the audit of S. D. Leidesorf & Co., said the organization was sound and recommended its reorganization. It was not, Mr. Wardall declared, irreparably hurt by the manipulations of F. Donald Coster-Musica and his brothers.

The report pointed out that inflation of assets at the end of 1938 was $21,025,658, "of which about $2,870,000 was stolen and the balance represented by book entries of fictitious assets which never existed." Assets topped liabilities at the end of 1938 by $27,296,030, after elimination of false assets. Real earnings in 1938 were $1,376,693; in 1937, $2,213,662, and in 1936, $2,202,396.

At the end of 1938 inventories were $31,366,635, and were said to have been checked by independent engineers and independent chemists, who reported that "the company's own products are of high standard and quality."

The audit showed, Mr. Wardall said, that the company had made and is making substantial earnings. For the period of the trusteeship to May 31, last, they were $1,384,960, before reorganization expenses.

Mexico Moves to Minimize Drop in Price of Silver

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez announced that the Government was taking steps to maintain silver production at maximum to minimize the effects of a sudden drop in price.

The measures, unspecified in the announcement, will continue until silver returns to its former level and permits stabilization of international prices.

Hard Coal Shipments

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Hard coal shipments in June, as reported to the Anthracite Institute, amounted to 2,959,303 tons. This was a decrease compared with May of 1,246,261, and a decrease of 909,264 compared with June last year.

Grocery Convention

NEW YORK—The 31st annual convention of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America has been scheduled for Oct. 30, 31 and Nov. 1, at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, according to Paul S. Willis, President of the Association.

British Trade

LONDON (AP) — British Board of Trade figures for June were announced as follows: total imports £82,170,000; exports of British products £39,890,000; re-exports £4,300,000; Total exports £44,190,000; excess of imports £37,980,000.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	3	62	62	62	Jul 14
45	31⅛	Acme Steel (1)	2	34	34	34	Jul 13
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	42	7¾	7⅝	7½	Jul 14
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	22	22	22	Jul 1
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	22	22	22	Jul 14
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	1	50½	50½	50½	— ¾
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Jul 14
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.65g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 14
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	6	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	2	6½	6½	6½	Jul 14
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	8½	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
13⅝	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	6⅝	6½	6½	Jul 14
19	8	Alleg pr pf	3	12	12	12	Jul 13
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 14
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	167	166	167	Jul 13
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jun26
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	2	12	12	12	Jul 14
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	2	9	9	9	Jul 14
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	67½	67¼	67½	Jul 14
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	16	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ¾
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	17¾	16¾	17¾	Jul 14
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 11
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	7	63¾	63¾	63¾	Jul 14
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 14
32	16¾	Am Airlines	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	Jul 13
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 13
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	1	41	41	41	— ¾
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	5	96¼	96	96¼	+1¼
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	3	176	176	176	Jul 12
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	4	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
55	32	Am Car pf	7	38	37	37	Jul 13
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	11	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	Jul 14
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun21
126⅛	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	Jul 13
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 13
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 14
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jul 14
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 13
6	4¾	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 13
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jul 14
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	19½	19½	19½	
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7	7	7	— ¼
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13¾	13½	13¾	Jul 13
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 14
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	2	30	30	30	Jul 14
51⅝	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	2	51½	51½	51½	Jul 14
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	2	47½	47	47½	Jul 13
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	9	13⅝	13½	13½	Jul 14
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	3	2¾	3	Jul 13
40½	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	7	30⅞	30¼	30¼	Jul 13
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun29
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	3	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	1	40½	40½	40½	
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	1	35½	35½	35½	
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	7	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	60½	60½	60½	Jul 14
15⅜	11⅝	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	Jul 13
53⅝	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	4	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138½	137½	138½	Jul 14
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	66	65¾	66	
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	13	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	Jul 14
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 14
14½	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 14
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	17	17	17	Jul 13
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	— ⅝
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun29
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	7	165½	165¼	165½	+1½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	6	83½	82¾	83½	Jul 13
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	5	85	84½	85	Jul 14
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	152	151½	251½	Jul 7
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	Jul 14
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	5	4½	4⅜	4½	Jul 14
43½	28¾	Am Woolen pf	1	34	34	34	Jul 14
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	Jul 14
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	13	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	40	39	40	Jul 12
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	8	23	23	23	Jul 14
15⅝	8¾	Andes Copper	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jul 13
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	7	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jul 14
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jul 6
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	2	4	4	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	2	38	37	38	Jul 13
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	8	38⅛	38	38⅛	Jul 14
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jul 14
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	Jul 14
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 14
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Jul 13
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	Jul 13
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	6	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf (3½g)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	Jul 13
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun30
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 14
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Jul 7
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	Jul 13
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	52	52	52	Jul 8
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jul 13
4⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	1½	1½	1½	Jul 14
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Jul 11
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	15	4⅛	4	4	
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	3	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	12	5⅝	5½	5½	— ½
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	21¼	21	21	Jul 13
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	3	13⅝	13¼	13¼	Jul 14
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 14
19½	12⅜	Barnsdale Oil(1)	3	13½	13⅜	13½	Jul 14
23⅞	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	14	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅞
25¼	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
102⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Jul 13
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	125	125	125	Jul 13
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 14
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	9	24	23⅞	23⅞	
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	3	20	20	20	
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	4	54	54	54	— ¼
57½	45½	Best & Co (1.60)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	Jul 13
80	50¼	Beth Steel	14	56¼	55⅞	56	+ ¾
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	3	17	17	17	Jul 14
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	Jul 14
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	21½	21	21½	Jul 14
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	Jul 14
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
34¾	17⅝	Boeing Airplane	6	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ½
28½	16⅛	BohnA&Br(½g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jul 14
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	20¾	20½	20½	Jul 13
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	6	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	8	23½	23	23¼	
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun20
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	4	27½	27⅛	27½	
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	6	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39	39	39	Jul 13
50¼	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	50¼	50	50	Jul 14
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	3	1½	1½	1½	Jul 14
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	11	11	10½	11	+ ¾
13⅞	7⅞	Bkly-Man Tr	2	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	4	40¾	40	40¾	+ ¾
25	13⅝	Bkly Un G(¼g)	8	23⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
15⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	11	15¼	15	15	Jul 14
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	1	8	8	8	
8	4	Budd Mfg	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	1	19½	19½	19½	Jul 14
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	3	28	27⅞	27⅞	Jul 14
15½	11½	Burlng Mills (1)	13	15¼	14¾	14¾	Jul 14
18¾	11	Burr Add (.20g)	8	13	12½	12½	— ½
2⅞	1	Bush Terminal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 11
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 14
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Jul 14
4¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 14
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	Jul 13
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jun30
		C					
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Jul 14
53	48½	Calif P pt (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jul 7
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	1	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Jul 14
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	15	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 14
20⅝	12	Can Dry G Ale	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	2	4	4	4	
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5¾	5⅛	5¾	Jul 14
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jul 14
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Jul 13
94½	66	Case (JI) Co(5e)	2	77	76	76	Jul 13
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Jul 8
24⅝	13⅝	Celanese Corp	9	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jul 14
5¼	2⅝	Cent Foundry	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9½	3¾	Cent R R N J	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 13
5⅛	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 6
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 14
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	8	39	38¾	39	— ¼
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	3	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	19	19	19	Jul 14
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jul 13
40½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
95½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	94	94	94	Jul 13
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	8	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	Jul 14
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 14
1	⅜	Chi & N West	1	½	½	½	Jul 14
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 14
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 14
3⅞	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	Jul 13
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	9	13	13	13	Jul 13
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 14
1⅛	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13½	13	13½	
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	+1½
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Jul 10
¾	⅜	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 13
1½	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 13
1⅞	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun29
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Jun27
14⅝	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11	11	11	Jul 1
13⅛	7	Childs Co	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 14
85¼	53⅝	Chrysl Cp (2¼g)	35	75¾	74¾	75½	+ ⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 13
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
29½	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
60½	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	6	40	40	40	Jul 14
32	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	126	126	126	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	9	61	61	61	Jul 14
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	5	15⅝	15½	15½	
106	101½	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Jul 10
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	9	28½	28	28½	+1⅜
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	—1¼
21	14	Col Br A (.60g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
20⅞	14	Col Br B (.60g)	4	20½	20⅜	20⅜	Jul 14
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	86	86	86	Jul 14
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	9	10¼	9½	10¼	Jul 13
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jul 12
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	7	92¾	92	92¼	Jul 13
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	3	46½	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	108½	108½	108½	Jul 10
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	52	52	52	+ ¼
110½	106	Coml Tcvpf(4¼)	2	110	110	110	Jul 12
13¾	9	Coml Solvents	5	9⅞	9¾	9¾	Jul 14
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	14	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
68⅛	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	3	65¾	65½	65¾	—1
30⅛	25⅜	Com Ed (1.20g)	11	29⅝	29½	29½	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 13
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	2	24	23⅞	24	
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun30
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	2	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7	7	7	Jul 14
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	4	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	107	106⅝	106⅝	Jul 14
2⅛	1⅛	Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 13
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(½k)	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	Jul 14
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jul 12
9¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Con R R Cuba pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	2	2	2	Jul 14
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 7
100⅝	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	Jul 14
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	6	10½	10¼	10½	Jul 14
22½	11½	Cont Bak A	2	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	96	96	96	
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	15	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	Jul 14
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	112	112	112	Jul 10
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jul 14
36⅞	29½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	36	35¾	36	Jul 14
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	23	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
31½	20½	Cont Oil D (½g)	1	21	21	21	
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	10	24½	23¾	24½	+ ¼
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	2	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	176½	176	176	Jul 13
3⅞	3½	Coty Inc (new)	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
2	1⅜	Coty Internat	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
38	19½	Crane Co	5	23	22¼	23	+ ½
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Jul 14
31¾	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jul 14
13	7½	Crosley Corp	10	10½	10½	10½	— ¾
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	2	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
40¼	35	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	M'y23
37½	25	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	31	31	31	Jul 10
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (¾g)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	4	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
96	62	Crucible Steel pf	2	66	63	66	Jul 12
5	3	Cuban-Am Sug	2	3½	3½	3½	Jul 14
16	10⅝	Cudahy Pack	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 14
6¼	3⅞	Curtis Publish	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 13
48	38	Curtis P pf (¾k)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	Jul 14
7½	4½	Curtiss-Wright	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
28⅛	19¼	CurtissWA (½g)	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
24½	13⅝	Cutler-Hammer	4	17¼	16⅝	17¼	Jul 13
		D					
7	4⅝	Davega St (.15g)	2	5	5	5	Jun29
17½	16	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jul 14
8⅞	4⅝	Davison Chem	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 13
24	15¾	Deere & Co	7	20	19½	19½	Jul 14
27½	23	Deere pf (1.40)	4	26	26	26	— ¼
16⅝	11¼	Deisel WG (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 10
25¼	12½	Del & Hudson	18	16	16	16	
8¼	4	Del Lack & West	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
1½	⅝	Den&Rio GW pf	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun26
123½	103	Detroit Ed (5g)	1	120⅛	119⅝	120⅛	Jul 14
34⅛	28	Dia Match (1½)	1	33	32¾	33	Jul 13
44⅞	39	Diam M pf (1½)	3	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	Jul 13
9⅜	5¼	Diam T Motor	1	6	6	6	Jul 13
20½	15½	Dist C-Seag (1g)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	
87	79¾	Dist-C pf ww (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	+1½
12¼	9¾	Dix-Vortex(¼g)	2	10	10	10	Jul 13
22¼	10	Doehler Die Cast	2	15	15	15	Jul 13
33⅞	30⅛	Dome Mines (2)	2	32½	32¼	32½	Jul 14
78⅝	56	Douglas Aircraft	1	69¼	68½	68½	— ¾
135	101½	Dow Chem (3)	9	130½	128	130	Jul 14
11¼	6	Dresser Mfg	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
19¼	9	Dunhill Int	2	10	9½	9½	Jul 13
14	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	12	12	12	Jul 13
156¾	126¼	du Pont (2½g)	6	151⅝	149¾	149¾	—1½
142	136¾	du Pont deb (6)	5	138⅝	137⅞	137⅞	Jul 14
123½	117½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	+ ⅜
		E					
18⅛	12¼	East Air Lines	19	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
8	3¾	East Roll Mill	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
186⅛	138⅛	East Kodak (6)	2	167	166½	167	+ ½
27⅛	15¼	Eaton Mfg (1g)	14	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅝
19⅞	15	Ed Bros Strs (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
3⅜	1⅛	Eitington Schild	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 14
3⅛	2	El Mus In (.09e)	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 14
38½	22¼	El Auto L (1¼g)	7	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	8½	Elec Boat (.30g)	12	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	Jul 14
12⅜	6¼	El Power & Lt	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
38	18¾	El P & Lt $6 pf	10	23⅞	23¼	23¾	Jul 13
41½	20½	El Pow & Lt pf	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
30⅝	23½	El Stor Bat (2)	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jul 14
1¾	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	2	¾	¾	¾	Jul 12
36¼	28	El Paso NG (2)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Jul 14
43¾	38	Endi-John(2¼g)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jul 13
11⅞	7	Eng Pub Service	7	11⅛	11	11⅛	
80⅛	62½	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	Jul 11
87	65⅝	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	86	86	86	Jul 14
92	69	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jul 13
1¾	¾	Equit Off Bldg	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2⅜	1¼	Erie R R	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
5½	2	Erie 1 pf	2	2⅜	2½	2½	Jul 14
3	1⅛	Erie 2 pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 7
5⅝	3¾	Eureka V Clean	2	4	3⅞	4	Jul 14
13	6	Evans Products	2	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
24½	14¼	Ex-Cell-O (.40g)	3	19⅛	18½	18½	Jul 14
2¼	1	Exchange Buf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 5
		F					
43⅞	24	Fairbanks Morse	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
29½	20	Fajardo Sug (1g)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Jul 12
16⅝	11	Fed Lt & Trac	1	15½	15½	15½	Jul 13
110	84	Fed M & Smelt	1	98	98	98	Jun28
101⅝	101⅝	Fed M&S pf (7)	1	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	Apr13
6	2⅞	Fed Mot Truck	1	3	3	3	Jul 14
3⅞	⅞	Fed Screw Wks	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	¾	Fed Wat Serv A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 12
26⅛	18¾	Fed D Strs (¾g)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jul 13
89⅝	83	Fed Str pf (4½)	1	89	89	89	Jul 12
37	27¾	Fid P Fire(1.60a)	3	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
25⅛	17⅝	Fire T & R (¾g)	2	21¼	21	21¼	Jul 14
105½	99¼	First T&R pf (6)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 13
50	38⅛	First N Str (2½)	15	50	49⅞	49⅞	Jul 14
31⅛	16¼	Flintkote	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
36	25	Flor Stove (1g)	2	34½	34½	34½	Jul 13
22	17	Florsheim A (2)	1	22	22	22	Jul 12
3¼	1½	Follansbee Bros	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 3
35⅜	21	Food Mach (½g)	9	32½	32	32	Jul 14
29¾	14¼	Foster Wheeler	2	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
3¾	1¼	Francisco Sugar	2	2½	2¼	2¼	Jul 7
30	18¼	Freeport S (½g)	2	20¾	20½	20½	Jul 14
		G					
2⅝	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 10
4	2	Gair (Robert)	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13	7⅝	Gair (Rob) pf	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 14
7⅛	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 13
18⅜	13¼	Gaylord Con (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 10
52	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	4	50	50	50	Jun27
9	5½	Gen Am Invest	7	7⅝	7½	7½	Jul 14
103½	96	Gen A In pf (6)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jul 14
60½	40	Gen A Tr (1¼g)	3	49¾	49½	49¾	Jul 14
11	8⅛	Gen Bak (.30g)	1	9	9	9	— ¼
4½	2½	Gen Bronze	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 14
18	9	Gen Cable	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
35	17¾	Gen Cable A	1	22½	22½	22½	Jul 14
75	43	Gen Cable pf	1	50	50	50	Jul 12
25¼	19⅛	Gen Cigar (1g)	1	21	21	21	Jul 14
44⅝	31	Gen Elec (½g)	13	36½	36¼	36½	+ ¼
45½	36⅝	Gen Foods (2)	3	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛	
118⅝	114	Gen Fds pf (4½)	4	116½	116½	116½	Jul 14
1¼	⅝	Gen G & El A	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
91¼	72½	Gen Mills (2¾g)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
51⅝	36⅝	Gen Mot (1½g)	30	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	
126¼	122	Gen Mot pf (5)	2	123¾	123¾	123¾	—1¾
6⅞	4¼	Gen Out Adver	7	4½	4⅛	4½	Jul 12
38	28	Gen Out A (2k)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	Jul 13
10⅞	7	Gen P Ink (.20g)	2	8½	8¼	8¼	Jul 14
1⅝	¾	Gen Pub Serv	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	Jul 12
28	14	Gen Ry Signal	1	17	17	17	Jul 13
1⅜	⅝	Gen Real & Util	3	¾	¾	¾	Jul 14
20¼	15	Gen Real&U pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jul 11
41	19⅛	Gen-Refract	4	24⅞	24	24½	Jul 14
15⅛	14⅝	Gen Shoe (1)	3	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—
17½	13⅝	Gen Tel (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	9¼	Gen Thea (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 14
16⅝	10⅜	Gen Time Inst	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 13
27⅝	18⅝	Gen T&Rub(½g)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	
8⅝	5⅝	Gillette Saf (.60)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
54	44	Gillette S pf (5)	2	53½	52½	53½	Jul 13
13⅞	7½	Gimbel Bros	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
66⅛	51	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	Jul 14
24½	14⅝	Glidden Co	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
47	34	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	7	40	40	40	Jun 9
3⅝	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	2	3½	3⅜	3½	
2⅞	1⅞	Goebel Br (.05g)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 13
24⅝	13½	Goodrich (BF)	2	18	17⅞	18	
74½	53	Goodrich pf (5)	1	68	68	68	Jul 14
38⅝	21½	Good T & R(¾g)	5	28	27¾	28	
109⅞	90	Good T&R pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 14
5	2⅞	Goth Silk Hos'y	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1⅜	⅝	Graham-Paige	17	¾	¾	¾	
7⅞	4⅝	Granby M (.15g)	1	6	6	6	
1⅜	⅞	Grand Union	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	11	Grand U pf(¾k)	1	15	15	15	
20	10	Granite City Stl	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jul 14
33¼	24⅝	Grant(WT)(1.40)	7	33⅛	33	33⅛	Jul 14
24½	22⅞	Grant pf (1)	8	23½	23¼	23¼	Jul 6
16¼	12½	Gt N I ct (¾g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 13
31¼	16¼	Gt Nor Ry pf	16	23	22⅝	23	
28	24	Gt W Sug (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Jul 14
34⅝	24¼	Green (1.60a)	5	33⅛	33	33	Jul 14
21¾	14½	Greyhound (.80)	12	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
12½	10	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	12	12	12	Jul 14
1¼	½	Guantan Sugar	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun26
5¼	3	Gulf Mob & Nor	1	3	3	3	Jul 13
22	11	Gulf M&N pf	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 14
		H					
32¼	29	Hack Wat (1½)	1	31	31	31	Jul 11
14¼	8	Hall (WF) Print	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
17½	15	Hamil Wat (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun29
32	17	Harb-Wal (.30g)	3	22½	22	22	Jul 14
7⅛	4⅞	Hat CorpA(.20g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 14
4⅛	2	Hayes Body	1	3	3	3	+ ⅜
109	93	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Jul 14
13⅛	8⅝	Hecker P (.60a)	9	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
117	110	Helme GW (5a)	1	112	112	112	Jun26
17	10	Hercules Motor	1	13	13	13	Jul 14
86	63	Hercules P(.80g)	2	72	72	72	
64	54	Hershey Ch (3)	1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	Jul 14
112	104	Hersh cv pf (4a)	2	112	112	112	Jul 12
19	14¾	Hinde & D (½g)	1	17	17	17	Jul 13
51	31½	Holland F (1½g)	9	38	38	38	Jul 14
11⅞	7	Hollander (A)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 13
15¼	10	Holly Sugar	1	10	10	10	Jul 12
66¼	60½	Homestake (4½)	1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	Jul 14
36⅛	27	Houd-H A (2½)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	Jul 10
17⅛	8⅞	Hou-Her B (¼g)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
71	61	Household F (4)	4	71	70⅞	71	Jul 14
110½	103	Household pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	
8⅜	4⅜	Houston Oil	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
55¼	40	Howe Sound (3)	4	45	45	45	—1
1¾	1	Hudson & Man	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 14
4½	3	Hud & Man pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
35⅜	25¼	Hudson B (¾g)	7	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ¼
8⅞	4⅜	Hudson Motor	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Hupp Motor	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		I					
20¾	9¾	Illinois Central	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
35	16¼	Ill Central pf	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jul 14
8	4⅜	Indian Refine	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 5
29½	16¾	Indust Rayon	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
119	86	Inger Rand (2g)	1	103	103	103	Jul 13
94⅝	67	Inland Stl (1g)	1	74½	74	74½	+ ⅞
17¼	9¼	Inspirat Copper	3	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
5½	4¼	Insur ct (.10g)	3	5½	5½	5½	
9⅝	4⅛	Interb Rap Tran	5	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
28½	17½	Interchem Corp	1	28½	28½	28½	Jul 14
4⅛	2¼	Intercon Rub	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 3
15⅜	7⅜	Interlake Iron	1	9	9	9	
3⅛	1½	Int Agricultural	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
27⅝	16	Int Agr pr pf	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 12
195¾	155	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	180	180	180	Jul 12
68⅝	48	Int Harv (1.60)	12	57	56¾	57	— ¼
162⅞	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	5	163	162	163	+1
8⅛	3¾	Int Hydro-El A	1	5	5	5	
4⅞	2⅝	Int Mer Marine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 14
8⅞	5⅝	Int Mining (.20g)	2	6⅝	6½	6½	Jul 13
55¾	42¾	Int Nick Can (2)	8	48¼	47⅞	48¼	+ ¼
138	134	Int Nick pf (7)	1	135	135	135	Jun29
14¾	6¾	Int Pap & Pow	3	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
51¾	26⅛	Int Pap&Pow pf	2	32¼	32⅛	32¼	+ ¼
6¼	3¼	Int Ry Cen Am	1	5	5	5	Jul 13
34	29	Int Salt (1½)	2	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	Jul 13
35⅜	31¼	Int Shoe (1½)	2	32⅞	32¾	32¾	Jul 13
31⅞	19	Int Silver	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
96	84	Int Silver pf(4k)	1	91½	91½	91½	Jul 14
9⅜	5⅜	Int Tel & Tel	9	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
9⅞	6	Int T & T for ct	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅜	8¼	Interst Dept Str	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jul 14
10¾	7⅜	Intertype (.20g)	2	8	8	8	Jul 11
21	18	Island Creek (2)	1	20	20	20	Jul 14
		J—K					
82½	68	Jewel Tea (4a)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jul 14
105	65¼	Johns-Manville	2	72½	72½	72½	— ½
64	35	Jones & L Stl pf	2	43	42	42	Jul 14
19½	13	Kalm S & F(¾g)	3	17¾	17½	17¾	Jul 11
11½	5⅛	Kan City South	1	7	7	7	Jul 11
23	11	Kan City So pf	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jul 14
12	8⅜	Kauf Dept (.38g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 13
99⅞	97	Kaufm'n pf (5)	1	98	98	98	M'y 1
16½	12¼	Kayser (J) (1g)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Jul 13
14¾	7½	Kelsey-H Wh A	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 14
10¼	5⅛	Kelsey-H Wh B	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
44⅜	28	Kennecott (½g)	7	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ¼
13	8⅜	Key S & W(.45g)	2	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	Jul 14
27⅞	20	Kimberly-C (1a)	2	26⅛	26	26⅛	Jul 13
2¾	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 7
25½	20	Kresge SS (1.20)	9	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
5¼	4¼	Kresge Dept Str	2	5	5	5	Jun 7
28	24	Kress SH (1.60)	3	27	26⅝	26⅝	Jul 14
28	20¼	Kroger G (1.60a)	9	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
		L					
18⅛	14	Lambert Co(1½)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
5½	3½	Lane Bryant	1	5	5	5	— ½
35½	25	Lee R & T (1¼g)	7	33½	33¼	33¼	Jul 14
25	17	Lehigh P C (⅞g)	9	24½	24¼	24¼	Jul 14
⅝	¼	Lehigh Val Coal	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 14
3	1¼	Lehigh Val pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun30
5⅜	3⅛	Lehigh Val RR	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
27¾	20⅜	Lehman (.60g)	9	23¾	23⅝	23¾	Jul 14
12½	9⅜	Lehn & Fk(½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
32¾	23	Lerner Strs (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jul 12
56¾	36½	Lib-O-F G(1½g)	8	48	48	48	+ ¼
6⅜	4⅛	Libby, McN & L	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
40	34¾	Life Saver (1.60)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Jul 13
107	97½	Lig & Myers(4a)	6	107	107	107	Jul 11
108⅜	99½	Lig & My B (4a)	3	107½	107	107	— ¼
180	171⅞	Lig & My pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	Jul 12
17¾	15	Lily Tul (.60g)		17	16½	17	Jul 12
40½	21	Lima Locomo	2	25½	25½	25½	Jul 14
47	31½	Link Belt (¾g)	3	32¾	32⅜	32¾	— ¼
20¼	12⅜	Lion Oil (1)	14	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ¼
19	13½	Liquid Car(.60g)	3	15	15	15	
54½	35	Loew's Inc (2a)	6	43½	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
108	105	Loew's pf (6½)	1	108	108	108	Jun 7
12⅝	6	Loft Inc	258	13⅝	12¾	13¼	+ ⅝
62	41½	Lone-Star C (3)	2	50¾	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 14
4½	2¼	Long-Bell Lb A	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
22¼	17	Loose-Wil (2¾)	7	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	19½	Lorillard (1.20)	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
58	36½	Lou & Nash (1g)	1	44	44	44	Jul 13
20⅛	15⅝	Lou G&E A (1½)	5	18	17⅞	18	Jul 12
		M—N					
33	28	MacAnd & F (2)	1	31	31	31	Jul 14
30⅝	18¾	Mack Trucks	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
43½	30⅛	Macy RH Co(1g)	6	31⅞	31⅜	31¾	— ¼
19½	13	Mad Sq G(1.10g)	1	14	14	14	Jun28
38⅛	25⅛	Magma C (¾g)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	Jul 14
1⅝	1	Manati Sugar	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 14
7½	5	Mandel Br (.45g)	2	5½	5½	5½	Jul 10
13⅛	5	Man Ry mod gtd	20	13¾	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
13⅜	10	Manh Shirt (.80)	3	12	11⅞	12	Jul 13
1¾	1	Maracaibo Oil	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 6
5⅜	4⅛	MarineMid(.32g)	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9¾	Marshall Field	11	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
39⅜	27⅛	Martin (GL) Co	5	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	Martin-Parry	2	2½	2⅛	2½	Jul 14
57⅛	34½	Masonite Cp (1)	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	
36	23	Mat Alk (1½)	4	25	25	25	Jul 14
52	40¾	May Dept Str (3)	1	51	51	51	
6¾	4	Maytag Co	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 14
36½	28½	Maytag pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jul 13
14⅛	10⅞	McCall Corp (1)	12	14¼	14	14¼	Jul 12
14⅞	9⅞	McCrory Stores	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
102½	88	McCrory pf (6)	1	105	105	105	+2½
22⅝	15⅝	McGraw Elec (1)	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Jul 14
10⅜	6½	McG-Hill (.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
59¼	49¼	McIntyre P (2)	2	56½	56½	56½	— ½
18⅜	8⅜	McKeesport Tin	3	10½	10⅜	10½	Jul 14
10	7	McLellan (.40g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
12	7	Mead Corp	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 10
58	50	M pf B ww (5½)	1	50	50	50	Jun28
61⅛	46	Melville S (3)	1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+1⅜
6⅝	3	Mengel Co	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 13
39¼	25	Mesta M (1¼g)	1	30½	30	30½	Jul 14
12⅜	6½	Miami Copper	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
16½	11⅛	Mid Cont P (¼g)	1	12⅝	12½	12⅝	Jul 14
29	18⅝	Midland Stl (1g)	7	24	23½	24	+ ¾
85⅛	55	Minn-Honey (2)	3	60½	60½	60½	Jul 13
6⅝	3½	Minn-Moline	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 14
54	40½	Minn-Moline pf	1	44	44	44	Jul 14
14⅞	10⅝	Mission (¼g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 14
2⅜	1⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 13
9¾	4	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
1	⅜	Mo Pacific	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 13
2¼	⅞	Mo Pacific pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 10
17⅝	10⅝	Mohawk Carpet	1	13¼	13	13¼	Jul 14
111	85¾	Monsanto Ch (2)	2	98¼	98¼	98¼	+1⅛
54⅝	40⅛	Mont Ward (1g)	8	52⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
39	33	Morrell&Co (1g)	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	Jul 12
19	9½	Motor Products	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jul 14
16⅝	10	Motor Wh (1.60)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
30	16¼	Mueller Br(.40g)	2	23½	23⅛	23½	
7¼	4½	Mullins Mfg B	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 14
14⅛	9¾	Munsingwear	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	Jul 13
66¼	50	Murphy GC (3)	1	67	67	67	+ ¾
9⅛	4⅜	Murray Corp	2	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
51	45	Myers & B(1½g)	5	47	47	47	Jul 12
9¼	5⅛	Nash-Kelvinator	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Nat Acme	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
14⅛	7⅝	Nat Aviat (1½g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
28¼	23⅛	Nat Bisc (1.20g)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
175	160	Nat Bisc pf (7)	5	175	174½	175	Jul 14
15⅞	10¼	Nat Bd & I(.40g)	1	13	13	13	Jul 13
95⅛	90⅝	Nat B pf ww (5)	1	94	94	94	Jul 14
23¼	17⅛	Nat B & S (.45g)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Jul 13
26¼	16⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	2	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
12¾	8¼	Nat Cylin(.20g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jul 14
16⅝	12½	Nat Dairy (.40g)	27	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
8	4⅛	Nat Dept Strs	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
6½	4½	Nat Dept Str pf	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 13
28½	23¼	Nat Dist (2)	4	26	25⅞	26	
18⅝	11⅛	Nat Enam&Stpg	4	11½	11½	11½	Jun29
16⅞	9¼	Nat Gypsum	4	12	11⅞	12	
106	86	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	95	95	95	Jul 13
27½	17⅞	Nat Lead (½)	6	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
172½	165	Nat Ld pf A (7)	2	172½	171	171	Jul 12
27¼	14¼	Nat Mal&Stl Cst	3	17⅞	17¼	17½	Jul 14
9⅝	6⅝	Nat P & Lt (.60)	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
81½	52	Nat Steel (.80g)	1	59	59	59	
15⅛	6½	Nat Supply	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
59¼	33½	N S 5½pf(.68¾k)	1	34	34	34	Jul 14
20	10	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jul 13
4¼	2⅝	Nat Tea	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 13
11⅞	9⅜	Natomas Co(.80)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 14
29½	18½	Neisner Bros (1)	2	26¼	26	26	Jul 14
85	73½	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	85	85	85	Jun 6
41	32	Newberry JJ (2)	1	40	40	40	Jul 13
17⅛	8½	Newport Indust	12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
47⅛	27	NY Air Br (½g)	1	38	38	38	—1
22⅜	12⅞	NY Central RR	9	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
23⅛	10⅛	NY Chi & St L	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
38	18⅛	NY Chi&StL pf	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
43⅛	30	NY C Omnibus	4	35¼	35	35¼	Jul 14
1¼	⅛	NY NH & H	3	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	NY NH & H pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 14
1	⅜	NY Ont & West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun29
16¼	8⅜	NY Shipbuilding	1	11	11	11	
195⅛	168	Norf & West(10)	1	181⅜	181⅜	181⅜	Jul 14
19¾	12⅝	No Am Av (.40g)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jul 14
26⅜	18⅝	No Am Co (.60g)	29	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
59¼	54¾	No Am Co pf (3)	2	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
56⅜	53¼	NoAm5¾pf(2⅞)	2	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	Jul 14
14⅜	7	Northern Pacific	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
111½	102⅝	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Jul 11
5⅛	2¾	Norwalk T&R	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 14
		O					
10¼	6⅝	Ohio Oil (.20e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
30	15½	Oliver Farm Eq	1	20½	20½	20½	
20½	12½	Omnibus Corp	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
8½	5	Oppenheim Col	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 12
27⅛	16½	Otis Elev (.30g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jul 14
15	7½	Otis Steel	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
54½	33	Otis Steel 1 pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Jul 13
24⅞	16½	Out M&M(1.30g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅞
70	50	Owens-Ill (1g)	1	63	63	63	
		P—Q					
7⅛	3⅞	Pac Am Fish	3	4	4	4	Jul 13
12⅜	9¾	Pac Fin C (.60g)	3	11	11	11	Jul 11
34¾	27½	Pac Gas & El (2)	2	31⅞	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
49½	41	Pac Lighting (3)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	9½	Pac Mills	2	10½	10½	10½	Jul 14
25⅞	17	Pac Tin Spl(½g)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 14
11⅞	8¾	Pac W Oil (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jul 14
4¾	3	Packard Motor	72	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Pan-Am Airway	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 14
6¾	5	Pan Am Petrol	2	5⅛	5	5	Jun26
1½	⅝	Panhandle P&R	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun26
60½	41½	Paraffine C (2)	1	47	47	47	+1
14⅛	6⅞	Param Pic (.15g)	4	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	+ ¼
107½	80	Param 1pf (6)	1	93	93	93	Jul 14
13⅝	7¾	Param 2 pf (.60)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jul 14
26	17	Park & Tilford	1	17	17	17	Jun26
2⅝	1½	Park Utah C M	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
43½	36	Parke D (1.20g)	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	Jul 14
19	11⅞	Parker R pf (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jul 14
2⅝	1½	Parmelee Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 13
11⅛	5⅝	Pathe Film	10	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	Jul 14
11¾	7¼	Patino Min	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 14
57⅛	48	Pen&Ford(1½g)	1	54½	54½	54½	Jul 14
91½	74	PenneyJC(1½g)	2	91½	91⅛	91½	+ ½
2¾	¾	Pen Coal&Coke	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Penn-Dix Cem	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 14
33	19	Penn-D C pf A	1	23	23	23	Jul 13
16½	12	Penn Gl Sand ct	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 6
24⅜	15¾	Penn RR (½e)	10	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ½
38⅜	24	Peoples D (1a)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Jul 13
40⅜	30½	Peoples G (2g)	3	37	37	37	Jul 14
3¼	2	Peoria & East	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 11
17	7⅜	Pere Marquette	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 13
20½	17	Pet Milk (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 10
10	7½	Petrol Cp (.30g)	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 14
8⅛	5⅝	Pfeiffer B (¼g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	28⅛	Phelps Dod(¾g)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	
47	36	Phila Co 6pf (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
86	75	Phila Co pf (6)	3	81	81	81	Jun 7
⅝	¼	Phila Read C&I	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 14
103½	82½	Philip Mor (3a)	1	90	90	90	— ⅛
154	126	Philip M pf (5)	1	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛	Jul 12
7	2⅜	Phillips-Jones	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 14
43¾	31¼	Phillips Pet (2)	2	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
3½	2¼	Phoenix Hosiery	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 12
8⅝	6¼	Pierce Oil pf	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
28	23	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Jul 7
5	2½	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3	3	3	Jul 11
20½	12	Pittsburgh pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 12
7½	4	Pitt Coke & Iron	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun13
9¼	5	Pitt Screw&Bolt	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
14	7⅛	Pitt Steel	2	7½	7½	7½	Jul 10
2	⅝	Pittston Co	5	1¼	1	1	Jul 13
22½	17¼	Plym Oil (1.40a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jul 14
9	6½	Pond Creek Poc	3	8	8	8	Jul 7
16⅜	8	Poor & Co B	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
2¼	1	Porto R-Am T A	2	1	1	1	
¾	⅛	Porto R-Am T B	2	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
14⅝	6¼	Pressed Stl Car	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14½	7¼	Pressed Stl 1 pf	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 14
43½	18	Pressed Stl 2 pf	1	24	24	24	Jul 11
59¾	50⅝	Proc & Gam(2a)	8	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
38⅞	31⅛	Pb Sv NJ (1.85g)	2	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅛
142¼	129	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	5	142¼	141¾	142¼	Jul 14
126⅛	115	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	126	126	126	Jul 13
113½	103	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Jul 14
117¼	115¼	P S El&G pf (5)	1	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	Jul 7
39⅜	23	Pullman (½g)	6	26	25¾	26	
11¼	6⅝	Pure Oil	1	7	7	7	
90⅛	81	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	81	81	81	Jul 13
81½	70¼	Pure O 5% pf (5)	4	71½	70½	70½	Jul 14
17⅜	10⅝	Purity Ba (.40g)	16	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	Jul 14
13	11½	Quak S Oil(.40g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 11
		R					
8½	5¼	Radio Corp.	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
67⅞	53¼	Radio cv pf(3½)	4	65	64	64	Jul 14
85½	85¼	Radio pf B (5)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	Jun 1
2⅞	1½	Radio-Keith-Or	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
22¼	16¼	Raybest-M (½g)	4	20	19½	19½	Jul 14
17	6⅝	Rayonier Inc	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
23½	12¼	Rayonier Inc pf	1	15	15	15	
18⅜	10¼	Reading Co (1)	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jul 14
25⅛	20¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	21	21	21	Jul 10
21⅛	16	Reading 2pf (2)	1	18	18	18	Jul 13
5⅛	3	Real Silk Hos'y	1	3	3	3	Jun30
9⅝	6½	Reliable Stores	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 14
11⅜	9	Reliance (.30g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jul 10
17⅛	10⅛	Reming R (.60g)	5	12	11⅝	11⅝	Jul 14
75½	65	Rem pf ww (4½)	1	66	66	66	Jul 12
1⅝	⅞	Reo Motor Car	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
25⅜	12⅞	Republic Steel	8	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
70	43	Rep Steel cv pf	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	Jul 14
71	42	Rep Steel pf A	4	47	47	47	Jul 13
20⅛	9⅝	Rev Cop & Brass	1	12	12	12	— ¼
40⅛	21½	Rev Cop & Br A	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jul 13
14⅝	7⅛	Reynolds Metals	5	8⅛	7¾	8	Jul 14
85	78¾	Rey Met pf (5½)	1	81	81	81	Jul 5
11⅜	5⅛	Reynolds Spring	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
45	35⅛	Rey Tob B(1½g)	7	40	40	40	
10½	6⅝	Richfield Oil	6	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
9½	6⅛	Ritter Dental	2	7	7	7	Jun28
16⅛	13⅛	Roan Ant (.40g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 11
34	18⅛	Ruberoid (.80)	1	21	21	21	Jul 14
1¼	¾	Rutland RR pf	9	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Jun13
		S					
45⅜	27¾	Safeway St (1g)	9	44	43	44	
46⅞	22¼	St Jo Lead (¾g)	5	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+ ⅜
¾	⅛	St L-San Fran	2	¼	¼	¼	
2	1	St L-San Fr'n pf	2	1	1	1	Jul 14
18¼	10¾	Savage Arms	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
17⅞	11⅛	Schenley Distill	2	12⅞	12¼	12¼	Jul 14
75½	67	Schenley pf(5½)	3	74	74	74	—1
1	⅜	Schulte Ret Strs	4	½	½	½	Jul 14
10½	3¾	Schulte Ret pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 13
51⅞	45	Scott Pap (1.60)	1	50½	50½	50½	— ¾
¾	⅜	Seaboard Air L	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅛	1	Seaboard A L pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 12
22⅜	16⅛	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 13
3½	1⅜	Seagrave Corp	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun27
78¼	60¼	Sears R'buck (4)	14	78¼	77¾	78¼	+ ⅜
18⅜	11⅝	Servel Inc (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
21¾	10¼	Sharon Steel	2	13	12⅞	13	Jul 13
69	54½	Sharon Stl pf (5)	1	57½	57½	57½	M'y31
7⅜	3⅞	Sharp & Dohme	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 13
50⅛	43⅞	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 14
11¾	8	Shattuck ([illegible])	1	9	9	9	
15⅛	10⅛	Shell Un O (¼g)	2	11	11	11	+ ⅜
107	101	Shell Oil pf(5½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jul 12
7	4⅜	Silver King Coal	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 14
32¾	17⅛	Simmons Co	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
3¼	2½	Simms Petrol	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun24
21¾	16½	Sims S&S (.30g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	—1
29½	18⅛	Skelly Oil (1e)	1	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	Jul 14
96	92	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	94½	94½	94½	— ½
19⅝	11⅜	Smith(AO) Corp	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 14
17¼	10¼	Smith & Cor Ty	1	11	11	11	Jul 13
21	15	Snider Pack	1	20	20	20	Jul 14
13¾	10⅛	Socony-Va (¼g)	14	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
3	1⅝	SoAmG&P(.10g)	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 14
20⅝	14	So P Rico (¾g)	3	18⅝	18	18⅝	Jul 13
28⅝	23⅛	So Cal Ed (1½a)	17	28⅜	28	28	Jul 14
21⅞	10½	Southern Pacific	3	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ¼
23¼	11⅛	Southern Ry	8	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	
33⅝	15½	Southern Ry pf	10	22⅝	22	22	Jul 14
39½	34	So RyM&O ct(4)	1	39	39	39	Jun24
4⅝	2½	Spalding (AG)	10	3½	3¼	3¼	Jun28
3⅜	1⅝	Sparks Withing	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
8¼	4¾	Spear & Co	3	7	7	7	Jul 12
21½	14⅛	Spen Kell (.40g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Jul 11
47⅞	36	Sperry Cp(1.60e)	20	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
25⅝	11	Spicer Mfg (½g)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
16½	9½	Spieg Inc (.15g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
30½	18⅛	Square D (.45g)	5	24½	23½	23½	Jul 14
7¼	6	Stand Brs (⅜g)	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
108	98	Stand B pf (4½)	1	106	106	106	Jul 14
4¼	2½	Stand Gas & El	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
10⅜	4¾	Std Gas $4 pf	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
20½	10	Std Gas $6 pr pf	2	15	14½	15	+1
24½	13⅝	Std Gas $7 pr pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	25½	Stand Oil C (1a)	6	26	25⅞	26	+ ½
29⅛	23¼	Stand Oil Ind (1)	2	25	25	25	
50⅝	46	Stand Oil Kan	3	46	46	46	Jul 7
53¼	40¼	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	11	43	42⅞	43	+ ¼
33⅜	20¼	Star (LS) (½g)	1	24	24	24	Jul 7
79⅝	65	Sterling Pr(3.80)	1	79½	79½	79½	Jul 14
12⅜	7	Stewart-Warner	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6¼	3⅝	Stokely Bros	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	8⅝	Stone & Webster	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	
8½	5⅛	Studebaker Cp	8	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
66	46	Sun Oil (1)	4	51¾	51	51¾	Jul 14
11¾	7⅝	Sun Mng (.80g)	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
38½	22	Superheat (½g)	2	25	25	25	Jul 14
3¼	2	Superior Oil	2	2⅛	2	2	Jul 14
22½	10	Superior Steel	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
30½	25	Suth Pap (1.20)	1	26	26	26	Jul 14
10⅝	7	Sweets Co of Am	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 7
19⅞	17	Swift & Co(1.20)	2	18	18	18	
28¼	24⅞	Swift Intl (2)	1	27	27	27	
10⅝	4⅜	Syming-Gld ww	9	6	5¾	5¾	Jul 13
8⅛	4	Syming-Gld xw	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 14
		T					
7½	5	Talcott Inc(.40g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 12
6¼	4½	Telautogr (¼g)	6	5	4⅞	5	Jul 12
6⅛	4	Tenn Corp	7	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
22½	11¾	Texas & Pac Ry	2	14	14	14	Jul 13
48¼	34⅞	Texas Corp (2)	5	36¼	36	36	
5¾	3½	Tex Gulf P(.10g)	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 14
32⅝	26¼	Tex Gulf Sul (2)	6	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
10⅛	7½	Tex P C&O (.40)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
9	6⅝	Tex Pac L Tr	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Jul 14
21	16¾	Thatch Mfg (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jul 13
60	56	That cv pf (3.60)	1	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	Jul 14
4¼	3½	The Fair	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 11
4⅜	2⅛	Thermoid Co	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
3	1½	Third Ave Ry	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 14
3⅞	3	Thompson (JR)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 12
28¼	17	Thomp Pr (½g)	14	23⅜	23¼	23¼	Jul 14
3⅜	1⅛	Thompson-Star	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 14
15½	7½	Thompson-S pf	2	9½	9½	9½	Jul 14
14¼	11¼	Tide-Water A(1)	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
96	87	Tide W pf (4½)	1	91½	91½	91½	Jul 12
18⅝	10⅜	Timken-Det-Ax	6	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
54¼	34¼	Timken RB(½g)	1	41½	41½	41½	
7¾	5⅛	Transamer (½)	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
10⅝	6¼	Trans & West A	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅞	5⅛	Transue & Wil	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 13
4	2	Tri-Cont Corp	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 14
88	74	Tri-Cont pf (6)	3	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	Jul 13
4⅞	3	Truax-Traer C	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 14
13¾	6	Truscon Steel	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
26¼	16⅝	Twen C-F (1g)	11	20	20	20	
34¼	28	TwenC-Fpf(1½)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	Jul 7
3½	1⅝	Twin City Rap T	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
12½	7¼	Twin Coach	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
		U					
4¾	2	Ulen & Co	4	2⅝	2½	2½	Jul 13
66	44	Underwd-E (1g)	2	49	49	49	Jul 14
12⅛	6¾	Union Bag & P	1	8	8	8	
90½	65½	Union Car(1.40g)	2	78½	78	78½	+1
19¾	16⅛	Union O C(.80g)	5	16½	16⅜	16½	Jul 14
104	81½	Union Pacific (6)	1	97	97	97	
89	78	Union Pac pf (4)	1	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
23⅝	20⅛	Union T C(1.20)	4	21½	20¾	20¾	Jul 14
13½	7⅞	United Air Lines	29	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ½
42⅜	33	United Air (¾g)	2	37	36⅞	37	
18⅜	15⅞	United Bis (½g)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jul 14
65⅜	52	United Carb	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ¾
20	13⅜	United-C F(.60g)	2	16	16	16	Jul 12
3¾	2	United Corp	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	30½	Unit C pf (2.60k)	2	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	
7⅛	4¾	United Drug	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
8¾	4¼	United Dyewood	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 12
6⅝	3¼	United Elec Coal	12	4	3¾	3⅞	Jul 14
33¼	25¾	United E&F (1g)	2	30	30	30	Jul 14
80½	62½	United Fruit (4)	16	80½	79¼	80¼	Jul 14
13⅛	11	United Gas I (1)	4	13	13	13	+ ⅛
117¼	111⅜	United Gas pf(5)	1	115	115	115	Jul 14
10⅜	6⅝	Unit Mer & Mfr	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	Jul 14
7⅛	4	United Paperbd	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 13
11	5¾	U S & For Sec	6	7	6¾	7	Jul 14
87½	75	U S & For pf (6)	1	76	76	76	Jul 13
1	¼	U S Distributing	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
10¼	5¾	U S Freight	3	7	6¾	6¾	Jul 12
113	77	U S Gypsum (2)	1	87½	87½	87½	
7½	4	U S Hoffman M	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
32	23	U S H M pf (2¾)	3	31	31	31	Jul 5
25¾	13½	U S Ind Alcohol	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
5⅞	3½	U S Leather	2	3½	3½	3½	Jul 6
10⅝	6	U S Leather A	3	7	6⅞	7	Jul 12
61¾	46	U S Leath pr pf	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 13
49	35	U S Pipe & F (2)	3	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
38	28½	U S Play Cd(2a)	4	37½	37½	37½	Jul 12
6⅛	1½	U S Real & Imp	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
52¾	31¼	U S Rubber	52	42⅞	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
111½	86¾	U S Rub 1 pf (8)	2	108½	108½	108½	— ¾
65½	48	U S SmR&M(3g)	2	51½	51	51½	Jul 13
70	60	U S Sm pf (3½)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 11
70	43¼	U S Steel	13	47⅜	47	47¼	+ ¼
120¾	98½	U S Steel pf (7)	1	107	107	107	+ ⅞
37½	33	U S Tob (.64g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 14
3⅝	1⅞	United Stockyds	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 13
8⅝	6⅜	United S pf (.70)	5	6⅜	6½	6½	Jul 14
2½	1⅜	United Stores A	2	2	2	2	Jul 14
57⅞	46	United Stores pf	1	54	55	54	Jun29
12¾	9	Univ Cycl ¼g	4	9⅞	9½	9½	Jul 14
84	69	Univ Leaf T (4a)	2	80¾	80¾	80¾	Jul 14
		V—W					
¾	⅛	Vadsco Sales	4	½	½	½	Jul 14
35½	25	Van Raalte (1g)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jul 14
30¼	16	Vanadium Corp	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	
43	34⅞	Vick Chem (2a)	2	42⅜	42	42	Jul 14
25⅞	18¼	Victor ChW(½g)	2	24⅜	24½	24½	Jul 14
4⅞	2½	Va-Caro Chem	7	2⅞	2½	2½	Jul 14
31⅞	17	Va-C Ch 6% pf	1	22	22	22	Jul 13
124	116	Virg'n Ry pf (6)	1	122½	12½	122½	Jul 14
1¾	⅞	Wabash Ry	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 12
3½	1½	Wabash pf A	2	1½	1½	1½	— ½
7¾	5½	Waldorf S (.20g)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
23⅜	15⅛	Walgreen(1.15g)	4	22½	22½	22½	
95	85	Wal pf ww (4½)	3	95	95	95	Jul 6
50¾	37	Walk H G&W(4)	1	43⅞	43½	43⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	19¼	Walker pf (1)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jul 14
9¼	4	Walworth Co	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
14⅞	8⅛	Ward Baking A	1	10	10	10	Jul 10
2⅞	1½	Ward Baking B	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
44	31	Ward B pf (1k)	1	22½	32½	32½	Jul 7
6⅞	4	Warner Bros Pic	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅞	1¾	Warren Bros	10	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	Jul 14
13¾	6⅛	Warren Br cv pf	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 14
31¾	19¼	Warren F&P(1g)	1	27	27	27	Jul 13
24⅝	14¾	Waukesha M (1)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
32¾	20½	Wayne P (1g)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 14
3¼	1⅞	Webster Eisen	10	3⅛	3	3	Jul 14
28⅜	16⅛	Wess O&S (½a)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 14
79	58⅛	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	60½	60⅛	60⅛	Jul 14
31⅝	20½	West Auto (.65g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
4⅛	2⅝	West Maryland	2	2½	2½	2½	Jul 13
8	3⅛	West Mary 2 pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 14
¾	¼	West Pacific	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅝	¾	West Pacific pf	2	1	1	1	Jun28
24½	16⅞	West Union Tel	70	25	23½	25	+1⅞
31⅝	18⅛	West Air B (¾g)	1	20½	20½	20½	
120	82½	West El & M(1g)	1	101⅛	100½	100½	— ¼
20⅝	10⅛	Weston El Inst	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 13
23½	15¼	Westvaco Chl(1)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
32¾	29	Westvac pf (1½)	1	33	33	33	+ ¼
31¾	15⅝	Wheeling Steel	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
80	80	Wheeling Stl pf	1	80	80	80	Jan27
60	45	Wheel ppf(1½k)	2	45	45	45	Jul 13
12¼	9½	White Dent (.80)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jul 12
13⅝	7	White Motor	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
7	3½	White Rock	2	4	4	4	Jul 14
1⅝	1⅛	White Sew Mach	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	14	White Sew M pf	1	22	22	22	—1⅝
3⅜	2½	Wilcox Oil&Gas	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 14
3⅛	1	Willys-Overland	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅛	2⅜	Willys-Over pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5	3¼	Wilson & Co	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
49⅛	35	Wilson & C $6 pf	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Jul 14
28⅝	15	Woodward Iron	1	18	18	18	Jul 13
50⅝	41¾	Woolworth(2.40)	12	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅜
23⅛	10½	Worthing P&M	1	14	14	14	
53	31⅛	W P&M cv pr pf	2	35	34½	35	Jul 13
38	23⅛	W P&M ppf	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Jul 5
84¼	75	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	83½	83	83	Jul 13
		Y—Z					
33¼	21¾	Yale & T (.60)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jul 14
21¾	11⅛	Yellow Tr & C	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	9¾	Young Spr & W	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jul 13
55⅞	30	Youngst Sh & T	9	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ¾
85	74	Y S&T pf (5½g)	1	75	75	75	Jun30
31¼	17	Young St D(¼g)	1	20	20	20	Jul 14
22⅛	12	ZenithRadio(1g)	6	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	— ¼
3⅜	2¼	Zonite Products	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 14

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (§) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Commerce and Finance •

TVA Purchase of Utility Is Approved, But With Restrictions

• Business and Industry

Warns of False Prosperity Under Armament Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—War always will produce a subsequent period of economic chaos such as the recent world depression, according to Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men, in his monthly review of business just sent to the Association's 20,000 manufacturing, banking and wholesale member firms.

Reviewing the period following the World War, Mr. Heimann held that the diversion of so much credit for war purposes left nations "destitute" of sound credit for commercial purposes.

Money Collapsed

"Monetary systems collapsed practically over night, barter came into being, managed currencies were the order of the day," he recalled. "The absence of sound credit gave birth to artificial credit and artificial trade. Nationalistic policies were put into effect in order that each nation might gain a selfish advantage. Rarely was there a motive of altruism or a thought as to the world's needs.

"We have not had a sound, sustained business recovery anywhere in the world since that titanic struggle. Those nations which boast of no unemployed because, statistically, they can show some progress, will be found to have made that progress through turning to preparations for war, monetary programs that amount to confiscation or other shortsighted policies, nationalistic in character, that may ease their suffering a bit for a temporary period but which, once the effect has worn off, will leave them in worse condition."

The apparent recovery immediately following the war was just a "credit debauch," Mr. Heimann declared.

"First," he continued, "countries abroad started rehabilitating themselves, but this was done on a credit basis that turned out to be, in effect, merely a redistribution of credit, contributing some temporary measure of recovery, but benefiting no nation to any real degree for a sustained period. The defaulted securities, the uncollected debts, attest to this situation.

Credit Debauch

"The progress witnessed in this country in 1923 was generally accepted as being part of a wonderful era of prosperity. In retrospect, we see it was nothing else than a domestic credit debauch and when credit inflation reached its height, a collopse ensued from which we have not yet recovered."

"The solution to the world's problems is not to be found in "new economic philosophies, but in a willingness to pay the penalty for the violation of the time-tested economic virtues against which we sinned through the great war."

"If we would save civilization, let us recognize the paralysis wrought by the war and patiently, laboriously, with a due measure of contriteness, set about to pay for our past folly."

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Terms of C. & S. Purchase Seem Like First TVA Curb

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Final terms of the TVA-Willkie deal, as shown in the bill Congress approved look like the turn of the tide. Whether this, or improved earnings, is the cause of the recent strength in utility shares, is an argument, but there is no argument that the current bill is important for more than merely permitting TVA to borrow the money to buy out the Commonwealth & Southern-owned Tennessee Electric Power properties.

The important thing is that TVA is now getting money from Congress only under earmark. Heretofore it has gone to Congress and said, "We need so and so much for such and such a purpose, but don't earmark it. We don't want you questioning us if we use it for something else; give us elbowroom." Now it gets $61,000,000 from Congress for the specific purpose of buying a specific property, and for no other purpose. If it doesn't use it for that purpose it can't use it at all.

A Long Fight

It was a long fight. The House voted to give TVA the money for the TEP purchase, and to draw a line round TVA's further proliferation of transmission lines and generating stations. But the Senate, under the spur of George W. Norris, father of TVA, raised the sum to $100,000,000 and rubbed out the line. It also rubbed out a proposal in the House-passed bill to make TVA raise its funds on the security of its own operations, not on the Treasury's credit.

The two bills went to Conference. As a result there still is no line limiting TVA; and it still can raise the money on the taxpayers' credit. But it can only raise a stipulated sum and it can only spend it for a stipulated purpose.

This seems like the first real TVA curb. Way back in 1934 the Commonwealth & Southern people tried to keep TVA in limits by an agreement limiting TVA to Tennessee and a county each in Mississipi and Alabama, in return for which C. & S. threw its other areas, so to speak, to the volves of TVA competition. The agreement only lasted until TVA had enough generating facilities to long for more worlds to conquer.

A long conference in the fall of 1935 changed to power pool discussions in the spring of 1936 which were blasted by the President because of the then 19-company suit to "stop TVA in its tracks" in the courts. (This suit came to an untimely end last January when the Supreme Court said TVA could destroy the private companies by competition but nobody could do anything about it.)

Senate Still Loyal

The Senate is still loyally pro-TVA, under Norris leadership, but the House has steadily swung away until the minority in favor of a curb has become a majority, not only on the floor but in the Senate Military Affairs Committee, headed by Andrew D. May of Kentucky.

Other signs also seem to show a turn of the tide. The neap seems to have been in the whitewashing Majority Report of the Joint Congressional Committee Investigating TVA. Francis Biddle, counsel for the Committee, got only a Circuit judgeship. Before the two reports appeared TVA was a sort of Galahad on a White Horse in the Valley but the Minority Report apparently brought opposition to life. One of the principal local worries is now over taxation. With the purchase of the TEP and of the Bond & Share properties in Knoxville and Memphis, the entire State of Tennessee is now a public ownership "test-tube." That means a loss of taxes of about $3,500,000 a year, and TVA's tax payments are only a joke.

Three other states this year have met this problem—Georgia, Nebraska, and Oregon, while the Legislature of the State of Washington carried a bill for this purpose through both Houses and to conference, where it disappeared. On March 20 the Governor of Oregon signed a bill requiring publicly owned utilities to pay the same taxes as if they were privately owned and in other ways binding them to the same rules; and on May 20 the Governor of Nebraska signed two bills requiring publicly-owned power companies to be bound by the same franchise conditions as the previous private owners. A league of Nebraska municipalities had been afraid that the power districts there, being hopelessly in the red on generating and ambitious to expand in "grid" form, would pay fair prices for the private utilities in their territory, then take the generating losses out of these territories by tax exemption.

Tennessee Under TVA

Now that TVA has the whole State of Tennessee in its power, it will have the opportunity of substantiating its yardstick claims. But folks here scoff at the thought that it will. Ninety per cent of the cost of hydro power distribution is in interest, depreciation, and taxes, and TVA makes little more than a gesture at any of them. Private companies must charge the entire cost of dams to power, meet interest and taxes during construction, carrying preliminary losses and charge depreciation. TVA shirks on all these.

Now that TVA is TVA, Ltd., Wall Street talks of possible refunding for the long-unrefunded high-coupon bonds and preferred stocks of Alabama Power and Georgia Power. But it will take until, say, August 15 for the current deal to go through (Congress must vote, the President must sign, the money must be borrowed, TEP must get it, the bondholders must be paid off, and the results must simmer awhile).

The Arthur Morgan case is developing a curious twist. Fired for "contumacy," Mr. Morgan is still suing for reinstatement and back salary. The Old Supreme Court supported Mr. Humphrey of the FTC when the President fired him because he didn't see eye to eye with the President; but it is thought very possible that the New Supreme Court will support the President and reject Mr. Morgan.

This means a lot, because there might be a Republican in office next, who might not like the neckties worn by the present TVA commissioners and might fire them for something just as hard to spell as contumacy. They might not see eye to eye with him. Some Philadelphia lawyers might be needed to keep them in office. When Senator Norris set the TVA up he tried to sink its foundations deep and give the Commissioners long terms. Present terms don't expire until way in the 1940's. But if Dr. Morgan's hold on office turns out weak, so may the others'.

President Roosevelt mentioned in press conference that one company had recently financed right in the shadow of Grand Coulee. This was Washington Water Power Company, which sold $22,000,000 of 3½ per cent first mortgages at 105, and they are now 105¾. Bonds, however, are little more than a third of plant account, domestic customer use is 1985 kilowatts a year and average domestic rates are nearly the lowest in the country. Still some people here wonder. The prospectus told the whole story. But the SEC passed it.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of July 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.01 per cent during the week ended July 8, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance, says the report, brought the all-commodity index to the level of a month ago, 75.6 per cent of the 1926 average.

The farm products group index rose 1.9 per cent during the week; foods advanced 1.0 per cent; and textile products increased 0.1 per cent. The following decreases were recorded: fuel and lighting materials, 0.7 per cent; miscellaneous commodities, 0.4 per cent; hides and leather products and chemicals and drugs, 0.3 per cent; and building materials 0.2 per cent. Metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged from the level of the preceding week.

Principally because of higher prices for agricultural commodities and raw silk, the raw materials group index advanced 1.0 per cent.

Commodity groups	July 8 1939	July 1 1939	July 9 1938	July 10 1937
All Commodities	75.6	75.5	78.3	87.7
Farm products	64.1	62.9	69.4	90.5
Foods	68.1	67.4	73.6	86.8
Hides & leather prods	92.8	93.1	91.5	106.4
Textile products	67.0	66.9	65.7	77.9
Fuel & Lighting mtls	73.2	73.7	77.2	78.3
Metals & metal prods	93.3	93.3	95.3	95.3
Building materials	89.5	89.7	88.5	96.9
Chemicals and drugs	74.7	74.9	76.8	83.0
Housefurnishings gds	87.0	87.0	88.1	91.3
Miscellaneous	73.3	73.6	72.5	78.9
Raw materials	68.4	67.7	71.9	86.9
Semimfd articles	74.2	74.1	74.2	86.8
Finished products	79.6	79.8	82.3	88.6
All cmds other than farm products	78.1	78.3	80.3	87.1
All cmds other than farm prods & foods	80.3	80.5	81.4	86.1

U. S. Silver Imports Halved Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that silver imports were cut in half the week ended July 7, when the Treasury was cutting its price for foreign silver almost daily.

The week's imports dropped to $1,161,291, compared with $2,605,323 the preceding week.

The tendency of silver owners to withhold their metal until the market price stabilized was shown by sharp reductions for Mexico, whose shipments were only $414,776, and for Canada, which sent only $44,171 worth here during the week. The only other large shipper was England, with $323,980.

Gold imports also declined to $39,595,630, compared with $77,844,359 the preceding week.

Major gold shippers were England, $20,415,881; Netherlands, $7,463,050; Switzerland, $2,808,229; Canada, $4,547,328; Mexico, $1,475,758; and India, $1,448,335.

No gold was exported and silver shipments outside the country were only $10,522.

Remington Rand Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Benjamin L. Winchell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Remington Rand, Inc., told stockholders at their annual meeting that bookings for June were 13.2 per cent better than May and 15.5 per cent better than June, 1938.

Congress Approves TVA Purchase Of C. & S. Utilities

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress gave its approval at long last today to legislation enabling the Tennessee Valley Authority to buy Commonwealth & Southern utility properties in three Southern states.

The house adopted, by a vote of 208 to 145, a conference report embodying a compromise bill which Republicans characterized as "a surrender" by the House conferees to Senator Norris (Ind-Neb.), chief Senate conferee and "father of TVA."

The legislation was made ready for the signature of President Roosevelt when the Senate quickly approved the report without objection. The President indicated earlier in the week the compromise was satisfactory.

The compromise reduced the $100,000,000 bond isue proposed by the senate bill to $61,500,000, the House figure, and ear-marked the purposes for which the proceeds could be used.

The bill set aside $46,000,000 as TVA's share of the $78,600,000 contract for public purchase of Commonwealth & Southern's Tennessee Electric Power Co. TVA is acting in association with Chattanooga, Nashville and other municipalities in making this purchase. The measure also earmarked $6,500,000 for the proposed purchase of other C & S properties in 27 North Alabama and Mississippi counties. In addition, $7,000,000 was earmarked for rehabilitating the properties and and connecting them with TVA's transmission lines, and $2,000,000 for loans to small municipalities participating in the deals.

Republicans protested the surrender of several House amendments, including one confining TVA power sales to the Tennessee watershed.

Chairman May (D-Ky.), bitter TVA foe, offered the conference report to the House with the statement that while it wasn't as restrictive as he wanted, it "will force TVA to return to Congress for approval in advance of any further expansion." He said earmarking of the bonds would effectively limit expansion.

He denied one Republican charge that the bill was written by Wendell Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern, and L. J. Wilhoite, Chairman of the Chattanooga Public Power Board, and said he prepared the measure himself.

The original deadline for consummation of the TEPCO contract expired June 30, but conferees were assured the terms could be extended "a reasonable time" to await enactment of the legislation.

Treasury Refund To J. P. Morgan

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. P. Morgan and six other partners of the famous New York banking house have received refunds totaling $844,442 on their 1933 individual income taxes from the Treasury. The refunds were:

J. P. Morgan, $338,774; Junius S. Morgan, $45,231; Thomas W. Lamont, $138,783; George Whitney, $44,587; R. C. Leffingwell, $80,254; the late Thomas Cochran, $49,138, and the estate of the late E. T. Stotesbury, $147,675.

Most of the refunds were due to the reclassification of losses on unidentified securities transactions as ordinary business losses instead of capital losses. Until Congress changed the capital gain and loss tax provisions last year, deductions for capital losses were strictly limited.

In the case of J. P. Morgan and a few of the others, part of the refunds also were due to the allowance of additional deductions for charitable contributions.

New Issues Rise Above Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the week ended July 13 totaled $45,901,165, almost doubling the amount sold in the previous week.

The issues were largely municipal borrowing, and 95 per cent of the total was for the purpose of obtaining additional capital rather than to refund existing obligations.

Comparisons follow:

	Last week	Year ago
Municipal	$39,143,000	$12,177,000
Public utility		30,557,000
Railroad	2,980,000	......
Industrial	325,000	......
Miscellaneous		
Stocks	3,453,165	500,000
Total	45,901,165	43,234,000

Auto Output Is Still Above 1938

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's automotive reports said that production of automobile plants "would show substantial declines from here on into August as most manufacturers complete 1939 model runs."

Production for the current week was estimated at 61,610 cars and trucks, an increase from last week's holiday-reduced total of 42,782. The industry produced 44,510 units this week a year ago.

G. M. Overseas Sales Up

DETROIT—Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets during June totalled 30,714 units, representing an increase of 3.4 per cent over sales in June of last year. In the first six months of 1939, sales of 194,508 units represented an increase of 1.6 per cent over sales in the first six months of 1938.

Appointed by Court

© Harris & Ewing

Edwin F. Chinlund

Approved by Federal Judge to be President of Postal Telegraph System, Inc.

Atlanta Terminal $1,600,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Atlanta Terminal Company to issue $1,600,000 first mortgage 4 per cent bonds.

The bonds will be sold to Dick & Merle-Smith, New York investment house, at 100,512 per cent of par.

Proceeds of the issue will be used to refund $1,200,000 of outstanding bonds due August 1, pay off indebtedness of $213,486 to stockholders, and to make capital improvements of $186,513.

Telephone's Net In Second Quarter Equals $2.52 Share

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP) — American Telephone & Telegraph Co., reported net income for the June quarter of $40,303,784, or $2.16 a share on capital stock, compared with $37,067,996, or $1.98 a share, in the like 1938 period.

The Bell System consolidated earnings report, made public simultaneously, showed total net income for the three months ended May 31 of $49,404,197, equal, in the amount applicable to American Telephone stock, to $2.52 a share, compared with total net income in the like 1938 period of $40,874,038, of $2.06 a share of American Telephone stock.

American Telephone's net income for the 12 months ended June 30 was $156,709,858, or $8.39 a share, compared with $168,260,578, or $9.00 a share, in the 12 months ended June 30, 1938.

Total net income in the Bell System consolidated report for the 12 months ended May 31 was $176,623,565, or $8.99 a share of American Telephone stock, compared with $171,451,178, or $8.65 an American Telephone share, in the 12 montths ended May 31, 1938.

Walter S. Gifford, President of American Telephone, reported the average number of Bell System telephones in service during the first six months of this year was 3.5 per cent greater than in the corresponding period last year and that the number of toll and long distance conversations in the same period was 6 per cent greater than in the comparable 1938 period.

The net gain in stations in the six months totaled about 370,000 against a gain of 133,000 in the first half of 1938. For the second quarter the increase was 155,000 compared with 35,000 in the same period last year.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Roland Bird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The completion of the Anglo-U. S. barter agreement came with surprising speed to the City of London, where opinion on the whole is no more favorable to the principle of the transaction, although its limited scope, as compared with the original proposals, has been noted with consolation.

"Barter" is a word which smells in the nostrils of those who once prided themselves on belonging to the center of world free trade. But there are other persons in London who long since discovered the advantages of controlled trade.

The rubber growing industry, with its government-sanctioned restriction scheme, contains many of this opinion. To take something like two months' normal United States rubber consumption outside the control of the restriction authorities, is by no means welcome to many rubber growers, even though the stocks are rigidly held on the other side of the Atlantic for use only in the event of war.

The tonnage of rubber involved—approximately 80,000 tons—in any case represents only about 6 per cent of the annual quota, and the production rate for the third quarter of this year is 55 per cent of quotas.

One of the difficulties for the rubber growers is to satisfy other nationals in the restriction scheme regarding the exceptional nature of the barter transaction. Arrangements for the authorization of the necessary increase in production have yet to be made. Until Parliamentary sanction to the scheme is secured, this is unlikely to be done. Although the agreement pays lip-service to the principle that barter trade is objectionable (though it excepts war stocks as a special case) many London critics are asking why the transfer of stocks could not have been accomplished through normal trade channels.

Certainly, the value of the whole deal—approximately £6,000,000—is small compared with the magnitude of the departure from non-totalitarian trading principles. It is hoped here that the politico-economic ends of the agreement will justify the distinctly unusual means.

New Finance Bill

This year's Finance Bill is pursuing a checkered career through Parliament. The film industry has successfully obtained the withdrawal of duties on photographic film, and the patent medicine industry is not to enjoy the proposed freedom from medicine duties, at least for another year.

At this late stage of the bill, clauses were recently introduced to provide for a new duty which had, in fact, been promised by the Prime Minister when conscription was introduced. It is officially known as the Armament Profits Duty, and adds another item—A. P. D.—to the growing list of alphabetical taxes (the list includes N. D. C. and E. P. D.) which will soon match the list of New Deal agencies.

Armament-producing companies are already subject to close control of costings and profit margins. Their published accounts for 1938 suggested, for the leading firms at least, that this control was being effectively applied, broadly speaking, but sub-contracting firms (and possibly the subsidiaries of some of the leading armaments producers) were suspected of making large earnings.

These will be brought into the net of A. P. D. Fiscally, it is a thoroughly objectionable tax. It will raise only a scrap of revenue—£10,000,000 is probably a fairly generous guess. It will not be easy to administer, for it applies to firms supplying certain materials and articles for the arms program, to an amount exceeding £200,000. Hence, a clearing-house system will have to be set up to ensure that all sub-contractors (whose business may be derived from several principal sources) come into the net, if they are liable.

Profits for the standard year—which may be 1935 or 1936, or an average of either year with 1937—will then have to be approved, and allowances claimed and agreed for increases in capital since the standard period.

When these processes have been completed, the Inland Revenue will take 60 per cent of the increase in so-called "arms profits," assessed by the method just described.

In fact, the net yield of the tax will be 41¼ per cent, since it will be counted as a charge before computing the firm's liability to the National Defense Contribution and to income tax.

As a moral gesture, therefore, A. P. D. has its points. But it is not a satisfactory fiscal measure—perhaps no tax levied on an increase in profits could escape anomalies completely, but a tax levied on an excess of partial profits is even a worse task to administer. Nor can the tax be regarded as a blue print for the erection of a system for taxing general increases in profits, though the effects of defense expenditures are percolating so rapidly through the British economic system that the relevance of such general taxation on rising incomes will become urgent.

Treasury Bill Issue

In recent weeks, the total Treasury bill issue has exceeded £1,000,000,000. The record level was actually established early in 1921, when the figure reached £1,221,000,000 compared with £1,011,000,000 on June 17 last. Increased arms expenditure is clearly traceable in this expansion, and in market circles there is some discussion whether the Treasury should take prompt steps to issue an instalment of defence borrowing, and consequently to absorb part of the increase in Treasury Bills in recent months.

Whether the total is becoming dangerously high is open to argument. It includes the entire capital of the Exchange Equalization Account, of which part is backed by gold, and the remainder purely nominal debt. In fact, when account is taken of floating asssets, which is June 17 totaled £585,800,000, a total bill issue running up to £1,200,000,000 could not be regarded as unmanageable, in relation to the pre-depression view that the Treasury Bill issue should not be permitted to rise much above £600,000,000. At the moment, the banking system desires to increase its bill holdings.

The 11 clearing banks in May held £200,000,000 of the "tender" bill issue, a figure only £10,000,000 higher than that of March, although the tender issue had increased by some £75,000,000 in the same time.

In order to restore their liquid assets to 30 per cent of the total, they sold investments in May. Since the banks are buyers of bills, and not apparently bulls of gilt-edged securities, they would hardly relish a funding operation which would deprive them of bills, and give them the bare alternative of increasing their security portfolios.

U. S. Makes 62 P. C. Of World Vehicles

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States' share of world motor vehicle production dropped from 76 per cent in 1937 to 62.2 per cent last year.

The Commerce Department said that 4,000,809 automobiles, and trucks and buses were built throughout the world in 1938, of which 2,489,085 were made here. World production last year was 37 per cent less than in the previous year.

Canada's Central Mortgage Bank Directors Named

OTTAWA (CP)—Appointment of three directors to complete the set-up of the Central Mortgage Bank authorized by act of the last session of Parliament was announced by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The appointed directors are as follows: Philip A. Chester, general manager of the Hudson Bay Company, Winnipeg; F. W. Wegenast, K. C., Brampton, Ont., and J. A. Brillant, Rimouski, Que.

Under the statute the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada and the Deputy Minister of Finance are automatically members of the Board of the Central Mortgage Bank.

The act will be proclaimed as of July 14 when the Board will hold an organization meeting.

Executive members of the Board will be those of the Bank of Canada, Graham Ford Towers, Governor, and Donald Gordon, Deputy Governor, with W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance, and one appointed director to be selected. The office of the Central Mortgage Bank will be in the Bank of Canada here.

Philip A. Chester was born in England and began his career as an accountant, coming to Canada to serve in that capacity for the Hudson Bay Company. He became general manager of the company in 1931, the first resident of Canada to hold that position.

F. W. Wegenast is a member of the legal firm of Wegenast, Hyndman and Kemp, Toronto, and was born in Waterloo, Ont., in 1876. He is a graduate of Osgoode Hall and University of Toronto and was called to the bar of Manitoba in 1917 and created a K. C. in 1935.

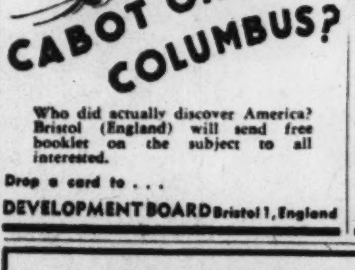
Mr. Wegenast taught school for some time before opening a law office in Brampton, later going to the Toronto firm. He is a former counsel for the Canadian Manufacturers Association, author of a textbook on Canadian company law, and is reeve and Mayor of Brampton.

J. A. Brillant is a native of Metis, Que. He was educated at the College of St. Joseph, Memramcook, N. B., and was for several years connected with La Banque Nationale. He became interested in Lower St. Lawrence navigation and resources.

Mr. Brillant is President of the Quebec Telephone Company, President of the Lower St. Lawrence Power Company, President of La Compagnie de Navigation du Bas St-Laurent, President of the Rimouski Chamber of Commerce and founder of the School of Trades and Industry at Rimouski.

Stock Exchange News

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced that the short interest existing at the close of business June 30 was 651,906 shares, compared with 667,804 shares on May 31. Both totals excluded odd-lots carried by odd-lot dealers. Total short interest in all odd-lot dealers' accounts June 30 was 45,470 shares, compared with 57,750 May 31.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Retail Business Not Affected By Mid-Summer Lull

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail and wholesale trade were barely affected by the normal mid-summer lull this week, Dun & Bradstreet said in their weekly survey of business conditions.

"Although extraneous influences, particularly political news from abroad, continued to affect buyer sentiment," the review said, "Sales results of the past few weeks seemed to be uppermost in the minds of retailers who arrived in central markets to make selections.

"Smaller inventories, combined with expectations of continued gains in sales over last year, were being reflected in increased orders for wholesalers and manufacturers.

"High temperatures of the past week were a boon to retailers who were attempting to close out their summer stocks.

"Trade comparisons with last year for the country as a whole were virtually unchanged in the week. The average for all reporting distribution centers was estimated 5 to 11 per cent higher than in 1938.

"Country districts continued to do better than cities, and neighborhood stores appeared to benefit especially this week from the hot weather, which discouraged trips to large shopping centers. Regionally, the best comparisons still came from the South and Middle West.

"Cities in the Middle West reported increases over last year of 7 to 15 per cent, while the South had gains of 6 to 12 per cent.

New England made a better showing than the East, with an improvement of 5 to 10 per cent against one of only 3 to 7 per cent in Eastern centers.

"The amount and size of orders received by whosalers attested to the increasingly more optimistic attitude prevailing among retailers. Commitments were running farther into the future and the emphasis on better-grade goods appeared to be gaining.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

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Shipments of All Classes Livestock Increase Sharply

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Substantial increases in shipments of all classes of livestock noted over preceding week, which period, however, included a holiday.

Yearlings, both steers and heifers, found a fairly broad demand prevailing, securing fully steady prices; otherwise, medium weight and heavy steers turned slowly and cashed 25-40c lower as compared with a week ago.

Slaughter cows, bulls and vealers also dropped in the price column, vealers losing 50c, cows and bulls generally 15-25c down.

Unevenly lower levels were enforced in the swine division, the expansion in receipts somewhat burdensome, lower dressed values and some let-up in shipping demand featuring the downturn.

The uneven price decline ranged from 10-40c on lightweight hogs and butchers, heavier weights or butchers above 240 lbs. suffering most; packing sows unevenly 15-40c or more lower for week.

Lambs and yearlings dropped $1-$1.50 in the price column, while sheep lost 25-50c.

In the face of light offerings the past week, the dressed trade slumped and additional weakness developed this period. The loss encountered on slaughter ewes was more in sympathy with the decline on other classes, numbers rather limited.

Buyers continued to work slowly in purchasing medium weight and heavy steers taking advantage of a fair quota of yearlings and lightweight steers available. Numerous loads of steers and yearlings arriving consisted of good to choice kinds and scarcity was commentable in regards to plainer and common grades.

Hogs worked lower each day until mid-week, when a let-up in price discounting was noticeable, closing levels a trifle higher than low time; reduced shipments on Thursday promoted a stronger feeling, prices advancing 10-15s; closing top $7.25; good to choice droves of 180-240 lb. weights late $7-$7.20; 240-300 lb. butchers $5.90-$6.90; heavier weights downward to $5.25. Increased marketing of packing sows, light kinds late to $5.75; 330-400 lbs. $4.25-$5.35.

Native spring lambs late in week topped at $9.25, as compared with $10.60 previous week; good to choice 77-86 lb. Idahos brought $9.15 and good fed 77 lb. clipped lambs reached $8. Fed Texas yearlings made $6.50-$7, 101 lb. averages $7.90; most slaughter ewes $2.25-$3, few lightweights $3.25.

Young Disposes Of 463,813 Shares Of Alleghany Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Disposal by Robert R. Young, Chairman of Alleghany Corp., of 463,813 shares of Alleghany Corp. was revealed in a statement filed by Mr. Young with the Securities & Exchange Commission and first made public here.

Of the stock involved, 367,500 shares were returned on May 5 to the George and Frances Ball Foundation to meet a note for $2,375,000 due on that date.

This note, given by Mr. Young and his associates when they acquired Alleghany control from the Ball interests two years ago, was secured by the Alleghany shares.

The remaining 96,313 shares was recorded as disposed of May 26. It was returned by Mr. Young to Allan P. Kirby, a member of the Young syndicate in the Alleghany Corp. purchase.

After these transfers, the holdings of Mr. Young, his family and friends were reported still considerable. Mr. Young's family alone, it was understood, owns more than 28,000 shares of Alleghany Corp. common and some preferred shares.

Mr. Young issued a statement commenting on the transfers as follows:

"The transactions reported in May represent the return of certain securities purchased under a contract whereby the obligation of payment could be met either in cash or the return of the securities.

"I have repeatedly endeavored to complete the purchase from the Ball Foundation at a fair price. These efforts are continuing. Should they fail it is my present intention to add to my family's already substantial holdings through purchase of additional Alleghany securities in the open market."

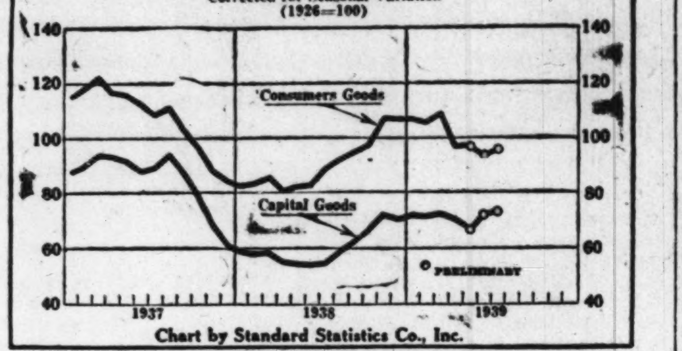
F. P. Cummings Resigns From Associated Gas

NEW YORK (AP)—The resignation of Francis P. Cummings as Consulting Vice President and a Director of the Associated Gas & Electric Co., is announced by the company.

No successor was chosen to Mr. Cummings who, it was said, has been seriously ill several months.

Mr. Cummings was one of three independent directors appointed as a result of a stipulation entered into by the company and a group of creditors which petitioned in June, 1934, for a reorganization of the company. Only one of the three, William A. Prendergast, former chairman of the Public Service Commission, still remains on the board.

Sharp Drop Shown in Output Of Consumer Goods in 1939



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Whereas distribution of goods into consuming channels has been well maintained this year, there has been a relatively sharp decline in production of consumers goods. As may be noted on the chart, output of consumers goods for several months has been some 20 per cent below the level of last fall. The maintenance of consumer demand in the face of lower production can mean only that inventories in the hands of manufacturers and distributors have been further reduced.

Amendment to Farm Tenancy Act Called Aid to the Thrifty

WASHINGTON (AP)—An amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenancy Act, approved by the Senate and awaiting House action, would guarantee each state a minimum of $100,000 a year to finance purchase of farms by tenants, and also would permit use of some of the money to refinance existing mortgages.

Senator Warren Austin (R) of Vermont, who introduced the amendment, said it had two purposes—to correct "inequalities" resulting from allocation of funds to states on the basis of the proportion of tenancy in the farm population, and to permit refinancing of mortgages by farmers unable to obtain loans elsewhere.

The inequalities occurred, Senator Austin said, because of "the difference in the manner in which the inhabitants of different states have taken their titles to farms. Not many instances of farm tenancy are found in certain states of the union."

Extension of the program to refinancing of existing mortgages, he said, would "save thrifty farmers from losing their farms" and becoming tenants.

He presented a table showing that with a $50,000,000 annual appropriation—Congress has appropriated $40,000,000 for the current fiscal year—allotments to 12 states would be increased by the $100,000 minimum.

Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and New Hampshire would receive $100,000 each under Senator Austin's amendment, a boost over the present method of allocation of $65,160 for Massachusetts, $53,980 for Vermont, $89,665 for Rhode Island and $80,900 for New Hampshire.

Sharp Decline In Crushed Cottonseed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cottonseed crushed in the 11-month period, Aug. 1 to June 30, totaled 4,399,081 tons, compared with 6,198,245 tons in the corresponding period a year ago.

Cottonseed on hand at mills June 30 totaled 139,923 tons, compared with 394,381 tons a year ago.

Cottonseed products manufactured in the 11-month period, and on hand June 30 were:

Crude oil produced, 1,385,497,058 pounds, compared with 1,919,643,043, and on hand, 88,828,343 pounds, compared with 46,481,115.

Refined oil produced, 1,254,266,368 pounds, compared with 1,699,540,087, and on hand, 614,469,986 pounds, compared with 566,450,010.

Cake and meal produced, 1,989,230 tons, compared with 2,773,790, and on hand, 151,259 tons, compared with 259,002.

Hulls produced, 1,142,561 tons, compared with 1,593,458, and on hand, 97,202 tons, compared with 155,069.

Linters produced, 1,097,298 running bales, compared with 1,438,074, and on hand, 570,641 running bales, compared with 519,987.

United Air Lines to Buy Transcontinental Planes

CHICAGO (AP)—United Air Lines announced they would buy six 42-passenger Douglas DC-4 super mainliners, largest commercial land planes in the world, for overnight transcontinental sleeper service.

The fleet will replace the present 14-passenger DC-3 sleepers. The new ships will cost approximately $500,000 each.

W. A. Patterson, United President, formally notified executives of four other domestic airlines of the intention to buy. These were American Airlines, Eastern Airlines, Pan American and Trans-Continental and Western Air, all parties with United to a contract with Douglas Aircraft Company for construction of an experimental plane of this type.

The plane will have a gross weight of 66,500 pounds, and a maximum speed of 237 miles an hour.

Truscon Steel Profit Up

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—Truscon Steel Co. reported a second quarter net income of $143,531. This compares with net profit in the first quarter of $20,418 and a net loss in the second quarter of 1938 of $204,130 and $395,144 in the first quarter of 1938.

Sees This Congress Not Passing General Transportation Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee told reporters after a conference with President Roosevelt that probably a general transportation bill could not be passed this session.

The Senate has passed a bill and a measure, in different form, providing for regulation of rail, water and highway carriers, has been approved by the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Senator Wheeler said he hoped some sort of legislation would be passed by the House so that it could go to a joint Senate-House Committee for adjustment of differences, paving the way for final action when Congress meets in January.

The Montanan told reporters he had discussed all pending railroad legislation with the President. He is opposed, he said, to a provision in the $2,800,000,000 lending bill for government purchase of rail equipment to be leased to the carriers.

"I would prefer," he said, "to loan the railroads money to buy equipment."

If payments were not met, the Senator added, the Government could take possession of the equipment. Senator Wheeler said he thought that kind of arrangement "would accomplish more" and "lead to less controversy."

Phillips Petroleum Is Paying Off Notes

NEW YORK (AP) — Phillips Petroleum Co. called all its privately held notes, totaling $12,000,000, for payment Aug. 1, although they are not due until 1942-1945 inclusive.

The action permits the company to take advantage of lower interest rates. Company officials did not specify what they would be.

Of the total, $9,000,000 was refinanced privately on a three-year basis, thereby reducing the private loans by $3,000,000. Previously this year, another $3,000,000 was liquidated from current funds.

Aside from the $9,000,000 private debt, the company has outstanding $25,000,000 of 3 per cent convertible debentures sold last fall.

Excess Reserves Rise $160,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — The post-July Fourth return of money from the pockets of holiday celebrants to the banks caused a boost in the lendable excess reserves of the banks to a record high of $4,450,000,000 in the week ended July 12.

The Federal Reserve Board said the increase, which amounted to $160,000,000, also was due, in part, to Treasury expenditures.

Expects 1939 Apple Crop To Be 64 P. C. of Normal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Crop Reporting Board said the July 1 condition of the commercial apple crop was 64 per cent of normal, compared with 52 per cent on the same date last year, and a 10-year (1928-37) average of 57 per cent.

"Prospects," the board said, "are relatively favorable in commercial apple areas in nearly all sections of the country except the south central."

BOSTON (AP)—The New England Crop Reporting Service said the July 1 condition of apples in New England was 67 per cent, compared with 61 per cent a year ago and 64 per cent, the 10-year average.

"In Vermont present conditions are favorable for a large crop of apples following the light crop harvested in 1938. Wealthy and McIntosh show good prospects this season. Baldwins are expected to be a rather light crop, particularly in Connecticut."

Brokers' Loans Rise $1,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $496,000,000.

The week ended July 12 and the total represented an increase of $1,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $496,000,000.

Office Equipment Sales Pick-Up Is Expected in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Office equipment sales this summer should decline no more than seasonally, and a fair pick-up is indicated for the fall months, says the Standard Statistics Company, currently.

It is unlikely, of course, that sales will regain the levels of 1936 and 1937 until business recovery has progressed much farther, but sales of most companies this year may be 10 per cent or so greater than in 1938. Earnings in 1939 may moderately exceed the 1935 level. For the trade as a whole, net income is likely to be 15 per cent above last year. In the event of any major European war, however, the office appliance makers would suffer important losses of export markets.

Office equipment orders so far this year have been consistently better than in 1938, but it was not until the second quarter that shipments and earnings began to make favorable comparisons with a year ago.

The improvement over a year ago has been almost entirely of domestic origin. Unsettled political conditions in Europe, exchange restrictions, and depreciation of foreign currencies in terms of the dollar have precluded gains in the important export markets. In fact, it is encouraging that, in the face of such handicaps, exports to date this year have paralleled last year's.

The strong, underlying demand for American office appliances, particularly in South America, promises to maintain exports around recent levels unless there is an outbreak of hostilities. In the latter event, of course, the trade would be hard hit. At least 15 per cent of total sales is made in Europe proper and, equally important, the economic repercussions of a war would probably unsettle demand for office appliances the world over. About one-third of total sales is for export.

Financial Gleanings

Some time ago the late Thomas A. Edison was seeking to perfect the process of making rubber from the goldenrod. Well, Uncle Sam still has hopes of finding the solution. Dr. E. C. Auchter, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, has told the Senate Appropriations Committee that by following up research made by Mr. Edison the Bureau has been able to increase the rubber content in goldenrod leaves to 8 per cent. It is reported that if a 12 per cent content could be obtained commercial production would be feasible provided the world price of rubber was above 20 cents a pound. (Rubber on the futures market in New York quotes the price at about 16½ cents per pound.)

And Now a rat census! As a preliminary to slum-clearance in Baltimore a census of rats was made to determine how many traps, etc., were needed. Buildings were rated by degrees of infestation: five rats per property means slight infestation; six to 15, moderate; over 15, heavy.

As the world continues to move more and more on wheels, many vehicles are spinning over the International Highway connecting Laredo, Texas, with Mexico City. This highway is in excellent condition for American tourist traffic with five new bridges and other facilities created to enhance tourists and business.

The United States finds some sweet things in Europe in spite of—etc., etc. This country is increasing its candy purchases from foreign countries, importing confectionery during the first four months of 1939 to the tune of 1,199,000 pounds compared with 1,032,151 pounds in the like period of last year.

Guatemala banana shipments, virtually all of which are destined for the United States, reached the unprecedented total of 2,425,220 stems in the first quarter of this year. This compares with 1,914,841 stems in the like period of 1938.

European war scares and radio programs fail to interfere with sleep in this country, according to Stuart J. Mills, Secretary of the National Association of Bedding Manufacturers. Mr. Mills says that the sale of sleeping equipment throughout the country from January 1 to May 1 was 12.5 per cent greater than in the like period last year.

Anticipating continuation of the trend toward greater use of exotic tropical fruits in the American diet, 1,500 acres in the rich Everglades adjacent to Miami recently have been opened to cultivate papayas, sapodillas, avocados, gauvas, mangoes and pomegranates.

Seventy-five out of every 100 American families have automobiles and 89 out of 100 have radios, according to the Department of Commerce.

Two Italian engineers are reported to have discovered a process of utilizing the fast growing tropical plant, the bamboo, to replace iron in reinforcement of concrete for buildings and road construction. Shall we hear: "From fish poles to skyscrapers?"

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 2¾s '65-60	107.14	107.14	107.14
Federal Farm Mortgage			
1 3¼s '47-42	105.22	105.22	105.22
Home Owners' Loan			
5 3s '52-44	108.23	108.23	108.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Allied Strs 4½s'51	95	95	95
2 Am & For Pws 2030	62	62	62
1 AmIGChem 5½s'49	102½	102½	102½
1 Am T&T 5½s '43	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Am T&T 3¼s'61	110	110	110
5 Arm Del 5s '57	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
2 Arm Del 4s'55	100½	100¼	100¼
5 AT&SF 4s '95	100	109⅞	109⅞
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99¾	99½	99½
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	99	99	99
3 AT&SF 4½s '48	103	103	103
5 AT&SF 4½sC-A 62	111	111	111
5 Bald Loco 5s '40st	101	101	101
5 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	18	18	18
2 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	18	18	18
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	47	47	47
2 B&O SW 5s '50	39	39	39
1 Bell TPa 5s '60C	134½	134½	134½
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104½	104½	104½
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	60⅛	60	60
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95	95	95
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	29½	29½	29½
3 Cal Ore ow 4s '66	102	102	102
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	116	116	116
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	86	86	86
5 Can Pac 4s perp	73½	73½	73½
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	32	32	32
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	48	48	48
20 Chi & Altan 3s '49	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	95	94½	95
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104	104	104
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	101⅛	101	101
1 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16½	16½	16½
5 Chi & Edie 5s '82	85	85	85
2 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2	2	2
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	13	13	13
8 CRI&P 4½s '52A	6	6	6
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Ch&WInd 4¼s '62	93	93	93
8 Ch&WInd 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
2 ClevUn Term 5½s '72	89½	89½	89½
3 Clev Un Term 5s '73	83½	83½	83½
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	103	103	103
7 Colmbia G 5s '52May	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
9 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	111⅛	110¾	110¾
15 Com Ed cv 3½s '58	119	119	119
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 ConEdis3½s '48	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	109	109	109
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110	110	110
1 Container Cor 6s '46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	33	33	33
9 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56⅞	56½	56⅞
1 D&RG West 5s '55	5	5	5
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	9	9	9
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2 FstoneT&R 3½s '48	105	105	105

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	137.89	27.46	24.77
Net change	+.24	+.01	—.05
Previous day	137.57	27.45	24.82
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	23.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
30 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 GenMotAcc'pt 3¼s'51	105½	105½	105½
7 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104½	104½	104½
2 Goodrich 6s '45	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	98	98	98
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	75¾	75¾	75¾
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48¼	48	48¼
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	63	63	63
1 Interb R Tr 7 32	61¼	61¼	61¼
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	86	86	86
1 K C South 5s '50	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	62½	62½	62½
5 Keith (BF) 6s '46	100	99¾	99¾
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	56¼	56	56¼
1 LE & West 2d 5s '41	66½	66½	66½
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54	56	56	56
1 LehVal4½s 2002 asd	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 Louis & N un 4s '40	100½	100½	100½
8 Manhat Ry 4s '90	61¼	61¼	61¼
3 Market St Ry 7s '40	52	52	52
5 Mich Con Gas '63	102¼	102	102
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	69	69	69
14 Mob & Oh 5s '38	29⅝	29½	29⅝
8 Mob & O 4½s '77	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100½	100½	100½
12 Mor & Essex 5s '55	37¾	37½	37¾
2 NashCha&StL 4s '78	68	68	68
2 Nassau El 4s '51	42	42	42
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106½	106½	106½
6 Natl Steel 3s'65	103	103	103
1 New Eng T&T 5s'52	127½	127½	127½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53⅝	53¼	53⅝
1 NYC cn 4s'98	58	58	58
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	80	80	80
6 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	57	56⅞	57
5NY Ch & StL 4½s'78	48¼	47¾	47¾
50 NY G El H&P 4s'49	119¼	119	119
4 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	105	105	105
2 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	55	55	55
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	480¾	48¾	48¾
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48	48	48
9 Nor Pac 3s2047	42	41½	41½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	109½	109½	109½
2 Okla G&E 4s '46	105	105	105
1 Or-W RR&N 4s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	105	105	105
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86	86	86
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
10 Pen RR 4¼s84 'E	96	96	96
2 Pen RR 4s '48 st	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	61½	61½	61½
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	56	55⅞	56
6 Phila Co 5s '67	105½	105⅜	105½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
2 Phillips Pet 3s 48	108¼	108¼	108¼
16 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	77	76¾	77
5 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	72	71¾	72
7 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	106½	106½	106½
2 St L S F 4s'50 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 SA&A Pass 4s'43	50½	50½	50½
3 San Ant Pub Svc 4s'63	106½	106½	106½
14 Schulco 6½s 46B st	30	30	30
3 Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	3⅛	3	3⅛
11 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Sou Pac 4½s '68	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
1 Sou Pac 4½s '81	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 So Pac 4½s '69	44	44	44
1 So Pac 3¾s '46	57½	57½	57½
1 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	88	88	88
6 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Tex Corp 3s '59	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Third Ave aj 5s '60	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 TideWatAssoO3½s52	105½	105½	105½
3 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107	106¾	106¾
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	79½	79½	79½
5 Util P&L 5s '59	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
3 Wabash 4½s '78s	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Warn Bros 6s'48	90¼	90¼	90¼
4 WestchLt 3½s'67	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Westn Md 5½s'77a	90	90	90

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Australia 5s '55	98	98	98
1 Australia 5s '57	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Austria 7s '57	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Belgium 6s '55	101½	101½	101½
4 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1 Brisbane 5s '58	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 Budapest 6s '62	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Bulgaria 7½s '68	17½	17½	17½
1 Canada 4s '60	110½	110½	110½
1 Canada 3s '67	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	12	12	12
4 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	28	28	28
5 Copenhag 4½s '53	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
4 Denmark 6s '42	98	97¾	97¾
3 Hungary 4½s '79 ext	22½	22½	22½
1 Ital Cr Cons7s'47B	61	61	61
3 Italy 7s 1951	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Japan 6½s '54	75¾	75¾	75¾
6 Japan 5½s '65	64	64	64
1 Norway 4¼s '65	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Orient Dev 5½s '58	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	8½	8½	8½
2 Poland 4½s '68 asd	39	39	39
1 Rhine-Ruhr W 6s '53	21	21	21
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	14	14	14
3 Tokyo C 5½s '61	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
1 Uruguay 3¾s4s4½'79	41	41	41

Bond sales (in dollars): total today, July 15, 638,000; previous day, 4,934,200; week ago, 1,524,000; year ago, 2,829,000; two years ago, 2,324,000; Jan. 1 to date, 883,857,675; year ago, 956,182,880.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Am Disc pf A	$7	S	Aug. 1	July 20
Am Fid Co (np)	50c	Q	July 15	July 14
Am N Bk & Tr of Chi	$1.50	Q	July 15	July 14
Am N Bk & Tr of Chi	$1.50	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 14
Bk of Toronto	$2.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Bonw Teller Inc 6% pf	15c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Boston Fund com	14c	Q	Aug. 21	July 31
Bourjois Inc pf	68¾c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Bretano's B Strs, Ins. A	40c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Busi Sys Ltd pf B	15c	Q	June 30	June 27
Cedar Rap Mf&P	75c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Comwl Bk (Det, Mich)	$2	S	Aug. 1	July 20
Dom Fin C $2 cum pf	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
Farmers Dep Nat Bk (Pitts, Pa)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 30
Farmers Dep Nat Bk (Pitts, Pa.)	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
First Nat Bank, Pittston, Pa	$1.50	S	July 10	July 3
First Stmfd N Bk & Tr co (Stamford, Ct.)	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Franklin Fire Ins	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Horn (AC) Co 7% non-cum ptc pf	8¾c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Horn (Ac) Co 6% non-cum 2d ptc pf	45c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Houston Lt&Pw 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Houston Lt&Pow $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Hydro-El Sec pf B	35c	SA	Aug. 1	July 18
Kansas C Life Insur (Kansas C, Mo)	$8	S	July 15	July 15
Libbey-O-F Glass	50c	J	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Market St Inv of Ind	15c	..	July 15	June 30
Market St Inv of Ind A	15c	..	July 15	June 30
Masonite Corp	25c	Q	Sep. 11	Aug. 19
Moody's Inv Serv pt pf	75c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Myles Standish	50c	Q	July 15	July 5
National Savings & Tr Co (Wash, D C)	$1	..	Aug. 1	July 22
Newbury St Garage	50c	..	July 15	July 5
New England Fund ben int	8c	..	Aug. 1	July 18
Pelham Hall	10c	..	July 15	July 5
Regent Co	$1	..	July 15	July 5
Repub Petroleum 5½% pf	68¾c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Royal Trust Co (Montreal, Que)	80c	Q	July 31	July 31
Sherbrooke Tr (Sherbrooke, Que)	$1.50	Q	July 15	July 15
Texas Pw & Lt 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Warwick Co	$1	..	July 15	July 5
Yuba Cons G F	10c	..	Aug. 1	July 12

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat			
July	.65⅛	.66⅛	.69⅛-.69
Sept.	.66⅛-½	.68⅛-.67	.69⅛-½
Dec.	.68⅛-.68	.68⅛-¼	.71⅜-¼
Corn			
July	.43¼	.43¼	.58⅜-¼
Sept.	.44⅜-½	.45⅛-¼	.59¾-¼
Dec.	.45⅛-½	.45⅞-.46	.59¼-⅜
Oats			
July	.27⅜	.27⅜	.26¼
Sept.	.27⅜-⅛	.27⅛-⅜	.26¼-¼
Dec.	.28⅛-⅜	.28⅜	.27⅛
Soy Beans			
July		.87	.88
Oct.	.69	.68¾	.83½
Dec.	.68⅛	.68¾	.83½
Rye			
July		.39½	.51½
Sept.	.40⅛	.40⅞	.50¾
Dec.	.43⅛	.43⅛	.51⅞

Boston Stocks

July 15

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Alb	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
..	EMSR 1st pf	65⅛	65½	65⅛	66½
..	EMSR pf B	19	19	19	20
..	Nath Bak B	50c	50c	50c	60c
1.00	Employ Grp	24	23⅞	24	22¾
.50a	Mergenthaler	19⅛	19	19⅛	19
..	North Butte	33c	33c	33c	32c
..	Torrington	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
2.50	Un Sh M	84	84	84	83⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1938. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1938 on account of accumulations.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 13 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts, $8,325,626.00 ($8,005,[illegible]); expenditures, $19,004,081.00 ($22,563,[illegible]); net balance, $2,736,977,[illegible] ($2,039,877,[illegible]); working balance included $2,044,529,011.83 ($1,450,533,196.77); customs receipts for month $10,103,734.30 ($8,734,748.64); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $130,356,449.73 ([illegible]); expenditures $443,326,383.32 ([illegible]); excess of expenditures $312,971,[illegible] ($270,903,742.11); gross debt [illegible]; increase over previous day [illegible]; Gold assets $16,177,501,032.22 ($12,979,[illegible]476.33).

Issue Is Awarded

NEW YORK—A group headed by the First Boston Corporation and including F. S. Moseley & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co. and R. W. Pressprich & Co. were the successful bidders (July 13) for an issue of $7,575,000 Southern Pacific Company 3½ per cent Equipment Trust Certificates, due serially Aug. 1 each year from 1940 through 1954. The issue is offered at prices yielding from .70 per cent to 3.60 per cent according to maturity. The certificates are to be issued under the Philadelphia plan.

Copperweld Steel Company

NEW YORK—Copperweld Steel Company for the first six months ended June 30, 1939, reports the largest volume of billing ever reported in the first half of any year in the history of the company, S. E. Bramer, President of the company, announced. Billings for the six months total $4,311,883, which compare with $3,012,374 in the first half of 1938, $3,975,047 in 1937, and $1,944,543 in 1936.

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
100	Ainsworth	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
20	Ala Pow $7 pf(7)	95	95	95
50	Alum Co Am pf(6)	114¾	114¾	114¾
100	Am Cyan B(.60)	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
25	Am Gen $2 pf(2)	26	26	26
100	Am Light & T(1.20)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
400	Am Maracaibo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	Am Superpow	½	½	½
300	Ark Nat Gas	2½	2½	2½
600	Ark Nat Gas pf	6⅞	6¾	6¾
100	Ashland Oil&R(.40)	5	5	5
300	Asso C&El A	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Atlas Corp war	¾	¾	¾
100	Beech Aire	6	6	6
20	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	22	22	22
200	Bowm-Bilt H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Breeze Corp	4	4⅛	4⅛
200	Carib Synd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Carrier Corp	12½	12½	12½
100	Catalin Am	3	3	3
1000	Cen & SW Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Cit Svc pf	55	54½	54½
200	Colum O & G	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Copperwl 'Stl (.40g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
400	Darby Pet	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
800	Decca Records (.30)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
100	Divco Twin Trk	5	5	5
100	Duro-Test	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Duval Tex Sul	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Eagle Pich Ld	9	9	9
100	East G&F	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	El Bond&Sh	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Electrol vtc	1	1	1
400	Equiyt Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	EquityCorp$3 pf(3)	25½	25¼	25½
100	FlaP&L$7 pf3.93k	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
50	Proedt G pf	19	19	19
20	Geo Share pf (6h)	73	73	73
100	Gray Mfg	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
25	Gt A&P 1st pf	130	130	130
100	Gt Nor Pap	36	35¾	35¾
300	Greenf T&D	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	Gulf Oil	32¼	31⅞	32¼
100	GrummanAircE	15½	15½	15½
50	Gypsum L & Al	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Hecla Min	7	7	7
100	Holling Gold	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
200	Humble Oil	57½	57½	57½
100	Imp Tb Can(40a)	16¼	16¼	16¼
20	Ind Svc 6% pf	14	14	14
20	Ind ve 7% pf	14	14	14
50	Indpls P&L pf (6½)	109	109	109
50	Inter Ut pf (.19k)	19	19	19
20	Jer CP&L 7 pf	100¼	100¼	100¼
200	Kingston Prod	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
10	Koppers Co pf (2¼k)	56½	56½	56½
1	Le Tourneau (½g)	32	32	32
50	Lipton pf (1½)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Louis L&E (.40)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Majestic Rad & T	2	2	2
100	Mid West Corp	8	8	8
30	Minn Min & M(1g)	59	59	59
600	Molybdenum	5	3⅞	3⅞
500	Mount City Cop	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	Nachman-Sp'ng(¾g)	8	8	8
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Nat Refin	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Niag Hud Pow	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
500	Nor Sta Pw A	9	9	9
200	Okla Nat Gas pf	46¾	46¾	46¾
300	Okla Nat Gas	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Pac G&E 6 pf	34¾	34¾	34¾
100	Pennroad	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2500	Phoenix Sec	5¼	5	5¼
100	Pierce Govern	11	11	11
200	Phoen Sec pf	27¾	27	27¾
300	Pitts Forg	8⅝	8½	8⅝
100	Plough Inc	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	P S Ind $7 pr pf	68¾	68¾	68¾
30	QuakerOats pf (6)	155	155	155
50	Rwy&Lgt Sec	9	9	9
200	Rio Gran ValG vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Shew-Wms	89½	89½	89½
100	Silex	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Sim Har&Pt	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	Spaid 1 pf new	16	16	16
100	Stand StlSpg (½g)	36	36	36
100	Star Corp vtc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Sunray Oil (.05g)	2	2	2
1025	Tenn El P 7% pf(7)	100½	98⅞	100½
100	Texon Oil & L(.10g)	5	4⅞	4⅞
700	Unit Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2300	Unit Lt & Pow B	1	1	1
600	Unit Shipyds B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Unit Shoe M(2½a)	84	84	84
200	US Plywd cv pf(1½)	25¼	25	25
100	Util P&L pf	17	17	17
100	Venezuel Pet	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Wichita R Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Williams (RC)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Wolverine Tube(.20g)	6½	6½	6½

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Fla. Portland Cem Co 7% ptc pf	$2	..	Aug. 15	July 31
German Cred Inv Corp (25% pd allot ctfs)	40c	..	Aug. 1	July 24
Pas P&L 7% pf	$1.75	..	Aug. 1	July 20
Pac P&L $6 pf	$1.50	..	Aug. 1	July 20
Extra				
Franklin Fire Ins	10c	..	Aug. 1	July 20
Loew's Bost Th Co	15c	..	Aug. 1	July 27
N Eng Tr Co (Boston Mass)	$5	..	Aug. 1	July 1
Reduced				
Knbkr Ins of NY	12½c	Q	July 25	July 18
Phila Insul Wire	15c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Interim				
N Bk of Belgium	45fr			
Reynolds Tob (RJ)	50c	..	Aug. 15	July 25
Reyn Tob (RJ) B	50c	..	Aug. 15	July 25
Increased				
N Brit Tr Co (Conn)	$1.50	..	Aug. 1	July 24
Irregular				
Burdines	10c	..	July 27	July 20
Business Sys. Ltd	50c	..	June 30	June 27
Int Indus, Inc (np)	10c	..	July 26	July 22
Roosevelt Co	50c	..	July 15	July 5
Sharon RR	$1.40	..	June 30	June 24
Resumed				
Atlas Plywd Cp	25c	..	Aug. 1	July 21
Burdine's Inc	10c	..	July 27	July 20
Regular				
Aloe (AS) Co	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Atl Macar Co Inc	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Atlas Plywood pf	31c	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Bayuk Cigars	18¾c	..	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Bayuk Cig pf	75c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Bridgpt Cy Tr Co	40c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Ch Str Inv Cp $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Chartered Inv pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 1
Cinc Int Ter RR pf	$2	S	Aug. 1	July 20
Dallas P&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Dallas P&L 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Dayton Rub Mfg	50c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Faber, Coe & Greg Inc	50c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Faber, Coe & Gregg Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
First Nat Bank (Kenmore, N Y)	25c	S	Aug. 1	July 20
Idaho Pow 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Idaho Pow $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Kable Bros 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 15
Lanston M Typ Mch	$1	..	Aug. 31	Aug. 21
Lindell Tr (StL)	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Lock Joint Pipe pf	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Loew's Bostn Thea Co	15c	Q	Aug. 1	July 27
La P&Lt pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Lunkenheimer Co	25c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
McGillivray Ck Coal & Coke Co, Ltd	1½c	..	July 1	June 27
Merck & Co	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Naumkg Tr(Salem)	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 6
New England Trust Co (Boston, Mass)	$10	S	Aug. 1	July 1
Ogden Mine RR	$2.50	S	July 15	July 12
Pac P&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Peoria & B V RR Co.	$3.50	S	Aug. 10	July 21
Plaza Bk (St. L)	37½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 28
Princeton Bk&T Co	$2	S	Aug. 1	July 12
Do W C (NJ)	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Rustless I&S pf	62½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Simsbury Bk & Tr Co (Conn)	40c	Q	July 31	July 12
SomervilleTr(NJ)	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 29
St-Planters Bk & Tr Co (Richmond, Va)	40c	S	Aug. 1	July 20
Texas P&L $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Trane Co	25c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Trane Co pf	$1.50	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 26
Uni M Shrs "F" reg	2c	..	Aug. 1	June 30
Un M Shrs "F" bea	3c	..	Aug. 1	....
Walton (Chas) & Co 8% pf	$2	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Whing & L Erie R R pr in	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Whing & L Erie 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 1	July 26
W J R, the Goodwill Station	40c	Q	July 31	July 20
Will & Baumer C Co.	10c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 1

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Ala Pow 5s '51	105	105	105
2 Ala Pow 5s '68	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
11 Ala Pow 4½s '67	100	100	100
7 Am P & L 6s 2016	95¼	95	95
1 Ark P&L 5s '56	105½	105½	105½
8 As Elec 4½s '53	64	64	64
12 As G & E 5s '50	45¼	44⅞	45¼
15 As G & E 4½s '49	41¼	41⅛	41¼
6 Birm El 4½s '68	99	99	99
9 Birming Gas 5s '59	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	105	105	105
2 Cen St El 5½s '54	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
7 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	71⅛	71	71
2 Cin St Ry 5½s '52	77	77	77
1 Cities Ser 5s '66	75¼	75¼	75¼
5 Cities Ser 5s '58	75¼	75¼	75¼
25 Cities Ser 5s '50	75⅜	75⅛	75⅛
2 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
3 Cont G&E 5s '58A	89	89	89
12 East GF&F 4s '56A	61	60¾	60¾
1 Elec P&L 5s 2030	77¼	77¼	77¼
5 Fla P&L 5s '54	102½	102½	102½
1 Fla Pow 4s '66 C	97½	97½	97½
2 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	92½	92	92½
3 Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	92	92	92
8 Geo Pow 5s '67	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 Heller (W) &Co4s '46	102	102	102
2 Hous Ltg&P 3½s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 Ill Pow & L 5s '56C	102	101⅛	102
3 Ill Pow&L 5½s '54B	103⅛	103	103⅛
5 Ind E 5s '51 C	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7 Ind Hyd El 5s '58	98	98	98
3 Ind Svc 5s '63A	68	68	68
3 Inters Pow 5s '57	68⅛	68	68
8 Inters P Svc 4½s '58	101	101	101
1 Jer Cen P&L 5s '47B	103½	103½	103½
1 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Minn P&L 4½s '78	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
13 Miss P&L Co 5s '37	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Miss Pow 5s '55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4 Nat P&L 5s 2026A	110	109⅞	109⅞
7 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
5 N Eng G&E 5s '50	71	71	71
11 N Eng G&E 5s '47	71¼	70⅞	71⅛
1 NY Pow&Lt4½s '67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15 Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Ohio Pub Svc 6s '40	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 OklaNatGas4½s'51A	106	106	106
1 Pac G & E 6s '41 B	112	112	112
12 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 Pac P&L 5s '55	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
10 Pen El 4s '71 F	105	105	105
2 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3 Pug Sd P & L 5½s '49	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1 Safe Har W 4½s '79	109	109	109
2 So'west L&P 5s '57A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 So wes P&L 6s 2022	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
5 Spalding 5s '89	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
3 Stand P&L 6s '57	65⅛	65	65⅛
2 Tex El S 5s '60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Tide Wat P 5s '79a	99	99	99
1 TwinCRT5½s'52a	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
1 Unit L&P 6s '75	80	80	80
1 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	89	89	89
1 Un L&Ry 6s'52a	117	117	117
3 Virg Pub S 6s '46	94	94	94
10 Viag PS 5½s'46a	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 VirgPub S 5½s'50b	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 West NewspUn 6s'44	57	57	57
3 WiscP&L 4s '66a	105¾	105¾	105¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Hamb El 7s '35	38½	38½	38½

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1938. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants (xw) Without warrants (war) Warrants

Hudson Car Sales

DETROIT—Retail sales of Hudson cars in the United States for the month of June showed an increase of 40 per cent over June, 1938, the largest monthly gain recorded so far this year, according to George H. Pratt, General Sales Manager of the Hudson Motor Car Company. The rising trend of sales continued through the final week of June, which showed a 33 per cent increase over the corresponding week of last year, while the first week of July registered a 50 per cent increase over the like period of 1938.

Wheat Prices Off This Week; Other Cereals Are Weak

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—The value of wheat in the world market, so low that grain men in England had to thumb through records of the sixteenth century to find a parallel, was a depressing factor today in the domestic trade.

The extent to which bearish world wheat conditions offset the much less aggravated situation in this country was minimized, however, by the artificial price cushions in effect in the domestic market, most important of which are the loan rates and the export subsidy.

Surplus Cut Possible

The domestic market is helped by the fact that for the first time since the 1936 drought wheat production will not greatly exceed a season's home requirements. In fact, if the subsidy permits clearance of anything like the volume of wheat export in the season just closed, a reduction in the U. S. surplus is possible.

Production elsewhere in the world, however, is by no means within control. Argentina, which harvested its second largest crop on record last season, still has a big surplus which she has not been able to sell. Canada has prospects for her largest production in 11 years.

Reflecting the operations of the Government loan and subsidy programs, domestic prices range from 10 to 14 cents above quotations at other leading world markets. However, grain men said, the low prices prevailing in foreign markets cannot be entirely ignored because they are due to the huge world surplus and to efforts of big producing countries, the United States included, to compete for world trade through various forms of subsidies.

U. S. Carryover 265,000,000 Bu.

The U. S. has a carryover of approximately 265,000,000 bushels, or almost 100,000,000 in excess of "safe" reserves. In the world at large the wheat carryover is around 1,200,000,000 bushels, almost double that of a year ago. The U. S., with 22 per cent of this, now has more than any of the other surplus producing countries, but may not hold this distinction long.

The decline of 1¼ to 1⅞ cents in wheat values the past week reflected excellent spring wheat crop prospects, particularly in Canada, the hedging of new wheat from the fall sown belt and low world prices.

Before the opening today corn was 3⅛-3½ cents lower than a week ago, with July contracts virtually at the lowest level in five years. The prospect of the largest U. S. crop since 1932, with the exception of a slightly bigger harvest in 1937, and official estimates showing record breaking farm reserves, including that sealed in cribs under loans, were depressing factors offsetting the abnormally small volume of hot weather deterioration reports.

Oats lost 1¾ to 2⅞ cents during the week, rye 3¾ to 4⅜, soy beans 4⅝-7¼ and lard 30 to 32 cents.

Cotton Consumption Increases in June

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during June totaled 578,448 bales of lint and 71,655 of linters, compared with 605,353 and 73,622 during May this year, and 443,043 and 56,788 during June last year.

Cotton on hand June 30 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,021,236 bales of lint and 300,572 of linters, compared with 1,175,290 and 323,027 on May 31 this year, and 1,411,988 and 259,806 on June 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 11,934,683 bales of lint and 99,265 of linters, compared with 12,369,578 and 105,684 on May 31 this year, and 9,725,704 and 70,466 on June 30 last year.

Imports for June totaled 11,824 bales, compared with 13,991 in May this year, and 15,184 in June last year.

Exports for June totaled 113,634 bales of lint and 14,751 of linters, compared with 142,577 and 12,605 in May this year, and 175,878 and 15,378 in June last year.

Cotton spindles active during June numbered 21,788,286 compared with 21,975,222 in May this year, and 21,142,408 in June last year.

Misleading Advertising Charged Clothing Firm

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had ordered Hart, Schaffner and Marx, of Chicago, and its subsidiary, Wallach's, Inc., of New York to discontinue "misleading representations" in the sale of men's clothing.

Various representations by the company, the commission said, "mislead the purchasing public into the belief that products so advertised were composed wholly of silk, when, in fact, they were composed of wild silk and rayon of about equal parts."

Road Plans Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Missouri-Illinois Railroad asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $590,000 of equipment certificates to be used in connection with the purchase of new equipment costing $792,000. The company proposes to purchase 50 all-steel gondola cars and 250 box cars from the Mt. Vernon Car Manufacturing Company, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Era of Plenty Returns to Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

agricultural machinery, new clothes, for radios and the little luxuries of prairie living. Wheat processors are ready to nail up "help wanted" signs and they say there are long hours of employment ahead repairing grain elevators which have fallen into disuse. Railroad executives see a season of heavy traffic, with locomotives hauling grain and pulling accounts out of the red.

Government officials at Ottawa, however, view the situation not quite so optimistically. To be sure, relief costs will show a welcome drop. Wheat is growing abundantly in Saskatchewan, for example, where in 1937 an entire failure of the crop was registered, and half the population went on relief. Barring increased grasshopper inroads, the crop will be bounteous throughout the seeded areas.

But under Ottawa's new-old wheat policy, now being readied for this year's operations, the Federal Government guarantees that farmers shall receive a price equivalent to 70 cents a bushel "for Number One wheat at Fort William."

Leaning on the Treasury

Last year, guaranteeing farmers 80 cents a bushel cost Canada from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. If world wheat prices are low this year, and Canada markets a bumper crop, the Federal Treasury will stand to lose perhaps even more millions, throwing the budget far out of line.

Recently, world wheat values have been marching steadily backward. Wheat futures prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange touched their lowest levels in six years. Export prices for Canadian wheat, "C. I. F. Liverpool," dropped to the lowest points in eight years.

Hence Government officials have been anxiously scanning wheat production figures in other nations, wheat demands and the world wheat carry-over, all of which help to determine the world price. They find the world wheat carry-over to be 1,217,000,000 bushels, or double the 1938 figure. The Institute of Agriculture at Rome forecasts that the 1939 production will be around 1,640,000,000, or 200,000,000 bushels less than last year's world crop.

International Market

The Institute also predicts that the European crop will be about normal in importing nations, but above average in the exporting countries. This means more competition for the world market, which Canada will enter with a larger crop than last year's. Winnipeg experts predict a total prairie yield of from 360,000,000 to 410,000,000 bushels, as against last year's near-normal yield of 326,000,000 bushels.

These figures, some Ottawa opinion declares, add up to the forecast that Canada soon will be considering plans and propositions for international wheat control. During the drought years since 1930, nature has taken care of Canada's potential wheat surplus. Now the problem of plentiful wheat and shrunken world markets is once again before the Dominion.

Individual farmers will suffer little, due to the guaranteed price from Ottawa. But wheat pool officials are thoroughly cognizant of the problem, Ottawa will feel it in a depleted treasury, and the industrial East once again can proclaim that it is tired of supporting the West through its tax revenues to Ottawa.

Toward World Agreement

To drive up the price of wheat, and end the necessity for these crop guarantees, the Canadian Wheat Pools—farmers' co-operatives—favor a world agreement to limit wheat production, a "cartel" to be signed by all the wheat producing nations. Other groups concerned may come to approve this program, if 1939's crop is succeeded by other fat yields.

If the world were not maintaining an "armed peace," if nationalism and self-sufficiency doctrines were not blocking the channels of world trade and causing European nations to grow their wheat, however uneconomically, at home, Western Canada's position might not be so severe. As it is, short of a world agrement, the prairies must trust in the prediction that the Anglo-Canadian-American trade treaties will begin to reopen world markets, and in the benefit payments from Ottawa.

The Federal Government has begun a campaign for crop diversification in the prairie Provinces, and some areas of course can be turned back to cattle-grazing. But until these programs are made to yield bigger dividends than at present, the Canadian West will continue to grow the wheat for which it is so well suited.

Arms Traffic and Profit: Britain Studies Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Liberal publicist, Mr. H. J. Timperley, who summarized carefully the documents in a bulletin issued in Washington, D. C., by the Chinese Council for Economic Research, giving similar figures of war supplies to Japan. Mr. Timperley, who subsequently published letters on the subject in the press, also stressed the extent of democratic purchases of Japanese manufacturers, which was the only way in which Japan could buy foreign currency to pay for its armament purchases.

The Labor and Liberal parties are both seeking a practical formula for the "deplorable" state of affairs in which, as the News Chronicle describes it, "Japan lacks nearly all raw materials essential for carrying on a modern war. They are supplied by countries whose Nationals she insults and whose interests she destroys."

An analysis published by the Union of Democratic Control shows the United States is the biggest exporter of armaments to Japan, supplying 56 per cent of Japan's imports in 1938; the British Empire is second with 20.69 per cent; the Dutch East Indies third with 8.62, and Germany fourth with 7.68.

Tax on Arms Profits

Meanwhile the new A. P. D., Arms Profiteering Duty, provides for a 60 per cent tax on profits of all firms with an armament turnover of £200,000 or more, with normal profits calculated on an average for 1936 and 1937.

A. P. D. is complementary to the already existing N. D. C., National Defense Contribution, a tax whereby all industry and business already shares the burden of rearmament, and to the Government's elaborate system of supervision and costing. Even if the new measure does not seem to cover a very wide field or suggest a big return to the Exchequer, it is felt, at all events, the public can be assured that the net is being more closely gathered round arms profiteers.

Fuller details of the A. P. D. show that the Minister of Supply will specify certain materials used in armaments to be excluded from duty. Coal, iron ore, and rubber are expected to be named. With regard to holding companies, profits of operating companies will be assessed separately and provision made to prevent evasion by division into smaller concerns below the £200,000 exemption line.

Exceptional depreciation will be allowed at the rate of 10 per cent for plant extensions after Jan. 1, 1937. After the re-armament period, retrospective allowance will be made for redundant plant.

Duties on Armaments

Armaments for other countries are subject to duty. In computation of profit, it is provided that no deduction will be made for any transaction appearing artificially to reduce profits.

For the purposes of A. P. D. loan and debenture interest and income from investments are excluded from profits. Capital is computed by cost of assets less depreciation less borrowed money and debts. Both company and tax gatherers may appeal to a board of referees if they believe they are being unfairly treated. In case of a dispute over whether a contract is an armament one, the Minister of Supply will decide.

There are criticisms that the new tax is not drastic enough, that concerns with a turnover of less than £200,000 will escape, and that in any case a selective tax such as this is unfair. Since the border line between peacetime and wartime has lately become somewhat confused, there are some who would sooner have seen a form of E. P. D., Excess Profits Duty levied on all industry during the World War, introduced. But this, it is recognized, would necessitate putting the whole life of the nation on a war basis.

Fixed Interest Urged

A plan to prevent excess profits and inflated wages in munition work was outlined recently by Mr. Austin Hopkinson, Independent National M. P. for Lancashire, at a gathering here of the Industrial Co-partnership Association.

He urged that instead of allowing profits to be based on the cost of production there should be a fixed interest allowed on capital. He has conducted many experiments in industrial organization as an engineering employer, and quoted the system of his own company. While all its preference shares are available to the public, the ordinary shares can only be held by the works trust, which has complete voting power and whose income comes from those shares. In this way, he claimed, it would be possible to limit the profits of those munition firms whose only customer was the Government.

Mr. Hopkinson declared there were loopholes in the present system of contracting under which men were getting £4 to £5 a week in excess of normal wages. He claimed this proved that profits depended on cost of production.

Neutral

(Continued from Page 1)

course, most welcome, partisanship should play no part in the determination of the foreign policy of this country."

Although their appeal was a combination of moderation and capable argument, the Roosevelt-Hull statement had not appeared to change the immediate situation. Legislators who were sympathetic to their viewpoint were sympathetic still, opponents held to their views, even if with less acerbity. The division in both Houses of Congress seems to be very even.

One eloquent, guarded statement of Secretary Hull was a warning that the Administration would go ahead with its efforts to prevent American involvement by trying to avert its outbreak, no matter what Congress does, when he said: "The foreign policy of this Government may be misinterpreted or it may be misunderstood, but it cannot be destroyed." The implication was that misunderstandings and misinterpretations might take place in Congress, with their effects in the axis capitals, but that the Administration would go ahead all the same.

Having gone so far to reassure all factions in Congress, Secretary Hull then built up his own constructive case for repeal of the arms embargo.

In reaction to the approach, Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada struck the dominant note when he said: "I was particularly pleased with the calm and tolerant manner in which he stated the position of the Executive Branch of the Government."

The best the isolationist opposition could say was, in the words of Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, that "they are arguments presented heretofore. . . ." He added: "In the present condition of European affairs, the sale of armaments, in my opinion, will inevitably involve the United States in the imperialistic war that is now in progress openly or under cover in Europe."

Senator George Norris (Ind) of Nebraska, said—in candid comment: "I liked the message, but I do not know whether it will do any good."

Louisiana Scandal Widens

BATON ROUGE, La., July 15 (AP)—The State University's spreading scandal included today indictments against the school's former President, two of his former aides, and the head of the Louisiana Medical Society.

Dr. James Monroe Smith, whose resignation and flight from the school he headed nine years broke open the scandal, was charged on 23 counts ranging from altering records to allow himself a "bonus" to forging the name of the late Gov. Oscar K. Allen.

The Medical Society President, Dr. Clarence A. Lorio, State Senator, and member of the school's Board of Supervisors, was charged with embezzling and receiving stolen property.

The others indicted were E. N. Jackson, business manager of the University, and George Caldwell, recently ousted construction superintendent of the school. Mr. Caldwell already is under Federal charges of diverting WPA materials to private use.

Twenty-nine indictments altogether were returned against the four men by the parish grand jury investigating the University's garbled affairs.

Dr. Smith, handpicked by the late Huey P. Long to guide the school into which had been poured millions of State money, two weeks ago was indicted by the same jury on charges he swindled the University out of $100,000.

General Classified

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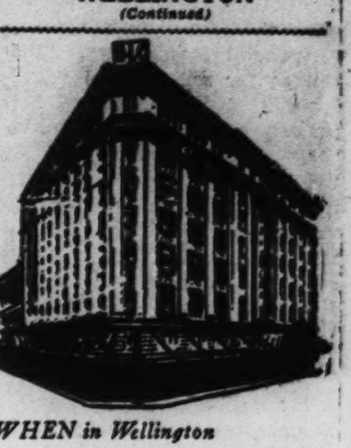

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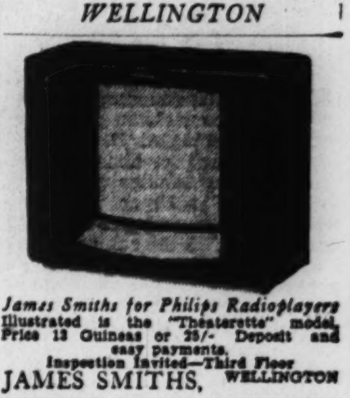

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Daily Features Page

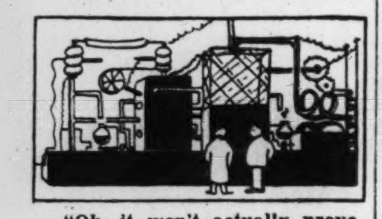
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

These Savants

Attending a conference of natural scientists, engineers, and plain savants the other day—we went as a spectator, needless to say—this column was amused to hear what is reputed to be the favorite story in the witty repertoire of Sir Arthur Eddington, well-known British natural scientist.



"Oh, it won't actually prove anything . . ."

It appears that Mrs. Einstein once visited the famous Mount Wilson observatory in California. She marveled when she was shown the huge telescope with its elaborate technical equipment; but, womanlike, she could not resist asking, "What is it used for?"

She was told that, among other things, its purpose was to find out the shape of the universe.

"Really," said Mrs. Einstein. "My husband does that on the back of old envelopes."

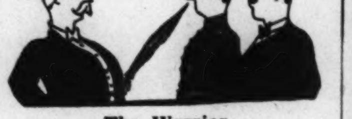
⁂

Shorts From the Courts

One story usually leads to another, and in this particular case it leads to two others:

The London suburb of Wimbledon is very much in the news just now, since it has become the center of the tennis world; and R. M. S. writes to say that strolling around at the Ace England Club's lawn tennis championship meeting there, one hears many a quaint little story relating to the game. And this year the Diploma for Improbability (Grade A) goes to the teller of the one about a certain foreign visitor to London who read in his newspaper (as one does at least once each year) the sentence "Today all roads lead to Wimbledon." He had, it seems, a limited command of English, an independent character, and a disposition to take things literally. When last heard of he was said to be approaching the foot of Ben Nevis in Scotland, and going nicely.

But give us a true story. Or, rather, let us give you one. About a Wimbledon spectator of the choleric-colonel type who, after several ineffective attempts to locate the seat for which he had a ticket, presented himself at the top of the steps leading to the press box. Gently but firmly the commissionaire told him that he had come to the wrong place.



The Warrior

"Drat it, Sir, I've never been treated like this in all my days!" exploded the ticket holder. "First, I'm sent climbing about one place and then climbing about another—rotten management, I call it—let me tell you . . . etc, etc, etc."

The commissionaire said nothing. But just as the ticket holder, still muttering, turned to go down the steps, a voice behind him suddenly said very sharply, "Hurry up there, boy, hurry up."

Back came the ticket holder his umbrella ready for instant action. The commissionaire recoiled in amazement. People around grinned hugely. For the unexpected comment had come out of the loudspeaker hidden from the colonel's view as he descended, the amplifying system having recovered from a temporary fault of service just as a ballboy was taking rather a long time to remove the balls from the court and was being suitably admonished by the umpire.

J. A. M.

Peace Point

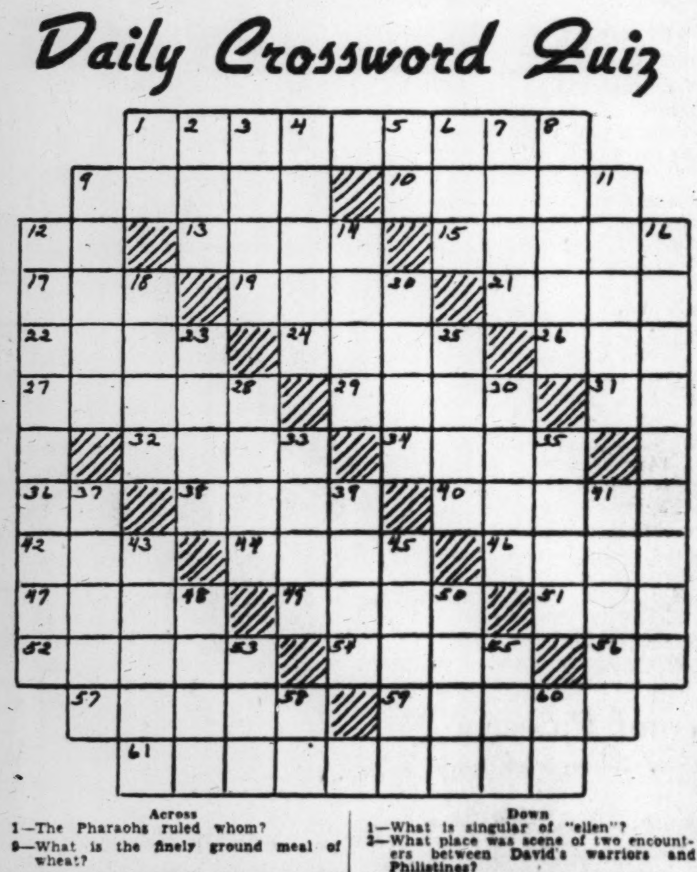
It is my generation which will be requested to destroy the best of human culture, perhaps civilization itself, for causes which future historians will discover to be erroneous, if not utterly stupid or actually vicious. We have thus lost interest in being prepared for cannon fodder.—James Frederick Greene, Yale, 1932, at World Disarmament Conference, Geneva, 1932.

'Then Good Fortune Came'

A. Bronson Alcott knew well the worth of a contented heart, and the blessings it may bring.

When, at length, his gifted daughter, Louisa, had won success and fame in the world of literature, he remarked upon it to a friend in this fashion: "She was formerly not content to wait, but so soon as she became content, then good fortune came, as it always does."

Daily Crossword Quiz



Across

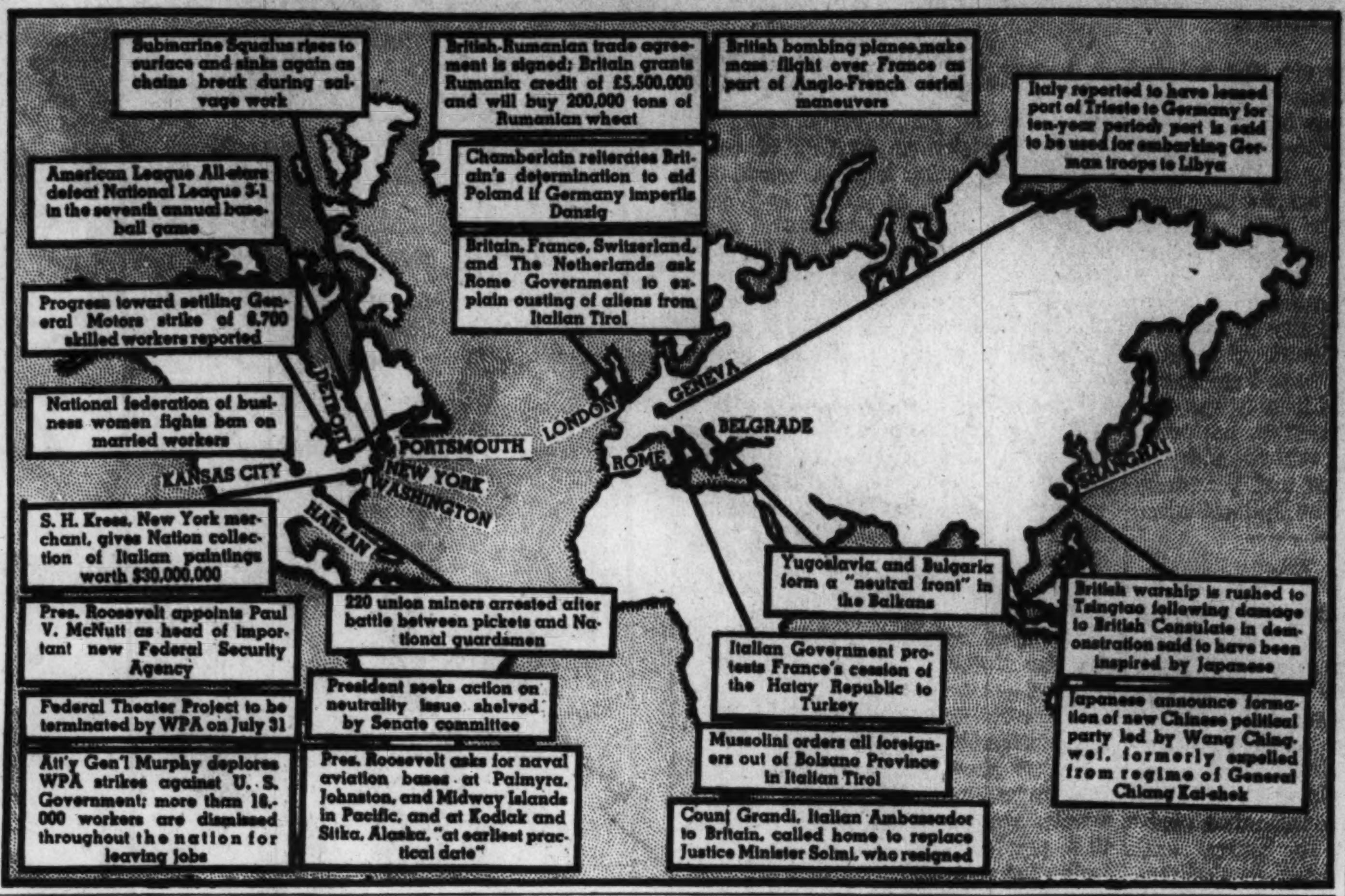
1—The Pharaohs ruled whom?
9—What is the finely ground meal of wheat?
10—What do you call ribbon or lace trimmings in rows of overlapping [illegible]?
12—Channel Islands (abbr.).
13—The forehead is what?
15—What are minute openings in the skin?
17—Who was grandfather of Bezaleel?
19—A kind of large chisel is what?
21—Who was one of five daughters of Zelophehad?
22—Who was called by God's spirit to be a prophet?
24—What is another name for Equuleus?
26—What prefix denotes "prior to"?
27—What is a river of Bulgaria and Greece?
29—Venison is flesh of what animal?
31—Where is Cabeza del Buey (abbr.)?
32—Who is one mentioned in II Sam. 21:18?
34—How might a poet write "faithful" or "loyal"?
36—Lord Provost (abbr.).
38—Underground part of a plant is what?
40—What is sharp cutting blade or tool in a machine?
42—What is a river of Switzerland?
44—Who was chief of Saul's herdsmen?
46—An entranceway is what?
47—What is the seventh asteroid?
49—What is another name for a gutta?
51—What land was east of Eden?
52—What is that part of natural day when sun is beneath horizon?
54—What is one sixteenth of a yard?
56—Doctor of Science (abbr.).
57—Young hog is what?
59—What is a manufacturing city of Yorkshire, England?
61—Where is Tullahoma?

Down

1—What is singular of "ellen"?
2—What place was scene of two encounters between David's warriors and Philistines?
3—What is a light circular tent used by nomadic tribes of Siberia?
4—Test print made from a negative is what?
5—Whether.
6—High mountain is what?
7—What do you call most important hour, as of a social day?
8—What is a strap for sharpening a razor?
9—What is name of an Italian seaport?
11—What are brands left by a searing iron?
12—What lake is between New York and Vermont?
14—What is tract of land on which stand growing trees?
16—Who carry crooks?
18—Who was reputed maker of first American flag?
20—Who was father of Eliasaph?
23—What is any of luminous bodies seen in the heavens?
25—A racambole is what?
28—What animal has no feet?
30—What is a beveled leveling strip put on before lifts of a heel?
33—What is name of highest mountain peak in Oregon?
35—What animal is emblem of St. Mark?
37—Where is the Louvre?
39—What is a sea bird of gull family?
41—What is nutriment in solid form (pl.)?
43—What exclamation expresses concurrence of opinion?
45—End of a race is what (pl.)?
48—The crakow was a boat, shoe, or mask—which?
50—What are made by pastry chefs?
53—Color adust is what?
55—What is a county of eastern Alabama?
58—Symbol for thoron is what?
60—What prefix means "down"?

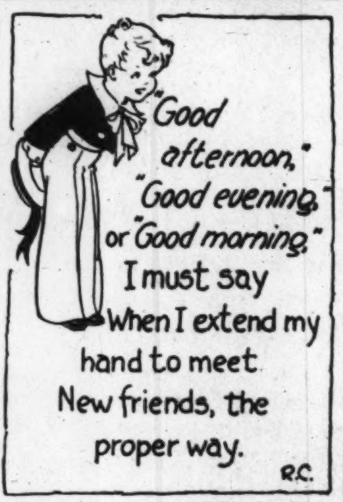
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance



Submarine Squalus rises to surface and sinks again as chains break during salvage work
American League All-stars defeat National League 3-1 in the seventh annual baseball game
Progress toward settling General Motors strike of 6,700 skilled workers reported
National federation of business women fights ban on married workers
S. H. Kress, New York merchant, gives Nation collection of Italian paintings worth $30,000,000
Pres. Roosevelt appoints Paul V. McNutt as head of important new Federal Security Agency
Federal Theater Project to be terminated by WPA on July 31
Att'y Gen'l Murphy deplores WPA strikes against U. S. Government; more than 18,000 workers are dismissed throughout the nation for leaving jobs
British-Rumanian trade agreement is signed; Britain grants Rumania credit of £5,500,000 and will buy 200,000 tons of Rumanian wheat
Chamberlain reiterates Britain's determination to aid Poland if Germany imperils Danzig
Britain, France, Switzerland, and The Netherlands ask Rome Government to explain ousting of aliens from Italian Tirol
British bombing planes make mass flight over France as part of Anglo-French aerial maneuvers
Italy reported to have leased port of Trieste to Germany for ten-year period; port is said to be used for embarking German troops to Libya
DETROIT
PORTSMOUTH
KANSAS CITY
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
HARLAN
LONDON
GENEVA
BELGRADE
ROME
SHANGHAI
220 union miners arrested after battle between pickets and National guardsmen
President seeks action on neutrality issue shelved by Senate committee
Pres. Roosevelt asks for naval aviation bases at Palmyra, Johnston, and Midway Islands in Pacific, and at Kodiak and Sitka, Alaska, "at earliest practical date"
Yugoslavia and Bulgaria form a "neutral front" in the Balkans
Italian Government protests France's cession of the Hatay Republic to Turkey
Mussolini orders all foreigners out of Bolzano Province in Italian Tirol
Count Grandi, Italian Ambassador to Britain, called home to replace Justice Minister Solmi, who resigned
British warship is rushed to Tsingtao following damage to British Consulate in demonstration said to have been inspired by Japanese
Japanese announce formation of new Chinese political party led by Wang Ching-wei, formerly expelled from regime of General Chiang Kai-shek

Manly Manners



"Good afternoon," "Good evening," or "Good morning," I must say When I extend my hand to meet New friends, the proper way.
R.C.

Another Chance Discovery

For years, plant breeders had tried to develop a regal lily whose anthers would not shed pollon on the petals, thus discoloring them. By chance it was discovered that bulbs subjected to X-rays produced just such a plant. Now this lily is registered in the United States patent office.

Daily Quotation

TO USE to the utmost your present opportunity is the only sure steppingstone to something better.

—H. R. HAWEIS

In Lighter Vein

Acclimated

Hush, saddened June bride,
Don't you cry,
He may like your cooking
By and by.
—Grit.

Boot Trouble

Sergeant (to raw recruit)—Mark time there, you!

Smallish R. R. (whose shoes are too big)—Please, sir, I am, sir! Inside me boots!—Pathfinder.

In Reverse

In order to play "Rosemary" some years ago, John Drew shaved off his moustache, thereby greatly changing his appearance. Shortly afterward he met Max Beerbohm in the lobby of a London theater, but could not then just recall who the latter was. Mr. Beerbohm's memory was better. "Oh, Mr. Drew," he said, "I'm afraid you don't know me without your moustache."—From "Among the Humorists, 1909."

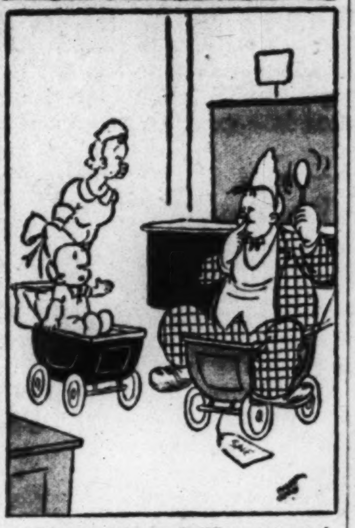
Destructive

Customer: "I want to exchange this unbreakable doll."

Clerk: "Is there something wrong with it?"

"No, but baby's broken everything else in the house with it."

Little Chauncey



"It's amazing what some people will do to make a sale!"

Humidity Waves

Human hair relatively free of natural oil responds to moisture in the atmosphere—lengthening with increasing humidity and shortening with increasing dryness.

Monitor Movie Guide

Clouds Over Europe (Columbia)—Ralph Richardson is delightful as a Scotland Yard dectective on the trail of enemy saboteurs who are causing the disappearance of planes on test flights. The film is a good spy melodrama, but what makes it remarkable is the comedy contribution of Mr. Richardson. Laurence Olivier plays a test pilot, who carries on a cat-and-dog courtship of a reporter played by Valerie Hobson. Comedy bits well done. George Curzon, George Merritt, Gus McNaughton.—Adults and young people.

⁂

Grand Jury Secrets (Paramount)—Variation on the newspaper and court theme with one brother as a reporter and another as assistant district attorney. The press member of the family gets a story that he shouldn't, through a radio gadget, and radio amateurs come to his assistance when he needs them. John Howard, William Frawley, Harvey Stephens, Gail Patrick. Adults and young people.

⁂

Missing Daughters (Columbia)—Melodrama of the night-club-hostess racket, with Richard Arlen as a columnist who exposes such a racket and causes the arrest of the gang under the noses of police. Rochelle Hudson, Marian Marsh, Isabel Jewell.—Adults and mature young people.

⁂

Parents on Trial (Columbia)—Shows the unfortunate results of too great parental strictness, and makes a plea for better understanding of young people's problems. An unexceptionable thesis, not too persuasively handled from the dramatic viewpoint. Jean Parker, Johnny Downs.—Family.

⁂

Second Fiddle (20th-Fox)—Sonja Henie and some pretty skating interludes in a pleasant summer musical, with Irving Berlin music sung by Rudy Vallee and Mary Healy. Romantic complications are worked up by Tyrone Power as a super-Hollywood press agent; and Edna May Oliver as a playful aunt helps to straighten them out.—Family.

⁂

Tarzan Finds a Son (MGM)—Latest edition of Edgar Rice Burroughs juvenile jungle series adds John Sheffield as 5-year-old Junior Tarzan to Johnny Weismuller and Maureen O'Sullivan as Tarzan and Jane. Good photography of wild life and scenery, and of underwater scenes, and a rather silly plot.—Adults and young people.

⁂

Above-Average Films

Family—"Goodby Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky," "Out West with the Hardys."

Adults and Young People—"Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "The Young in Heart."

Adults Only — "Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights," "Amphitryon."

A Verse for Today . . .

Every way of a man is right in his own eyes: but the LORD pondereth the hearts.—PROV. 21:2.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

What a Smile Did

Edinburgh

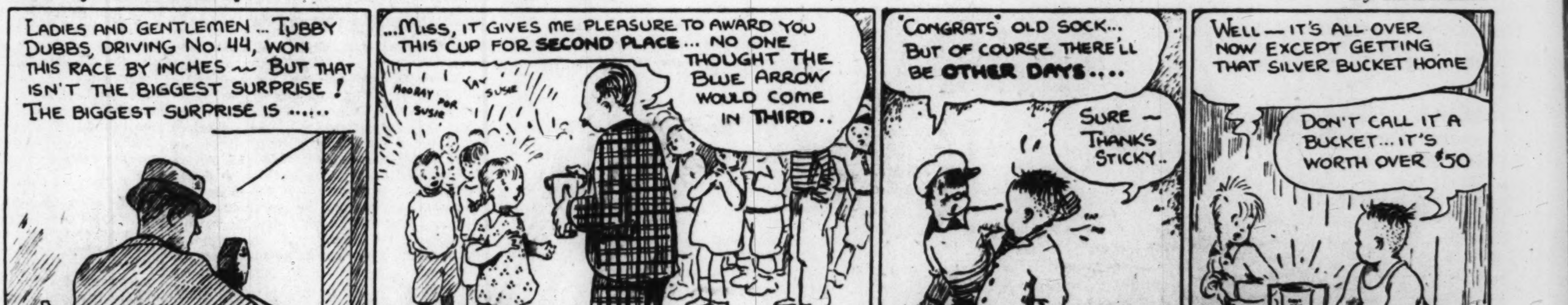
A tramway car was already well filled when a working woman of large proportions, wearing an old fringed shawl, and carrying many bundles, pushed her way in and sat down. To judge by some faces, she was not overly welcome.

A small boy on his mother's knee regarded her with a look of steadfast interest, and the woman smiled at him. The child smiled back, and indicating the new friend, said in a clear voice to his mother, "Nice lady!"

The woman's smile became a beam. The mother smiled. Like rays of light, smiles traveled round the car—the kindly smiles that make a sense of unity appear. All felt "one in the heart's perennial youth" along the road the little child had led them.

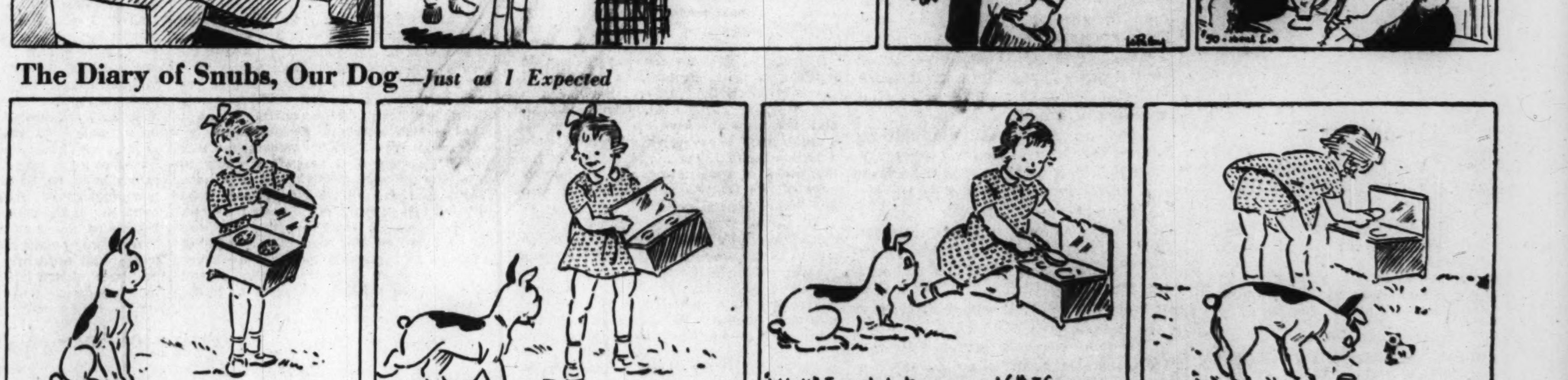
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Someone Else Beats Sticky*

By LE PELLEY



LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ... TUBBY DUBBS, DRIVING No. 44, WON THIS RACE BY INCHES ~ BUT THAT ISN'T THE BIGGEST SURPRISE! THE BIGGEST SURPRISE IS ......
...MISS, IT GIVES ME PLEASURE TO AWARD YOU THIS CUP FOR SECOND PLACE ... NO ONE THOUGHT THE BLUE ARROW WOULD COME IN THIRD..
HOORAY FOR SUSIE
YAY SUSIE
"CONGRATS" OLD SOCK... BUT OF COURSE THERE'LL BE OTHER DAYS....
SURE — THANKS STICKY..
WELL — IT'S ALL OVER NOW EXCEPT GETTING THAT SILVER BUCKET HOME
DON'T CALL IT A BUCKET... IT'S WORTH OVER $50
$50 = about £10

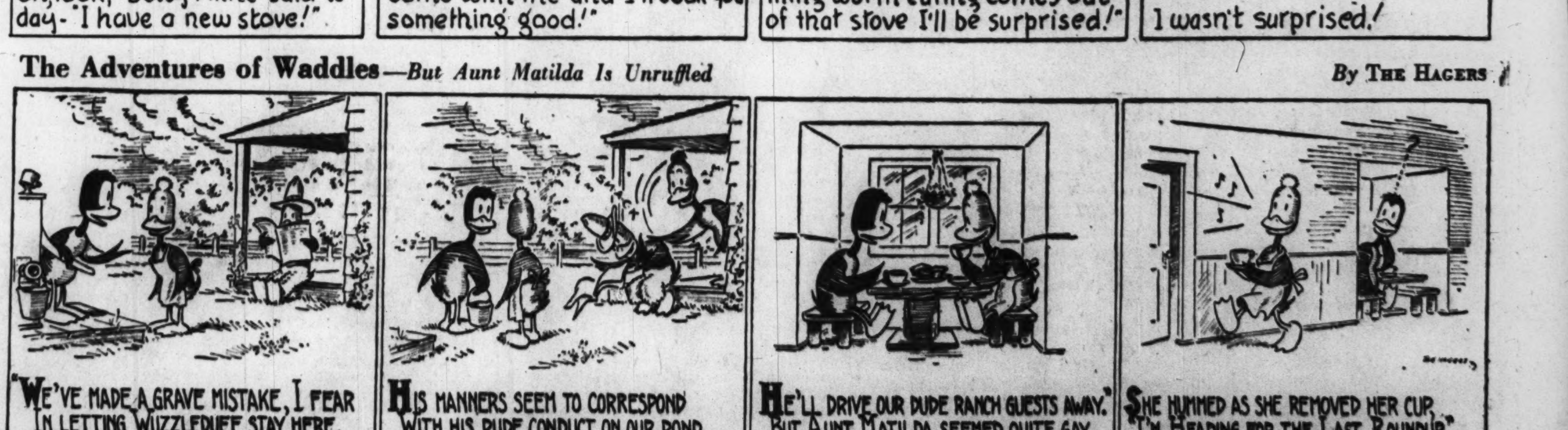
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just as I Expected*



"Oh, look," Betty Anne said today- "I have a new stove!"
"Come with me and I'll cook you something good!"
"Well," I said to myself, "If anything worth eating comes out of that stove I'll be surprised!"
I wasn't surprised!

The Adventures of Waddles—*But Aunt Matilda Is Unruffled*

By THE HAGERS



"WE'VE MADE A GRAVE MISTAKE, I FEAR IN LETTING WUZZLEDUFF STAY HERE.
HIS MANNERS SEEM TO CORRESPOND WITH HIS RUDE CONDUCT ON OUR POND.
HE'LL DRIVE OUR DUDE RANCH GUESTS AWAY." BUT AUNT MATILDA SEEMED QUITE GAY.
SHE HUMMED AS SHE REMOVED HER CUP, "I'M HEADING FOR THE LAST ROUNDUP."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1939

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mr. Hull on Neutrality

Secretary Hull's statement to Congress on neutrality legislation deserves considered attention, by the National Legislature, the people of the United States and foreign governments. There is grave danger that the vote of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee leaving an incomplete and one-sided neutrality law on the books will be misunderstood both at home and abroad. Such misunderstanding might cast America's weight on the war-making side of carefully balanced world forces.

Mr. Hull's appeal to Congress is a reasoned one and it is transmitted by President Roosevelt in a temperate manner, not in any spirit of ordering action, but of asking for fuller and better consideration. We cannot believe that at such a time as this Congress will display such irresponsibility and partisanship as to fail in this obligation.

Mr. Hull's message aims at clearing up some of the more common misunderstandings about the Administration's neutrality proposals. One of the most dangerous of these is the belief that the Bloom bill, while giving the President wide discretionary powers, would extend even to permitting him to decide who is an aggressor. Such a proposal was made by Former Secretary of State Stimson, but abandonment of the present arms embargo under the terms proposed would have no such effect. There may be provisions of the Bloom bill which should be more carefully drafted, but it should not be represented as a plan to let the Executive determine an aggressor.

Likewise the Secretary of State makes a cogent point about the dangerous condition in which neutrality legislation has been left by the expiration of part of the law. If the argument be accepted that war trade would get America into war, then Congress has left three-quarters of the danger. For in the World War the proportion of war trade which was in arms or ammunition was only one-fourth of the total. The law is now left in such a condition that the three-fourths which consisted of nonmilitary war supplies would still flow to belligerents. And without the safeguards of cash-and-carry or the provisions of the Bloom bill for keeping American citizens and ships out of war zones.

For that reason the present law appears more dangerous than the Administration's proposals, in the treatment of war trade. And of course the greatest hope of safety for America is not in keeping out of war but in keeping war from starting. And in that respect Mr. Hull's plan is far superior to the half-baked hermitlike effort of present legislation.

New York and U. S. A.

New York's pivotal position in the national economy is generally, if sometimes grumblingly, recognized. Washington is the political capital, but New York the financial capital, the hub of the business and industrial wheel.

But the depressions and the economic changes and readjustments of this era are doing things to New York, as to the nation. Is it losing its supremacy in its traditional role? Is it a city, or just a money center? These questions are inherent in a current symposium about the city published by Fortune magazine, which traces to the metropolis the nation's financial doldrums. The magazine asserts that stagnant business conditions throughout the country are largely due to New York's loss of its great function, the promotion of new industry, and that this

> affects business throughout the country because the city is no longer able to balance with financial services, as in the past, the stupendous "unfavorable" balance of trade which it generates as the "biggest customer of U. S. business and agriculture." The fact is that New York cannot be intelligently discussed as a city, because it is not just a city, it is the heart of the U. S. economy.

The propositions which Fortune poses are suggestive whether one agrees with all of them or not. Some feel that the reverse may be true—New York's loss of this function may be due to stagnant business conditions throughout the country. Perhaps it is a vicious circle. After all, New York does not create capital, it furnishes and allots it.

True, there would be no New York were it not for the hinterland and seaboard. Actually, New York begins out where the West begins—and the South, the North and the East. Goods flow to it. Services, ideas and capital flow from it. As Fortune puts it, "it is a trading post for physical goods and for ideas."

But Greater New York is more than that. It is a city where 1,872,948 families comprising 7,491,000 individuals live. Though the country often makes the mistake of considering New York and Wall Street as synonymous, they are not. Wall Street serves the whole country, but it is not New York. Thousands of its inhabitants have no more connection with Wall Street than does an Oklahoma oil driller or a Wyoming rancher. Life in New York, for the average resident, does not differ greatly from that in Des Moines, Seattle or other American cities.

Current changes naturally register with the greatest intensity in the economic and financial center of gravity which New York has been heretofore. That center is unquestionably moving nearer to Washington. This, however, should emphasize the interdependence not only of New York and Washington, but of the rest of the United States.

Cleaner Air

Sincere commendation is due to the National Association of Broadcasters for the code of ethics adopted to govern the 428 member stations in the United States. The code rules out the acceptance of radio advertising for spirituous or "hard" liquors, for "racetrack, dopester or tip-sheet publications," for fortune telling, mind reading, or astrology, or for "cures" and products claiming to cure. It also forbids repellent descriptions of physical disorders, unfair attacks on competitors' products, or misleading statements as to price and quality. The gratitude of millions of listeners for this expression of good taste should assure the filling of radio-station time with a better type of advertising for every program dropped in accordance with the new code.

Shipmaster Emeritus

There is a tide in the affairs of men. That in the career of Captain Richard Quick spans fifty-five years from flood to ebb—from the time he shipped as a small boy in a Maine coaster to the farewell he waved to the sea last week from the bridge of the American steamer Connecticut. The contest between sail and steam had not yet ended when Richard Quick first went to sea. In the last three decades of the Nineteenth Century, the country saw a glorious renaissance in the fortunes of the full-rigged ship. Bath, alone, launched nearly a hundred of these magnificent ships.

In looking back upon that epic of sail, Captain Quick doubtless will admit that

> Yet, though their splendor may have ceased to be,
> Each played her sovereign part in making me.

One of them, the lordly Edward Sewall, was destined to be his kingdom and his castle for more than twenty years. Typical of the unflinching New England womanhood of those times, too, was the fact that his wife accompanied him on many of his deep-water voyages, and two daughters were born to them aboard the Edward Sewall, the younger during a roaring gale while the ship was reefed down far at sea.

Those were testing times for captains caught between the ocean elements and the economic adversities which marked the declining days of sail. That this indomitable Downeaster—last Yankee skipper to sail a full-rigged ship westward around the Horn—never went to school shows how much more character counts than academics in the moulding of a man.

Today we speak of these oldtime Yankee seafarers' native ingenuity without fully sensing all that the words imply. Not even when we recall, for example, how—when the Edward Sewall once sailed into Honolulu after fire in the coal cargo had melted down the foremast—Captain Quick spurned the excessively high costs that a distressed ship usually encountered in a strange port, and tackled the job himself; how he borrowed two twenty-ton hydraulic jacks and four fifteen-ton screw jacks from a Hawaiian railroad, and with 900 pieces of heavy timber and four improvised steel trusses, his crew raised and pieced out the foremast weighing sixty tons, all within twenty-one days.

The fine white houses of retired sea captains such as that which welcomes Captain Quick back to Bath are still plentiful in the New England coast towns. It is usual for landsmen to regard them as symbolic of exciting adventures and easy affluence gained in the pleasant calling of the sea. But the career of this lion-hearted Richard is a reminder that the success of these American sailing captains was carved out of sterner stuff.

Miami is spending $19,000 to beautify one of its municipal golf courses with tropical plants, all properly labeled. The golfer who loses the most balls should prove to be the best botany student.

A "Melting Pot" Bubbles

Not all the traffic encountered on American highways consists of travelers on relaxation bent. A considerable portion of it, according to Washington's Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been made up of the approximately one million rural residents who, in 1938, moved away from farms. The flow has been further thickened by 800,000 families en route from towns and cities to resume the tilling of the soil. This mighty migration, according to Bureau statisticians, places the Nation's pastoral population close to the all-time record of 1910.

Apprehension that this flocking to farms will further defer a lasting solution of the surplus crop problem is largely allayed by the reassuring report that the demand is not for yesterday's multi-acred agrarian establishments, but for tinier tracts for subsistence farming—plots intended to provide only for the immediate food needs of the families dwelling on them.

Rather than complicating the crop surplus problem, this tendency toward smaller rural holdings points the way to a possible solution. For the spectacle of an agrarian army on the march toward the cities with another almost equal force of ex-urban dwellers moving in to replace them signifies that the leaven of experience is working, that agriculture is in ferment.

Instead of deploring the vast city-to-farm and farm-to-city movements, far-visioned observers, peering some centuries into the future, glimpse a more normally balanced America, whose small-farming citizens cultivate, in addition to the conventional fruits of the field, a rich crop of contentment, with the remaining larger agricultural holdings ministering to the gastronomic needs of city dwellers whose duties keep them from the land.

The Bookshelf

Balkan Europeanization

Time was when one of the world's major problems appeared to be the "Balkanization of Europe"—the dividing up of the Continent into groups of embittered and antagonistic States. But now, the problem has been transformed into the "Europeanization of the Balkans," much, as Joseph C. Roucek believes, to the misfortune of the Balkans.

The New York University professor's study, THE POLITICS OF THE BALKANS (New York: McGraw-Hill. $1.50), finds the shadow of the Great Powers lying heavily over the troubled peninsula. His concern is not with solutions, nor with predicting the course which events may follow. Yet he perceives the full weight of the increasing German hegemony that followed Hitler's rise to power in 1933.

* * *

The character of the German advance—with its extension of party influence, economic penetration and the substitution of German treaties for the previous regional blocs—is accurately surveyed. Mr. Roucek perceives that to organize the Balkans as a dependable hinterland is a gigantic task. And using Rumania as an example, he adds that the extent of its surrender can be measured only in terms of the permanency of National Socialist domination in Europe. For "as long as submission does not extend beyond diplomatic concessions wrought by extortion, Germany's hold will remain insecure."

Essentially, Mr. Roucek has set out to outline, in brief compass, the politics of the different Balkan nations. Dealing with the Yugoslav, Rumanian, Greek, Bulgar, and Macedonian scenes he is on familiar ground. Sometimes one wonders if it is not a bit too familiar. For his perception of the difficulties of government, and his knowledge of the limitations, lead him to take less than a hopeful view.

Yet certainly no one can take issue with the author in his contention that the Balkan states have developed "political systems which are sharply at variance with both the principles and the efficacy of democratic government." He makes perfectly clear that dictatorial methods lie hidden beneath the representative machinery. And few observers will quarrel with his contention that Balkan party politics "is a conglomeration of superficial dexterities, with little relation to the current of public opinion or the forces shaping national life."

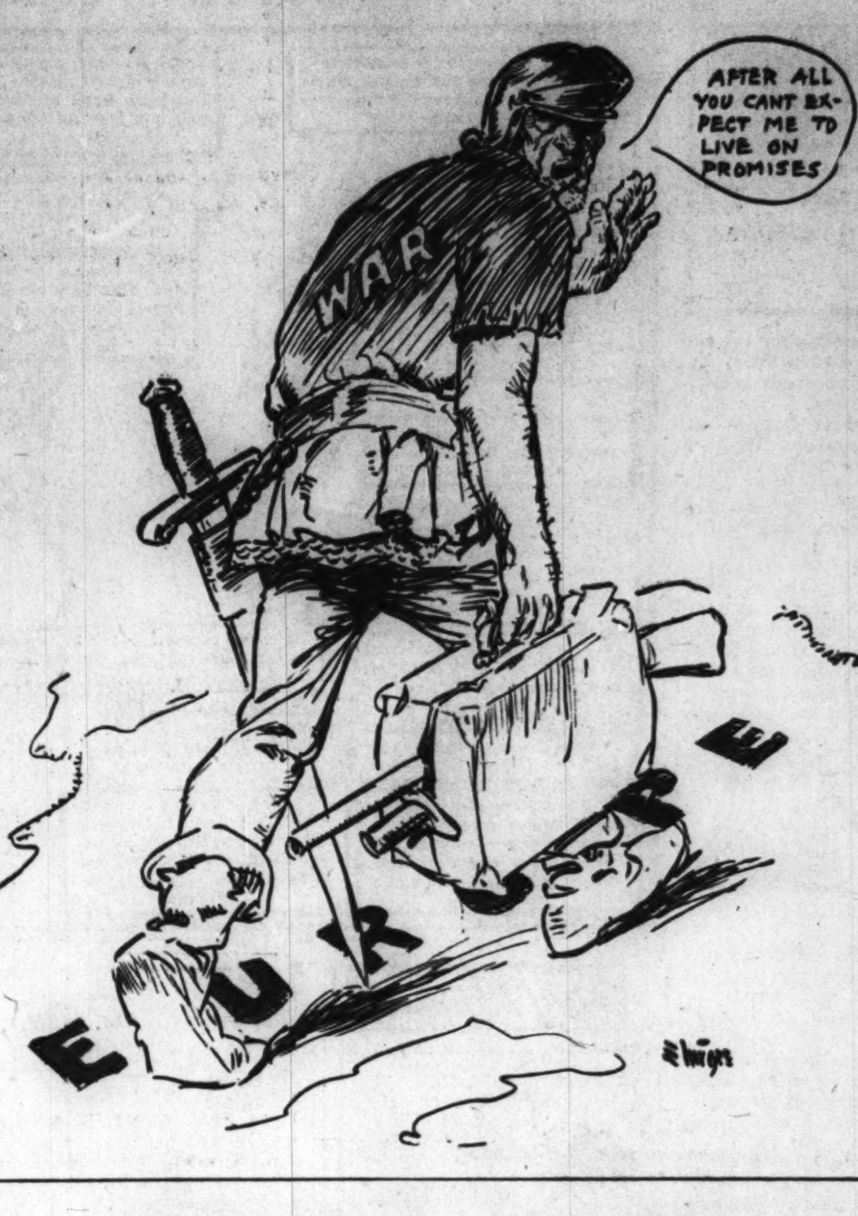
* * *

The problem, rather, arises in Mr. Roucek's basic concept of what politics is. He conceives of it as a struggle of "groups or individuals to gain or retain power or influence over others." The broader concept of politics as the present, imperfect expression of the search for social order appears to have escaped him. He does observe that governments which profess liberalism have an advantage over those operating on outright totalitarian premises. But he believes that whatever respect is accorded democratic forms in the Balkans is "little more than a mimicry."

While a strong case can be made for this view, and the current struggle against economic and political domination is not calculated to speed the Balkans toward liberalism, the genuine forces of popular expression need not be too quickly overlooked. Certainly, the halting and tenuous experiments with democracy during the past two decades cannot be without some permanent value.

Gx.

Say Good-by—But Not Au Revoir


AFTER ALL YOU CANT EXPECT ME TO LIVE ON PROMISES
WAR
EUROPE

North . . South . . East . . West

Adjusting the Relief Burden

By Frank L. Perrin

BISMARCK, N. D.

As this is being written the people of North Dakota are going to the polls, at the call of a referendum election, to express widely varying views as to the means necessary to reapportion and adjust the burden imposed by the relief problem. The proposals upon which they are voting are three, all of which have to do with fixing the amount and providing sources of revenue to be earmarked and paid to those who have reached the age when it is supposed that they cannot find gainful employment. Governor Moses, a native of Norway whose ancestors left Scotland several hundred years ago because of differences with their neighbors, last night addressed a rally in Grand Forks sponsored by opponents of the proposed pension plan. Today I drove with him to his home town, miles distant from this city, the capital, where he went to cast his own vote.

It is not intended to give the impression here that Governor Moses and those who share his views are opposed to so-called age pensions. Such pensions are now being paid in North Dakota, as they at least theoretically are in Colorado, Texas, and elsewhere. But the generosity of the legislators has exceeded the ability of the tax collectors and other revenue-raising devices to provide the allocated funds against which perfectly good pension vouchers can be drawn. A state, you see, has not the power or ability to go into debt, sell bonds, inflate or devalue the dollar, pay liberally for work never performed, or ignore an unbalanced budget. The people are so close to the machinery that they know pretty well what is going on at headquarters.

* * *

So in North Dakota, as in some of the other states, those who believe the pension funds should be supplemented by additional specific taxes, are endeavoring to see to it that political promises perhaps too generously and too impulsively made, are fulfilled. They have become convinced that it is not enough merely to declare, either by enactment or constitutional amendment, that specific amounts shall be paid monthly to those who are able to qualify as recipients. They insist, here, that ways and means be provided to insure the stability of the fund.

It is proposed, therefore, that for two years all new or extension improvement of highways be suspended, and that the revenues raised from taxes on gasoline be set apart and earmarked as pension funds. Opponents of this plan point to the fact that the State has a population of 750,000 and but 750 miles of surfaced highways. The improved roads largely extend from east to west, forming links in the main routes taken by tourists. The farm-to-market roads, they say, are in need of even more funds than are now available.

As in Massachusetts recently, the referendum proposes a tax of one cent on every dollar of the income of those who work for salaries or day or weekly wages. There are no exemptions. It is a tax on gross income, with no graduated levels. The WPA worker would be required to pay along with all others. Even the maid in the home would pay a cent on every dollar earned, and in addition upon a fixed price for her board and lodging. The storekeeper, the merchant, the garage proprietor, the hotel-keeper, the newsboy, the red cap at the railway station, the taxi driver, the laundress who goes out by the day, all would be required to keep account books to be examined and audited by the tax-collector. And even he would be required to report to someone higher in political authority, until at last we might come to some embryonic fuehrer or dictator, or crested high-executioner who will proclaim himself exempt from the law governing mere mortals.

* * *

The situation here, whatever the outcome of today's popular referendum, is important because the "issue is one which will loom large, now or later, in every state, and, even more important, in the preliminary skirmishes of the coming national campaign." There is a prevalent assumption, if not the justified belief, that the system of liberal age pensions has been established in the United States. Political candidates in all parties have promised more than they thus far have been able to deliver. It is a generous and humane gesture. No one would see the almshouse restored in all its hideousness and repulsiveness. That is not the point at issue. What must be realized is that every dollar added to the tax burden of the farmer, the industrialist or the wage earner increases a tax load which is now as heavy as can be borne. So until through the clever machinations of some revolving, self-perpetuating and self-liquidating system yet to be proved sound and sensible, those whose hands are outstretched for more might wisely and prudently wait until the whole economic structure is readjusted and its foundations are restored to soundness.

The Wide Horizon

The Scorched Earth

By Randall Gould

SHANGHAI

Some curious results are beginning to emerge as a result of the impact of war upon the Japanese-occupied areas of China. For one thing, it is evident that in general the well-to-do are being driven out of the city and rural areas alike. There are different reasons for this result in the two localities.

In the city, people of substance in the first instance have the means to move ahead of the wave of war, often in their own motorcars over China's relatively new motor roads. They naturally do not want to be overwhelmed by the battle if they can help it, and any doubt as to the desirability of being caught has been decided by Japanese atrocities at such points as Nanking and Hangchow, many months ago. Japanese policy since then in occupying such cities as Hankow has been much more disciplined and moderate, but the Chinese idea is to take no chances and to keep away from the advancing armies if they can.

If on the other hand people with shops and factories try to stay, they usually find themselves with their means of subsistence gone either as result of operation of the "scorched earth policy" by the Chinese troops under orders, or possibly (less likely) as direct result of fighting, particularly bombing and shell-fire, or finally as result of the Japanese policy of confiscating—in one way or another—everything left by the Chinese that is of any value. Therefore the formerly well-to-do in the cities either move on belatedly, or stay as poor folk.

* * *

In the country there is less likelihood of immediate direct contact with either "scorched earth policy" or the Japanese Army, unless one lives directly along some main line of communication whether railway, highway or large canal. But very soon, other elements come into play. With the retirement of Chinese officials which is likely though not certain to occur when the Japanese take over a large new area, law and order breaks down. At the same time bandits and guerillas, or one or the other of these, is a logical second step.

Now when bandits come into an area it is the worst possible thing. Not even the most atrocious of Japanese atrocities is up to what the Chinese bandits will do to their own defenseless civilians. Torture and kidnaping is the rule. Anybody with influence or money is promptly found, seized, and not only robbed of whatever may be handy but also subjected to ingenious treatment designed to break down his reluctance to devise ways of finding further resources. It has been worked out to a science by centuries of practice.

Guerillas are often successful in enlisting the sympathy and aid of the countryside, particularly if they are well-behaved and pay their way—which does happen, though not invariably. At best they must live off the country but that does not necessarily mean anything approaching robbery, and the people can be made to understand that they are serving a patriotic purpose. Incidentally it is always the poorest people who are the backbone of guerilla support, and the well-to-do seldom have any great desire to jeopardize themselves by any such entanglement!

* * *

So far as the very large centers are concerned, such as the Chinese areas about foreign Shanghai, the problem of the formerly big Chinese capitalists is complicated by the fact that they sometimes still have mill or other property surviving even the ravages of "scorched earth" and the impulsive ministrations of advancing Japanese troops. Naturally the owners would like to salvage something. Left to themselves, they might resume normal operations as soon as possible even though it meant producing goods for consumption within the Japan-occupied areas or even Japan itself; they and their workers are human and must live. But Japanese policy is not to leave them to themselves. "Co-operation" is the watchword, and co-operation in this sense means that the Japanese want to have a major share in operation and profits without putting in anything except their presumed skill as manufacturers and marketers, backed by army bayonets.

The causes will be seen all to add up to reducing the population of Japanese-occupied China to a coolie status. In a way that is all right with the Japanese because they want to use Chinese man-power (and not highly educated man-power, either) and resources, together with such "plant" as may be grabbed out of the embers of scorched earth. But in another way it is proving embarrassing to the Japanese, for they can muster virtually no Chinese capital or influence.

Transjordan—a Second Palestine?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was glad to read your recent dispatch from London in the Monitor telling of the plans for the continued progress of the Arab State of Transjordan. There is, however, one statement made, with which I cannot agree.

The statement is made that "Transjordan, as Palestine's closest neighbor and hinterland, is an important factor in the future of the Jews, if only as affording an area of possible eventual expansion for that people."

Having been more than once in both Palestine and Transjordan for periods of weeks at a time, I can assure you that belief in the assertion given is quite contrary to the fundamental principles by which the Palestine question must be solved. The fact is, as I have stated before in print, that Palestine has not enough fertile land to allow of material additional immigration. Even more, in the case of Transjordan, the land that can be cultivated is limited. It is probable that the Arabs would not have opposed entry of a reasonable number of Jews into Palestine, especially if abundant fertile lands had been available. It is safe to predict that, should propaganda now commence for the expansion of the Jews into Transjordan, such an effort would be opposed by the Arabs and it is possible that actual immigration by the Jews into Transjordan would meet with the same sort of opposition which has taken place in Palestine.

In other words the strength and progress of Transjordan lie in the fact that the Emir Abdullah, backed by the British mandate, has maintained a single race country. People who know the races of Asia may agree with me that either Transjordan or Palestine would remain peaceful and would progress indefinitely if they were let alone and allowed to remain a one-race nation. There are certain peoples, however, who do not seem to be able to get along with each other. That is especially true when they have identical objectives and try to occupy identical areas. This, in my opinion, is the principal cause for the trouble in Palestine.

New York F. G. CLAPP

Racial Superiority

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When Lord Halifax in a recent speech referred to Germany as isolating herself "culturally by her policy of racialism," he pointed to a dangerous human theory which needs more than vague denunciation. It should be specifically uncovered and destroyed by our publicists.

To suppose that one race is inherently superior to others, on a blood basis, is simply a pagan illusion, which belongs, or should belong, to the childhood of the race.

Is not the superiority of a race or civilization determined by the ideals it holds, and its fidelity to these ideals? Are those progressively seeking the reign of righteousness on earth—or are they the ideals of power through aggression and subterfuge? That is the one and only test. And since it is open to any individual of any race to improve his ideals and his practice of them, he can always change his spiritual status, although his racial origin is unchanged. Racial superiority then, as such, is a myth.

A. B. D.

London.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section
A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS
BOOK REVIEWS
BOSTON, JULY 15, 1939

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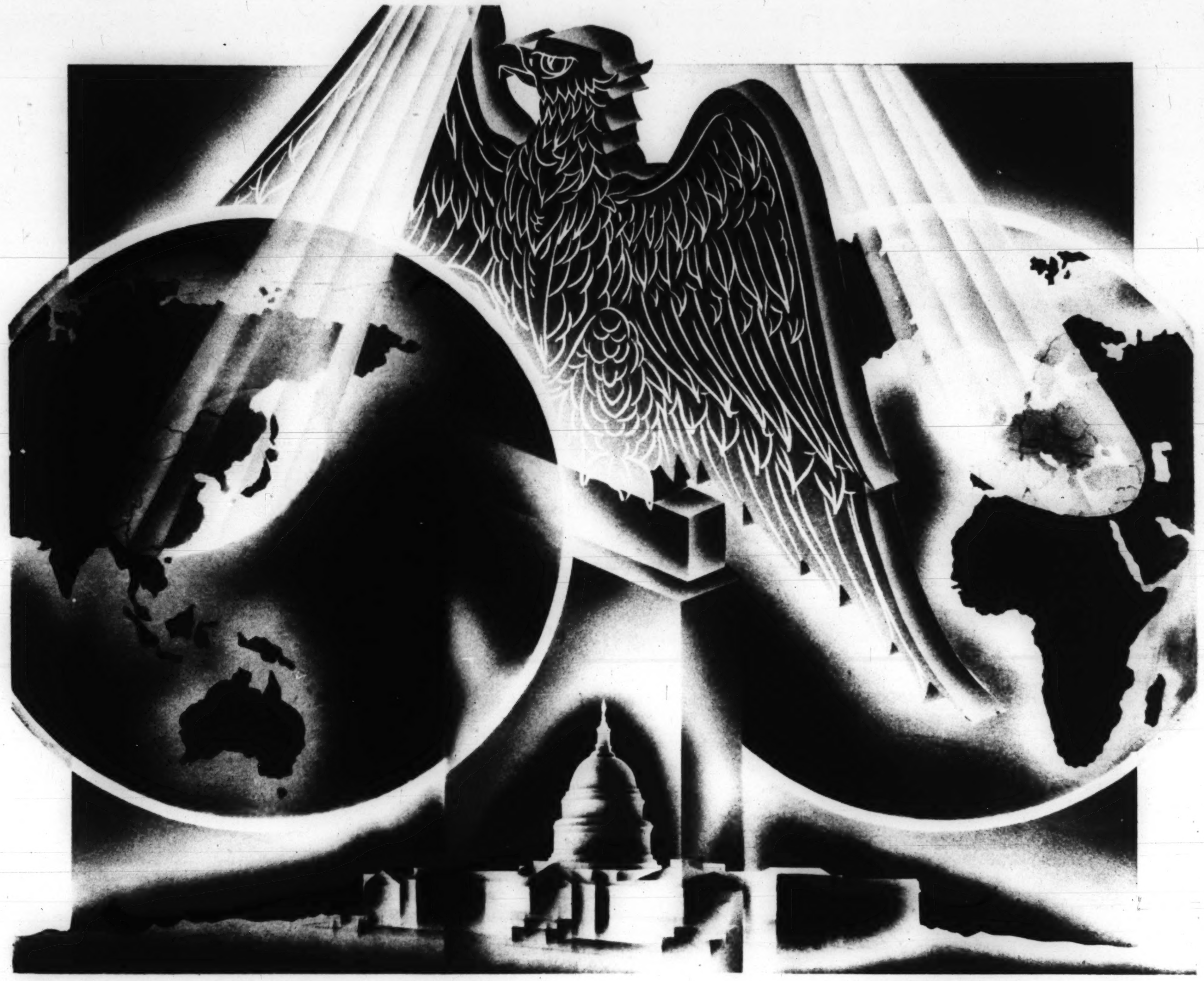

Can the United States Be Neutral?

Yes. If It Minds Its Own Business

By Gerald P. Nye

United States Senator from North Dakota

LOOKING AT THE POLICIES to alter the neutrality law from whatever angle one will, of necessity one must come back to the conclusion that the effort is one of gaining larger power for the President to exercise in the tense international field. To grant this larger power to the President, especially at this time, is to turn our back upon and make ourselves blind to every teaching of experience. The fact that President Roosevelt desires this power, and desires to occupy the same impossible spot that our country has forced others to occupy in the past, ought not in the least alter American determination to avoid repetition of an experience, the memory of which ought to be constantly with us.

There is a greater need today for calm, clear thinking about our country's relationship to the rest of the world than on any other subject. In the event that the dreaded second world war should come, what we do now is far more crucial than what we do after the conflict commences. If we are to be spared the agony and devastation of participation in another war, the policies now formulated will achieve that merciful end. If we are to be plunged into another war, it will be likewise because of what is done now.

This is so clearly demonstrated in retrospect by the years from 1914 to 1917 that it should require no argument. Those years are a story of a nation drifting into deepening entanglements with a European conflict with which it had originally little direct concern, and finally into that struggle. No single action was responsible for American

(Please turn the page)

Britain and France Must Be Backed Up

By Felix Morley

Editor, The Washington Post

DURING THE PAST FEW WEEKS there has been some surface indication of a lessening in European tensions. Of late Japan has usurped the prerogative of the Berlin-Rome axis as an instigator of crises affecting the stability of world peace. Momentarily the political barometer in Europe registers fair weather. But the air is still heavily charged with electricity, and many well-informed observers, noting that a promising German harvest is now about to be gathered, are anything but sanguine in their predictions for the summer.

In this period of ominous quiet, regarded by some as the lull before an inevitable storm, the Neutrality Bill of 1939 is being piloted through Congress. New legislation on this highly controversial subject has been rendered virtually necessary by the expiration, on May 1, of the cash-and-carry provisions in the existing law. With the termination of that section of the present act it has become permissible for American citizens, in the words of Senator Pittman, to "transport every kind of article and material to belligerent countries except those few manufactured articles now defined by statute as arms, ammunition, and implements of war."

This situation suits neither of the two schools into which the country, and therefore Congress, is sharply divided on the neutrality problem. It does not please the isolationists, who argue that the United States can successfully legislate itself against involvement in another world war. It does not please the interventionists, who maintain that the United States should take a positive stand in the fundamental issues on

(Please turn the page)

Mind Its Own Business . . . . . *Gerald P. Nye*

Continued from Page 1, Column 1

involvement in the World War. Rather, it was the cumulative force of a long series of day-by-day actions, each establishing precedents for those that were to follow and each bringing involvement closer.

With that experience still fresh in our minds, it is amazing that so many persons, in high and low places, should forget the lesson of 1914 and 1917. Yet today that lesson has been forgotten by the very men and women who best should remember it. Steps are being taken, policies are being inaugurated, precedents established today that in large degree parallel the "road to war" which America trod only a little more than 20 years ago.

Close examination of the words and deeds of our Chief Executive reveals a policy based on the belief—fallacious and erroneous in my opinion—that if there is another general war in Europe the involvement of the United States in that conflict is inevitable—that there is nothing we can do—no step we can take—that will save us from being sucked into such a war. This is a counsel of despair, generated by emotion and hysteria, without a basis of fact or realistic appreciation of world affairs.

It is in the acceptance of this belief that we are asked to amend the neutrality law to permit sale of munitions and instruments of war to belligerent nations. It is on the acceptance of this belief that there is predicated the contention that America must give aid and support to the democracies of Europe in difficulties with which we have no concern. It is the basis for the contention that this country should not undertake to observe a rigid neutrality but should take sides in words and deed among the quarreling nations of Europe and Asia.

In other words, our policy appears to be that since our involvement in another war is inevitable, then we should do all in our power now to assist and support nations which in a future conflict may be our allies in order to prevent such a war.

Since this proposition is predicated on a theory that we are doomed to be participants in another war, whether we like it or not, it is argued that by pursuing a policy of co-operation and collaboration with certain European nations we are not running any risk which does not now confront us.

Of course it is fantastic to say that the United States is in danger of an impending attack from abroad. And it is just as fantastic to contend that this country cannot keep out of another war if its people are determined to do so and if its Government pursues a course of caution and wisdom. The knowledge of what happened between 1914 and 1917 should forearm us against the dangers which overwhelmed us in those earlier years. Because of that experience, we should now be able to steer a course which would avoid the whirlpools which sucked us into war some 20 years ago. These factors, along with our geographic isolation, make it ridiculous to talk about this nation facing an impending threat, either of actual invasion or to its institutions from beyond its borders, unless we deliberately ally ourselves with the affairs of Europe. It must be obvious that participation in another war by the United States would mean the end of those American institutions of liberty and freedom for which we now are being urged to fight.

We can keep out of war by keeping aloof from the hatreds, greed, and ambitions now rocking Europe. We can isolate ourselves from war, not by burying our heads in the sand but by pursuing a course based solely on what is for the best interests of America and spurning pleas to become the moral policeman of the world and to save democracy in other lands. The job of saving democracy in this country is task enough for this generation of Americans.

For over two years we have had what is commonly referred to as the neutrality law, which might more properly be called the law to help keep America out of other people's wars. This law was written as a result of the revelation of the selfish steps that led us unto the World War, when we declared high purposes and discovered too late that we had won no purpose for which we fought, even though we won the war. Criticism of this law never took on serious proportions until last fall and winter, when the Administration began to chafe under this harness of neutrality law. There came the announced desire to have the United

(Continued on page 14)

Back Up Britain, France . . . . . *Felix Morley*

Continued from Page 1, Column 2

which another world war would be fought. To isolationists the unrestricted sale of basic munitions to belligerents seems dangerous. But to interventionists even the present automatic embargo on the sale of manufactured arms seems equally deplorable.

Many in the isolationist camp maintain that this definition maligns them. They claim that they distinguish between right and wrong as clearly as anybody and that their stand in no way implies tolerance of aggression. In the same way many of the interventionist school deny that they are willing to see the United States embroiled in foreign wars. They argue, on the contrary, that their stand is the only one calculated to keep this country at peace.

It is the unquestionable honesty and patriotism of the opposing viewpoints which makes it the most difficult for the objective observer to make up his mind as to the type of neutrality legislation, if any, which should be enacted. But the problem for him will be simplified if he remembers that the terms of isolationist and interventionist are both correctly applied.

The isolationists so greatly fear American involvement in another world war that they seek, by mandatory neutrality legislation, to limit executive freedom of action in the sphere of foreign policy. The interventionists, feeling that the country must in the long run inevitably be a partisan, oppose legislation of this type as most shortsighted. Both sides are so wholly sincere that the issue between them must be set in bald language if it is to be fairly posed.

Nothing is lost and much is gained in clarification if it be said frankly that the interventionist favors American participation in a European war if necessary to avert defeat of Great Britain and France by Germany and Italy. With equal conciseness and propriety it may be stated that the isolationist is one who would favor keeping America out of a war even if the struggle were certain to mean the total destruction and dissolution of the British and French empires as they exist today.

It seems to the writer that the meaning of the division of opinion should be thus frankly confronted by anyone responding to an invitation to write on this issue. The arguments for the interventionist position certainly become stronger rather than weaker by recognizing the concept of a solidarity of interest between the western democracies, as opposed to the obviously aggressive alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan. As will be seen, however, the case which favors full discretion for the Administration in the conduct of foreign policy owes much of its strength to permanent considerations. It would be a valid case under any and all political circumstances.

In the first place, it is unquestionable that inelastic neutrality, in the sense of favoring neither side in a major international conflict, is an exceedingly difficult objective for any great power to attain. This is not because of emotional bias, or group interest, but is fundamentally due to the fact that in the absence of any adequate machinery for international peace the balance of power system controls and must control.

The phrase "balance of power" deserves better understanding. It is not a policy to be followed or ignored at will, but a condition to which every nation must adjust itself. And, having adjusted themselves to the existing balance of power in a generally satisfactory manner, the satisfied nations—of which the United States is one—will tend to work co-operatively to keep that existing balance from overthrow.

At the present time the post-war balance of power has been violently upset, both by Germany and Italy in Europe and by Japan in the Orient. Our instinctively adverse reaction to these changes is revealed in our colossal military preparations, in our efforts to strengthen Pan-American unity, in our

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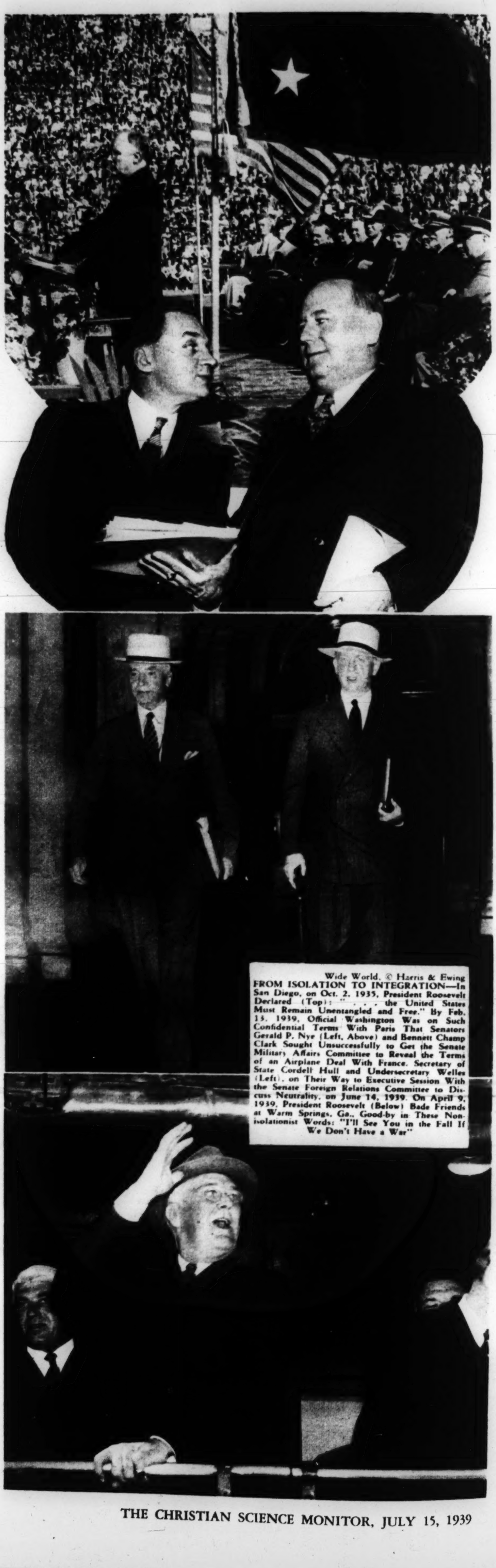

Wide World, © Harris & Ewing

FROM ISOLATION TO INTEGRATION—In San Diego, on Oct. 2, 1935, President Roosevelt Declared (Top): ". . . the United States Must Remain Unentangled and Free." By Feb. 15, 1939, Official Washington Was on Such Confidential Terms With Paris That Senators Gerald P. Nye (Left, Above) and Bennett Champ Clark Sought Unsuccessfully to Get the Senate Military Affairs Committee to Reveal the Terms of an Airplane Deal With France. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary Welles (Left), on Their Way to Executive Session With the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to Discuss Neutrality, on June 14, 1939. On April 9, 1939, President Roosevelt (Below) Bade Friends at Warm Springs, Ga., Good-by in These Non-isolationist Words: "I'll See You in the Fall If We Don't Have a War"

Traveling Around Home

By Donald Culross Peattie

Courtesy New York Botanical Garden

"EXPLORATION BEGINS AT THE BACK FENCE"

ONE OF THE BUSIEST executives I know, too tied by affairs to have taken a holiday in ten years, has learned how to travel at home. He owns a piece of Connecticut woodland and spends his evenings and week-ends journeying in it to see the sights.

Now he is planning to adventure further on his home acres. Recently he advertised for wood-wise guides to conduct him around his own property and show him anything he might have missed of what there grows and sings and flies. "There must be legions of young botanists, geologists, and ornithologists, just out of college, who would like to make $10 and cakes of a Saturday afternoon," reads his wistful advertisement.

That executive is a contrast to the dull fellow who owns a huge estate across the road from a house where I visit. He takes a foreign cruise every year and when he gets back we all have to sit through his travel movies. One evening when he had shown me the usual shots of the Grand Canal, the Pyramids, and Gibraltar, I mentioned to him how much I had been enjoying the autumnal gold of his tulip tree by the gate.

"Tulip tree?" he asked. "Didn't know I owned one."

"In that case," I said, "you don't. I own it."

Thoreau did not legally own the land his cabin stood on, nor the logs it was built of, nor Walden Pond. But they are famous as "Thoreau's Cabin," "Thoreau's Pond." And his journal of intensive exploration near home runs to 2,000,000 words.

We have all yearned for far places, and I think we need to keep the dream of seeing them some day. But nature at home is just as filled with beauty and wonder as the places where bronze-limbed girls wear red flowers over their ears. I was once, while working for the Government, told off to entertain a visiting English naturalist. I asked him what he wanted to see, and he said, "A rattlesnake, a poison ivy bush, a milkweed flower, and an opossum."

* * *

Exploration begins at the back fence. No matter how limited your field, there is enough in it to keep you busy for all the time you can spare to travel. Scientists of a Cleveland museum found that four years was insufficient to catalog all the wild life on 60 acres of Ohio wood-lot. After three years I have not yet concluded a survey of one square mile of ordinary farm and woodland, near Chicago. So far I can report 450 kinds of native flowering plants (which includes some 30 sorts of trees) and 150 fungi. There come to those trees and sloughs 155 kinds of birds every year, and 27 kinds of quadrupeds pass their adventurous lives there. Twelve sorts of reptiles and 14 amphibians appear upon the roll call; the insect hordes are still unnumbered—they are probably not less than 2,000 species.

Dr. Frank Lutz, leading authority on insects, once predicted that he would find a thousand kinds of insect, if I remember rightly, in his backyard in New York City. I believe he underestimated the number. Dr. William Beebe took up a sackful of earth and spent days exploring the minute and curious life in it.*

These men were expert explorers in nature, but to become an intelligent traveler at home, you need simply to train your powers of observation. You may have no time for wide exploration even in your neighborhood, and the daily round from your door to the store is so familiar that, like a picture left always in the same place, it is something you have stopped seeing. But look again. Can you name every tree on that walk? How about the birds in their boughs, the bracket fungi shelving from their boles, the tree crickets singing in them so quietly that only the listening ear detects them in the summer hum? That hole in the ground by the stump in the vacant lot—what made it? Chipmunk? No, it's too small for that. Nightcrawler? No—too large. Crayfish? Yes—there's a telltale turret of earth around it. And bluish fragments of his shell—a crow must have got him as he emerged.

Sharp eyes will find plenty of birds' nests when the leaves are off, but the fun is to find them when the families are at home. Leaves screen the nests from peering eyes, so use your ears instead; the high, clamorous squalling of hungry youngsters will lead you to the spot. Then make yourself small and wait for the parent with the worm. The efforts of those driven parents, the flying lessons, the first terrified take-off of each child, the enemies of the nest, the fatalities, the rescues will be your three weeks in the home life of a fascinating foreign family.

I used to be amazed by a friend who could say, "The last junco left a week ago." Or, "There's the first redstart." How did he know it was the first redstart? Why, he knew it because, as he took his daily exercise, always the same mile and a half through vacant lots and fields around the city's edge, he noticed all the birds every day. If juncos were missing, he sensed it as a mother of 12 knows at a glance if she is a child short.

* * *

There are certain customs of the wild you must follow, to learn to know the natives. The first is quiet. No chattering group of friends, no dog. The perfect attire is natural clothes. People who stroll into a meadow or thicket dressed in white like a sailboat might as well come with a brass band. I leave my light-colored hat at home, and take care that even my shoes are dark. Clothes that flutter also frighten off the wild folk; they are less alarmed by quiet talking than brusque movement. Repeatedly I find that by sitting or standing still for 15 minutes in one place, I encounter a greater number of wilderness natives than I would by striding with more vigor than wisdom for an hour. John Muir could sit so quietly upon a rock that the water ouzel, bird of the deep canyons and cataracts, would come and share it with him. Darwin, motionless, attracted the curious baby squirrels actually to run up his arms and perch on his shoulders, though their mother chattered with horror in the boughs.

Some people's way of "going out in the country for the day" reminds me of the travelers who "do" London, Paris, Rome, and Florence in a week. Our Sunday motorists get in a closed car, go just so far, and turn around and come back. They have seen only what can be noticed at 50 miles an hour.

* * *

But suppose you park the car just off the highway and get out. There is a bittern in that marsh, holding his thin neck aloft so that he will look like withered reed, and you are almost on him before he flies away. There is a muskrat swimming secretly across the river, just come out of hiding from the very bridge over which you sped. Grass-of-Parnassus trembles in the boggy meadows, there is bittersweet clambering in the oak; you can hear the trilling of a tree toad now that the roar of the car has died. You stand on the border of a country forever foreign, because it is not man's.

And what kind of souvenirs do you bring back, when you have been abroad at home? The inexperienced traveler who gets taken in by the Arab rug sellers of Nice is an object of mirth and pity to those who know their values. Coming home from a country excursion, how many people bear back with them pathetic corpses of wildflowers! Most wildflowers never survive a journey, or in the house look ragged and ill at ease, like gypsy children.

My friend just back from the Tyrol boasts of the fine bit of carving he picked up for a song in an out-of-the-way village; I have the same satisfaction from the lasting spoils of a recent tramp—a spray of silvery three-cornered yam pods

(Continued on page 15)

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*If you want to see what an amateur can do with this kind of traveling around home, you should ask in the libraries for "Backyard Exploration," by P. G. Holmes; "Grassroot Jungles," by Edwin Teale; "The Book of Monsters," by David Fairchild; "The Natural History of the Farm," by James Needham, and "Nature Sketches in Temperate America," by Joseph Hancock.

The Road Toward War—1939

Attacks on Basic Values of Civilization Seen as Instrumental in Swinging America Toward Active Defense of Democratic Principles

By Carlyle W. Morgan

Ewing Galloway

RIVERS OFTEN FORM THE BOUNDARIES IN DISPUTE BETWEEN NATIONS—The Rhine, Seen Here From Assmannhausen, Had Long Been a Storm Center in Europe When It Came Under an International Agreement of 1831, Confirmed in 1868, and Finally in the Versailles Treaty of 1919, Making It a Free River. The Canal Shipping of Belgium, the Netherlands, and France Contribute to the Rhine's Immense German Water-Borne Traffic

In 1915, while the World War was still Europe's war, Americans sang "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier." A little more than two years later they were singing "Over There" and it had become America's war. In a similar period, between 1936 and 1939, the American attitude toward "other peoples' wars" has been swept by a change almost as dramatic.

In 1936 Mr. Roosevelt reflected public opinion when he said:

"If war should break out in another continent, let us not blink the fact that we would find in this country thousands of Americans who, seeking immediate riches—fool's gold—would attempt to break down or evade our neutrality. . . . To resist the clamor of that greed, if war should come, would require the unswerving support of all Americans who love peace. . . . We can keep out of war if those who watch and decide make certain that the small decisions of each day do not lead toward war, and if, at the same time, they possess the courage to say 'no' to those who selfishly or unwisely would let us go to war."

But in 1939 he could say:

"There comes a time in the affairs of men when they must prepare to defend not their homes alone but the tenets of faith and humanity on which their churches, their governments, and their very civilization are founded. . . . No nation can be safe in its will to peace so long as any other nation refuses to settle its grievances at the council table."

The difference of tone in these two addresses gauges the change in America's attitude toward Europe's quarrels. In 1939, it is only fair to assume, Mr. Roosevelt would still be unwilling to go to war for "fool's gold." In 1939, millions of Americans are, however, convinced that better reasons are prompting their Government to take a road along which lies an undeniable risk of war. President Roosevelt's proposal for guaranteeing European peace for ten years received unexpected support at home as well as expected welcome abroad.

Many who seemed thoroughly disillusioned by the results of the last war-to-end-war-and-make-the-world-safe-for-democracy are among those who would throw American weight with the European democracies to discourage aggression by the dictatorships. This despite a realization that if "methods short of war" fail, America may find itself committed to and determined upon a course that will lead Americans into war itself.

This is one of those grand-scale changes of public sentiment which rarely spring from a single influence. Not fool's gold, not idealism, not America's self-interest, not internationalism—not any of these alone, but all of them together—have produced an American opinion ready to foot a $2,000,000,000 armaments program, and to allow serious deterioration in the United States' relations with other powerful nations.

* * *

It is inevitable that some of the same forces of propaganda as helped to lead America toward war in 1917 have been at work in the United States since 1936. At least a few historians will write down Mr. Anthony Eden's visit to the United States and his address before the National Association of Manufacturers, for example, as an outstanding piece of British propaganda.

After Munich, no apologist for British policy could have reawakened respect in the United States as gently but as surely as did Mr. Eden. He appeared to Americans as 1938's Marc Antony, come to bury Munich, not to praise it.

They could believe that back of his carefully chosen words in favor of democracy lay an implied rebuke to his colleagues who had just refused to support a democracy.

It should not be omitted that Mr. Eden, after all, was visiting the United States on the invitation of an American organization; that he had political reasons which were personal as well as some which may have been national, for accepting the invitation. Still, when Mr. Eden stepped ashore in the United States he put not only his own but also his country's best foot forward.

If the United States were to be drawn into another European war, the number of foreign lecturers finding hospitality in American clubs, universities, conclaves and public halls prior to American participation could again be figured as one of the prime causes of American belligerence. Granted the sub-surface ferment created in American intellectual circles by the leaven of foreign points of view—these account only in part for the increased interest among Americans generally in frontiers beyond their own coastlines. Events themselves, the actions and words of dictators, have produced a new awareness of the way in which American national interests intertwine with the national interests of the other democracies. These events are numerous. Widely distributed over the globe, they press on American consciousness at many points. They go far to explain the transformation of American sentiment from a determination to remain neutral "next time" to a taking of sides which even Senator Borah now recognizes as a national fact.

When the American destroyer Kane was attacked in Spanish waters on the last day of the month in which Mr. Roosevelt addressed his Chautauqua audience, American sentiment was expressed the country over in newspaper comment which asked in effect what the Kane was doing in foreign waters, anyway. Another attack, on the American gunboat Panay in 1937, excited little war-spirit among Americans. Films of the Japanese attack were rushed to the United States and shown in theaters, where the response was conspicuous for its mildness.

Symbolic of the link which the Far East was to become between America and European crises, however, was the award of medals by the United States Government to four British naval officers who had aided American survivors of the Panay incident. More and more, as the Japanese invasion of China proceeded, American rights were trampled on. More and more it became clear to Americans that protection of their rights in the Far East could be obtained only through co-operation with other Powers with similar interests there.

* * *

Meanwhile war in Spain was showing Americans that they could not legislate their emotions into neutrality when issues as between fascism and democracy appeared to be in the balance. As the war wore on, and intervention by Italy and Germany aided the foes of the Republic, Americans began to regret the embargo which had been laid down against shipment of arms to either side. Committees began to work for lifting of that embargo in favor of the Loyalists. Even Senator Nye, who headed the spectacular Senate investigation into the munitions business, who thus helped pave the way for neutrality legislation, and who advocated mandatory legislation to limit the President's powers over foreign policy, yet declared himself against the embargo of arms to the Loyalists. This was not the way he, or thousands of other Americans, had hoped that the neutrality law would work. Congress has now undertaken the task of revising that law.

In 1938 two events of overwhelming interest to Americans took place. One occurred at Munich. To the just solution of the problem which led to that conference, Americans felt their President had contributed by his appeal to Reichsführer Hitler in the name of peace. Many Americans considered the President's plea had strengthened Mr. Chamberlain's hand. It had voiced the United States'

(Continued on page 12)

The Jeffersonian Bowers

By Saville R. Davis

CLAUDE G. BOWERS is an Ambassador Extraordinary from the era of Thomas Jefferson to the democracies of today. There is an irresistible fascination for him in the struggles of "We, the People," to enlarge their control over governments established in their name. In the days of Jefferson it was a long, stubborn, uphill fight, this leavening and rising of the mass. Now the frontier is much further up the hill, but the battle is just as stubborn in this day of the second Roosevelt.

The people of the social crisis of today—so Claude Bowers sees it—have need of their experience of yesterday. Not with the juice squeezed out of it the way history books too often serve it up, nor yet with the overripe emotion of Fourth of July oratory. What the people need is actually to live once again through the Jeffersonian period of their victory—and so Claude Bowers found a life work in assisting at this process. He approached his ancient Oliver typewriter as a newspaperman rather than historian in the ordinary sense, pouring out all the hot, turbulent facts of more than a century ago as if they were going onto the newspaper press of today.

Quite incidentally, he has been the American Ambassador to Republican Spain during these last strife-torn years. Incidentally, also, he is now on his way to represent the United States in Chile, where a Popular Front government is struggling to bring the worker into economic power. But this only goes to show that a Jeffersonian, in these days of new stirrings among the common people, simply cannot keep out of a fight.

For, oddly enough, Claude Bowers had gone to Spain in search of relative quiet, among other things. It was in the early days of the Republic and promised a good crop of parallel problems for a student of the beginnings of the American Republic. There was a book-lined study on the second floor of the embassy in leisurely Madrid, where a man could find time to create, especially at a period when there was more important business at hand for the youthful new Government than an empty round of social activities for which the new ambassador had little flair and cared less. Several trunks of books and papers came along with the diplomatic baggage, so the story goes, and the Oliver was propped up ready for work. A new volume on Jefferson was forthcoming.

That was in 1936. And it was no time before We the People were swept headlong into one of the most tragic conflicts with an intrenched old order which history records. The Spanish Republic was a new, shiny instrument in their hands, and the bulk of them had no knowledge, no schooling of instinct and emotion in how to use it. The dispossessed overlords of the monarchy were ruthless. There were plots, excesses, mounting blows and counter blows, and then came the whirlwind.

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There is a story from Madrid, which the friends of Claude Bowers see no reason to doubt, that a man walked the streets of that city in those wild, rebellious and panicky hours in old clothes and a slouch hat. For hours and then days. And then he went back to the embassy, picked up the 'phone, and communicated with Secretary Hull direct. The Jeffersonian had turned to the people again, to find the realities of the situation. Someone during the French revolution had shouted that he was tired of tilting with the windmill of privilege—he would change the direction of the wind; and then he went to the people. The American Ambassador, in those terrible Spanish days, was directly measuring the quality of the wind. Few, if any, could have done the job better.

The same is to be said of his labors on behalf of the innocent refugees and war victims during the holocaust. This was all that the judicial calm of the diplomatic service would permit as a release valve—all, that is, except the pounding of the typewriter in private. For it is reported that lengthy war manuscripts are now being kept under lock and key, and possibly refrigeration, presumably to be published when time and official discretion permit. They should prove interesting.

As a matter of fact, Bowers himself is a subject whose story would read well between book covers. He is surely one of the more unorthodox of diplomatists and his whole career is one of contrasts. At the outset, soon left without a father and with a dependent mother, his financial condition approached that of the proverbial church mouse. Physically he was always, shall one say, unimpressive? He tells no end of amusing stories on the effect of his minuscule stature, general homey appearance and lack of oratorical presence. For it was an orator that he became. In his school days, he won a state-wide Hoosier forensic contest and soon became sought after as a banquet speaker by virtue of his gift for a lively use of pertinent history.

He tells of being congratulated by the Great Irish Political Figure in Boston on the morning after an outpouring of his most verdant oratory—on the subject of Irish patriots, this time. By way of illustrating the uniformity of flattering comments, the Great Man handed him the receiver when the telephone rang, and suggested that he listen in to what the next caller said. Sure enough, there was a handsome tribute to the night before, and then the rich brogue came over the line: "But he shurre is no looker!"

* * *

Perhaps not, but he could start with almost no applause at the introduction and end up with the customers on their feet cheering. There was that Jackson Day dinner speech, which came, just to keep the threads of the story straight, after a turn at reporting and unsuccessful Democratic campaigning for Congress in the days when Indiana was strongly Republican, and after a turn in Washington as secretary to a Senate floor leader whose affairs he amiably ignored for the most part, so as to spend his time in the Library of Congress. This Jackson Day dinner had a whole roster of party spell binders of famous name and mane on the speakers' list, and then came Claude Bowers.

When Will Rogers got up afterwards, he pronounced the general verdict: "There isn't any use," he drawled, "of me or anybody else sayin' anything more. That little fellow there," pointing to Bowers, "stole the show!"

By this time, Bowers was a political editorial writer on the New York World, and the story of how he came there from the Hoosier country is a good one. It seems the World needed new talent for the editorial page, and there was none on the immediate horizon. So a group was delegated to keep watch on the newspapers in medium-sized cities across the country. Independently, they reported that whoever the fellow was who wrote the leaders for the Fort Wayne Gazette, he was the man. For a good many years, Bowers stayed at that New York post, doing a good bit to influence the course of political thinking in the Democratic Party. Many a paragraph of his could be found in the files of the Congressional Record, where various lawmakers had been sufficiently impressed with their quality to widen their audience.

It was an easy step, then, to the post of keynote speaker at the Houston convention of the Democratic Party. The record of this speech is well known, but not the following anecdote which goes with it. In a hotel room afterwards, sitting with a friend from Indiana, he handed along one of the flood of telegrams. "Does this mean anything to you?" It did, reading something after this wise: "A fine speech, but not one bit better than in Richmond, 30 years ago."

* * *

"Certainly," said the friend; "1898. It was the Indiana school oratorical contest of Richmond." And now someone from the west coast, whose name they could not place, had remembered it all these years.

It is in Chile, now, that the new chapter in the Bowers story will shortly open; Chile, where the workers are desperately afraid that the history of Republican Spain will repeat itself. Already the situation there is grave, and from whatever angle you look at it, involves fears and suspicions and molten feelings which are the most unsettling products thrown off by this period of extreme economic and social disturbance. Popular and Left Wing demonstrations against any Franco tendencies, real or suspected, have on a number of occasions approached the combustion point. Spaniards such as Indalecio Prieto, one of the wisest of the Republican leaders, have followed the sometimes weary and sometimes still hopeful trek of liberals to the westward, and have warned the Chilean Popular Front to

(Continued on page 15)

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THEY CALL HIM "LITTLE, BUT OH, MY!"—Claude G. Bowers, United States Ambassador to Chile. Above: Entrance to the United States Embassy at Santiago

GATHER ye rose-buds while ye may
Old Time is still a-flying:
And this same flower that smiles to-day
To-morrow will be dying.
HERRICK
Marie Roze

Brown Brothers

FROM AN OLD FAMILY ALBUM

That's for Remembrance

By Evelyn Roe

REMEMBER THEM, sitting importantly in the center of the black walnut table in the parlor, where the shades were drawn most of the time so the carpet wouldn't get faded? The family album, bound in red plush, and with a formidable golden clasp.

Well, family albums are coming back. Many signs say so. The Rockefeller family already has a set of six, uniformly bound, to contain pictures of all the members of the dynasty, at different ages and in different poses of gaiety and solemnity. An explorer came back from the jungle the other day, and almost the first thing he did after oiling his guns and putting them away, was to hurry off to an album maker with a jaguar skin, and made arrangements to have it used to bind an album to contain the more memorable photographs of his expedition.

A woman explorer has a wonderful album, bound in a zebra skin from the South African veldt. William H. Vanderbilt has a set of eight albums, bound in canvas and decorated, each, with a bit of white cord—nautical, to suit the contents of the albums, pictures taken on cruises of the Vanderbilt yacht. The United States Golf Association has an album made up of photographs of 20 Presidents of the United States, playing golf.

Of course, if there are going to be albums, there must be album makers, because you may say that a family album is nothing but a book made of blank leaves and that anything will do, from a little paper notebook type of thing you can buy at any stationer's for a quarter, to a big, fat book with brown manilla leaves, that may cost you $2; but few people who take album making seriously would agree with you.

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Abraham Michelman might be called the dean of album manufacturers in New York. He learned about album making from his father, who founded the business 48 years ago. Mr. Michelman says that the present boom in family albums is just part of the cycle which tends to bring fads and fashions back every 20 years or so, coupled with the fact that in the last year or so nearly everyone who could stand on two feet and point a finger, has learned, it would almost seem, to stand on two feet and point a camera, with the result that they simply had to have some place to park the mounting stacks of photographic spoils when it became not only inconvenient but inexpedient to just shove them into a desk drawer.

Come to think of it, the album of the United States Golf Association illustrates the fad-and-fashion cycle by its contents as well as by the fact of its external form, for the golf costumes of the Presidents furnishes a survey of the cycle of men's golf clothes through two thirds of a generation. The earliest pictures show the Presidents wearing trousers; then there was a period in which they wore knickers; now they're back to trousers again.

Ask Mr. Michelman about the most interesting family album he ever made and he'll laugh. "Every day we get an order for something different from anything we've done before, and the fact is every one is interesting. It's true, though, that we made one for the King of Italy, a beautiful piece of album making, bound in blue and—well, quite an interesting piece of work."

It seems that when architects design unusually handsome houses they often celebrate the successful conclusion of the proceedings by having an album made, of views of the house, interior and exterior, which they give to the new owners. Sometimes the books are sumptuously large, with vellum pages and bound in expensive leathers or some other opulent material. The pictures are done by the best photographers in the business, and the resulting albums are museum pieces, with decorative endpapers, and lavishly skillful detail.

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It isn't anything to spend $1,000 on such a book, and if it is bound in tooled leather, a $150-a-week artist may spend many days on the tooling alone. On occasion the Rockefellers pay as high as $1,000 apiece for albums, but we didn't find out whether this was on the album which chronicles all the details of the construction of Rockefeller Center, from the beginning to now—even including the planting of the eight celebrated trees. Enrico Caruso used to have wonderful albums made up of caricatures of his friends. Mr. Michelman did a set of books for George Gershwin, which he says were one of his most beautiful and satisfying jobs. Gershwin wanted always a touch of the elegance of suitability.

People are always asking the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester to make up books of photographs ("which we took with your film, you know") for them. There were so many requests that the Eastman people took to sending such people to Mr. Michelman. "We notice that people are greatly interested in animal photography these days. We get collections of photographs of Siamese cats, and cocker spaniels, and Scotties and French poodles in almost every mail, with instructions to work out albums suitable to the subject matter. Usually the pictures are so appealing that the best thing we can do is to make up a very plain album indeed."

A Chinese came in one day with a tremendous bundle of clippings, which he ordered put into fitting albums. He was a Government financial adviser, and you may think that such clippings as a Government financial adviser would collect could go into albums bound in a good grade of tan buckram with, maybe, scarlet lettering on the backs. Nothing of the kind. They were put into gift volumes bound in morocco, and a special dye was made, a facsimile of the signature of the financial adviser.

On Being Pro-Humane

By Halford E. Luccock

Professor Yale Divinity School, Yale University

ALFRED TENNYSON once proclaimed it as his poetic ambition to "take the hiss out of the language." By this he meant to eliminate the s's wherever possible and to substitute the liquid m's and l's. He succeeded to a large degree. There are very few "geese and snakes" in Tennyson's poetry. It does not hiss. That is a fair picture of an increasingly urgent need in America today—to take the hiss out of our common speech. For the voice of the serpent is abroad in the land. Too often we hear the hiss of hatred and hysteria. Too many sections of the population make their chief diet out of aversions, contempts, and antagonisms.

Even a superficial observer of American life would be forced to notice the increase of hatreds, racial and group, and antagonisms and aversions within the last year. The fact that there are readily discernible reasons for the boiling of emotional caldrons does not make it any the less disturbing or threatening to national welfare. The rapid spread of anti-Semitism during the past year, particularly in the East, is only one aspect of this vicious tendency. The condition may be fairly regarded as the substitution on the part of multitudes of people of negative antipathies and oppositions for positive purposes and efforts. They are living emotionally and mentally on negatives.

With too many people, the things they distrust and oppose occupy a far greater place than the positive things which they believe and to which they devote themselves. Our many anti-movements and hysterical crusades are negative in that they are against something.

* * *

A figure in history who might serve as a clear picture of this condition is Saul, the first King of Israel. He was a valorous man of war, who mowed down his neighbors. He was the great anti-everything in his time. He was anti-Philistine, anti-Moabite, anti-Ammonite. He grew angry at the other man's idol, criticized the other man's faith, but built no temple of his own. He was so wrapped up in his negative antagonisms that he failed to create positive values in the life of his own nation. If he had been asked the question, "Saul, what are you for?" the only answer would have been, "I am against my neighbors, I am against the dangerous Philistines and the barbarous Amelekites." If he had been asked, "But what are the positive affirmations and convictions of your life, what are you trying to create in Israel?" to what could he have pointed that was deep and permanent?

Today around us there are millions who, like Saul, grow violently angry at the other man's faith but build no temple of their own. Ask them what they are for and they will tell you that they are anti-Fascist, anti-Communist, or they are anti-Jew, or anti-anything else. But ask them what they are genuinely for, what they are trying to create, and the answer is often nothing. There is no inner shrine of their own devotion.

One readily understandable reason for this is that it is always easier to oppose and criticize than it is to create. To look with contempt on another person or race or group gives a fine glow of superiority, and the expense in thought and toil is zero. The sentence appearing most frequently in book reviews is, "This book is stronger in its criticisms than it is in its own solutions of the problems it raises." There is something worth noting in the observation that the vocabulary of invective is much more highly developed than that of praise. If you want to call a man some sort of a scoundrel, a dozen words leap to your lips. But if you want to pay tribute to a noble character, after a couple of adjectives, you will be reaching for a dictionary or a thesaurus.

This tendency to live on negatives is also deceptive in that it is an escape, a flying from inner conflicts and frustrations by substitution of outward ones. A great many very busy people are really running away from themselves and the problems they ought to meet.

In America today the hysteria which finds a Communist under every bed and the Jews at the bottom of every national problem is the same emotionalism which wrought such havoc in Germany. The present flock of anti-alien bills in Congress, some of which would bring the concentration camp to America, is a fruit of the same moods. We are in danger of being deflected from the primary task of creating a secure order of life within the nation, by channelling energy into anti-this-and-that crusades, and by the outward diversion of foreign war and the preparation for it.

We get this manufactured hatred in the anti-Semitic intolerances which come over the radio with a dish-rattling voice. We see it in the recently vocalized anti-Semitic nightmare of General Moseley, who goes so far as to contemplate mutiny in the army. We have it in the activities of societies seeking to enforce other sectarian or social dogmatisms.

* * *

There is no magic which can turn antipathies and antagonisms into positive reliances for meeting our national economic and social problems and needs. The word "democracy" is used in much lip service today. We are urged to "defend democracy" by hating our neighbors, by deporting millions of aliens, by persecuting Jews. Democracies can never be created or sustained by anti-movements or negatives.

Fascism did not come in Europe through machinations of capitalistic forces. That explanation is too easy and superficial to be adequate. It came through despair, through unemployment, poverty, suffering, hopelessness. If it comes in America it will come from the same causes. Battleships and airplanes are no defense against such internal dislocations. The only defense of democracy worth anything is the creation of a democracy that works, one that furnishes economic as well as political freedom. The only defense of democracy to be trusted is the prevention of unemployment and suffering and despair, which is the soil in which Fascism grows.

Defense must be an inner positive creation of security and welfare. It must involve a determination to get on with the job of creating here a democracy that truly functions in providing security and welfare.

We are often told that "democracy needs to be dramatized." True. But the only effective way to dramatize democracy is to make it work. It was said long ago that the only way to make a country loved is to make it lovable. The only way to make democracy desired above all things is to make it minister to the needs of the people. Dramatize democracy by reducing unemployment, and it will not be a matter of vast importance how an audience sings "The Star-Spangled Banner." Dramatize liberty by making it for multitudes of people more than the liberty to starve or to work for a wage on the mere subsistence level or under it. Dramatize democracy by the vigilant preservation of its basis in the Bill of Rights, including free speech and assemblage. There will be no question of the appeal of that sort of dramatic performance.

Films Its Own

NORTH SEA . . . Produced by Alberto Cavalcanti . . . Directed by Harry Watt

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THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR gives America its first large-scale opportunity of becoming acquainted with what is widely acknowledged to be the finest product of the British cinema industry. This product is the documentary films, chiefly associated with the names and work of such men as John Grierson, Paul Rotha, Basil Wright, Arthur Elton, Stuart Legg, and Alberto Cavalcanti. A representative group of their films for showing at the British pavilion of the New York World's Fair was selected not only because of their qualities of general interest but because they were, by general agreement, among the best of their kind.

There is a world of difference between these documentary pictures—between films like Cavalcanti's "North Sea" or Rotha's "Shipyard"—and the ordinary commercial product of the British studios. Documentaries have no fictional content. They are not primarily concerned to trace the story of individuals; their interest is in the ordinary people of the community, in their industrial, economic, and social relationships. The extension of radio communication between England and America; the method by which a letter posted in Limehouse reaches a ship in mid-Pacific; the bearing of weather reports on the safety of a herring boat caught in a storm off the Scottish coast—it is in everyday matters like these that the documentary film finds its subjects, not in the success-story of the small-town boy who becomes an oil king, or the detective adventures of the reformed crook.

* * *

To topics of this nature the makers of documentary bring the eye of the artist. The foundation of British documentary was laid by Grierson's "Drifters," a study of the herring fisheries made some ten years ago. Mr. Grierson tells me—what indeed is obvious to anyone who has seen the work which he and his colleagues are doing—that the mainspring of such activities is the union of the dramatic impulse expressed in cinematic terms with a vital interest in certain fields of social endeavor. Thus, on the one hand, documentary films put upon the screen the sociological aspects of Britain, the problems of its factories and schoolrooms, its farms and its offices; and, on the other, in their continuing thirst to improve the instrument of this projection, they have long been in the vanguard of filmic advance, leading the way in the creative use of montage, sound, and other artistic elements of the cinematic medium.

In this process they often achieve, out of their raw material of milk churns and telegraph wires, their tug boats and blackboards, a deep and satisfying emotional effect. At their best, they do with the economic and sociological apparatus of existence what it is the traditional function of art to do to the apparent formlessness of human life—in this welter of superficially unrelated things they trace a coherent pattern, culminating at times in a loveliness that even the most conventional eye can appreciate, as in the aerial view of the smoky, misty glory of a Scottish seaside village, its streets and churches and houses dimly shining through the gloom to the accompaniment of the rich tune of a familiar hymn, which concludes the General Post Office Film Unit's "North Sea."

Fundamentals of the documentary method found expression in the United States in Robert Flaherty's films of real life, "Nanook of the North" (1922) and "Moana" (1926). These were partly the source of British documentary film inspiration. Mr. Flaherty finds the material for his studies in the far corners of the globe; British documentary explores nearer home.

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When Mr. Grierson was in Chicago University in 1925, after a brilliant career at Glasgow and Durham, he threw over the old educational notion that the good citizen can be produced by stuffing people's heads with vast masses of detailed sociological information. The growth of knowledge had made it impossible for one person to absorb all the relevant facts.

As the ancient Greeks explained the universe through classical tragedy and Homeric epics, so Mr. Grierson and those who continue his work would project the modern world through documentary films. In "Drifters," Mr. Grierson exemplified his theories with such popular success that the film unit of the Empire Marketing Board was formed in 1929 in order to publicize the Empire.

Very soon the Unit comprised most of those who in Britain have been most closely and creatively connected with the growing achievement of documentary. Mr. Rotha and Mr. Wright joined it; such typical films as "The Country Comes to Town" and "O'er Hill and Dale," quietly redounding to the prestige of England, were made; and a remarkable effort called "Industrial Britain," partly produced by Mr. Flaherty himself, proved the vitality of the new movement.

Somewhat later, Mr. Rotha left the Unit, and explored the industrial field as a source of financial support for documentary, making "Contact," a film of the Empire airways, for Shell-Mex in 1932, and later, "Shipyard" and "The Face of Britain."

The Empire Marketing Board Unit, when dropped as an economy measure in 1933, was immediately taken over by the General Post Office, the most financially well-off Government Department. Naturally, the Post Office, which in England controls not only mails but also radio, telephones and cables, was more interested in aspects of communication than in "bringing alive" the Empire. Thus the characteristic output of this period consisted of films like "Weather Forecast," "Under the City" (which dealt with telephones and underground cables), and that exciting Odyssey of the Scottish postal special, "Night Mail." A big film produced by the Unit was that for the British Broadcasting Corporation, "The Voice of Britain."

* * *

The Post Office still continues to make films, at the rate of about 60 a year, ranging in cost from £300 to £3,000. But Messrs. Rotha, Grierson, and Wright no longer belong to this Unit. They have come to feel the need for extending the scope of documentary beyond the theme of communications into the realm of social analysis of a diverse and comprehensive nature. Industry and agriculture, education, social service, public health and housing, public services and local government all come in for their attention, in films like "Speed the Plough," a study of the problems of British agriculture, and "Roads Across Britain," a film that has special reference to the recent Bressey proposals for the solution of transport difficulties.

In 1937 these pioneers of documentary in Britain formed Film Center, a central advisory body, which helps to co-ordinate the work of such documentary production units as the Realist Film Unit, the Strand Film Company, Gaumont British Instructional, and others. These organizations, having no support of Government funds, developed a new method of financing films. Since Mr. Rotha made "Contact," the habit of sponsoring the production of documentary films by big industrial enterprises has grown to ambitious proportions. Among these enterprises are Imperial Airways, the gas industry, the oil and wool industries, The Times of London, the National Book Council, the National Council of Social Service, Messrs. Lever Brothers, and the Colonial Empire Marketing Board.

* * *

Some of the finest creative ability in the film world goes into the making of documentaries. Not only are they in general produced by men of keen intelligence, doing work on which they have set their heart, but they frequently enlist the co-operation of people eminent in other walks of life. Men like Julian Huxley, Lancelot Hogben, J. B. S. Haldane, J. B. Priestley, Wilson Harris, Graham Greene, have all been associated with documentary films, and one of Britain's chief younger poets, W. H. Auden, wrote the verse commentary to "Night Mail."

These films, too, have an added strength because they arise out of the true and fundamental character of England. They are not feeble copies of a type of picture that Hollywood does better.

If one were to level at them any criticism it would be that they, by their very nature, concentrate too exclusively upon the sociological to give a picture of life seen steadily, and seen whole. They ignore, again by their very nature, the supreme worth of the individual. They forget, perhaps, that men are ruled, not only by the contents of their pocket, but by such things as racial pride and romantic attachment.

But they bear the hall-mark of an intelligent integrity. They are conceived and executed in the temper of true cinema. They contain no surrenders to box-office dictation. They are loyal to a high sense of values. They are a distinguished and an honorable enterprise which has been developed on a firmly established democratic basis.

Pictures on This Page Reproduced by Courtesy of Film Center, G. P. O. Film Unit, G. B. Instructional Ltd.

TODAY WE LIVE

Among the New Books

What It Is to Be a Relative of Bernard Shaw—A London Letter

Bernard's Brethren, by C. M. Shaw. Constable. 10s. New York: Holt. $3.
The Diary of Dudley Ryder, 1715-1716, transcribed by William Matthews. Methuen. 16s.

LONDON

FROM AN EARLY STAGE in his career everything that Mr. Bernard Shaw has touched turned, if not to gold, then to publicity. He has obviously liked it. But what about his relatives? Indeed, what about the relatives of any celebrated writer? If he doesn't put them in his books—which will be a wonder—he certainly puts them in a quandary. Are they to boast of their relationship? Are they to conceal it? Are they to appear disgusted or gratified?

An Australian cousin of Mr. Bernard Shaw has decided that if he has had some of the reflected glory or reflected shame, he might as well have some of the limelight too; and in "Bernard's Brethren" one gets an amusingly superfluous book by this elderly bank manager, whose hobby, apparently, is watering and tending the family tree:

"I have stood a great deal because of G. B. S. I have had to undergo jibes and, which is even worse, actual reverence because I have a cousin who enjoys slanging what others once thought sacred."

* * *

Mr. Charles Macmahon Shaw is quite entertaining about the Shaws and very sensitive about the G. B. S. view of their shabby gentility; but the book would be dull without the comments by G. B. S., inserted in red at crucial points—such remarks as:

"This is too silly. . . ."

"Really, Charles, you, not I, should have been the dramatist of the family."

And when Cousin Charles refers loyally to Cousin Bernard's "courageous early struggles":

"This commonplace does not apply to me. I never struggled. I was and am incapable of struggling. My incapacity amounts to imbecility. I could write; and I wrote every day. I could qualify as a public speaker and preach my doctrine at the street corner when I had no more exclusive invitation. But as to struggling towards fame or even towards daily bread for the household, a South American sloth could have shamed me. What Chas. calls my rise to eminence was the effect of pure gravitation on my scriptorial industry."

G. B. S. denies one of the Chas. Shaw claims—that he is related, in anything more than the brotherhood of man sense, to Gilbert's Captain Shaw of the fire brigade—Captain Myer (Type-of-true-love-kept-under) Shaw.

* * *

A new eighteenth-century manuscript diary has been discovered. It is in shorthand, like the diaries of Pepys and Wesley, and is the work of Dudley Ryder, who was Lord Chief Justice at the time of the '45 and who tried many of the rebels. As a judge he is obscure; and if the sample of his private diaryings made in 1715 and 1716 when he was still a law student and full of the hypersensitiveness of youth is characteristic, I am afraid he is not on the Pepys level.

Ryder was a nonconformist, and that makes all the difference; for Pepys had the geniality, that immediate maturity which is the reward of conformity—this has to be paid for by the pomposity and complacency which settles in middle years upon the unadventurous. I feel none of Mr. Arthur Bryant's attraction to that later and tedious civil servant.

Dudley Ryder, the student of the Middle Temple, is very concerned with his social faults, his unhappy love affairs, his health. He has his merry dinners, he sees the Court, is alarmed by highwaymen in the country, and disturbed by the misbehavior of his brother, who is in the family linen draper's business. The nonconformists diarized in order to acquire selfknowldge and correct their faults. Ryder's good resolutions and courses of self-correction are terrific, and they have a certain charm.

Mr. William Matthews, the editor, remarks that it is no accident that the best diaries of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were in shorthand. The stilted prose of the Augustans which, in minor hands, became what one must call "footman's English" (the dead language of Mr. Wodehouse's Jeeves and not the gorgeous vernacular of Bertie Wooster, etc.), was not made for intimacy. That was smarmed away in these smooth periods, and only the monumental gentility of the middle classes remained. But the use of shorthand caught the ripple of the human stream, before prose style froze it.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Short Stories of 25 Years

Fifty Best American Short Stories, 1915-1939, edited by Edward J. O'Brien. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

ANYONE WHO WANTS his bewildered impressions about the modern American short story clarified can find help in a collection just made by Edward J. O'Brien, dean of short-story wise men. The new volume, called "Fifty Best American Short Stories," is an epitome of the evolution that has been taking place in that form of writing since 1915.

In his introduction Mr. O'Brien says, substantially, that American writing (he means in the short story) has progressed from an extremely English provincialism 25 years ago to a literature now rich in its own right. High praise, indeed, for the present, and some odium on the past.

To be interesting or important it used to be supposed that subject matter must come from afar or be quaint and unusual. Sherwood Anderson and Ernest Hemingway changed that by writing about themselves or the little man next door. The magazine Story, founded by Whit Burnett and his wife Martha Foley in 1931, was another milestone, with its encouragement of young American writers who were examining and questioning their own immediate environment.

With this change in material has gone a much more obvious change in the way of presenting it. There used to be a definite technique, artificial, perhaps, but capable of being observed and learned. Little by little this old technique is being abandoned, with the result that the American short story often seems to have become formless, and to conservative readers, even void. Mr. O'Brien declares that this happened because life was beginning to take charge.

* * *

"It is always difficult to recognize the form of new life while it is growing, and it is impossible to arrest that growth if it is a healthy growth. The American short story has been growing healthily, and growing, as a child and a man grow, without accepting any rules imposed from outside." In other words, the change that has taken place in the last quarter of a century is, in Mr. O'Brien's opinion, a progress and a victory; not an indication that writers are blind to beauty, as some readers in their perplexity have inferred.

Not all good stories follow the new style. Mr. O'Brien might have made a selection from his own annual "Best Stories" that would have shown, for 1939 as well as for 1915 and all the years between, the use of atmosphere and the search for the remote and unusual.

The 50 stories in this volume begin with Wilbur Daniel Steele's "Yellow Cat" and end with Richard Wright's "Bright and Morning Star." The names of the authors and the titles of the stories are familiar to anyone who has followed Mr. O'Brien's yearly connections because they are, in general, the top cream skimmed from the cream of the other volumes. Of Wilbur Daniel Steele the commentator says that he is probably the best short story writer of the beginning of the quarter-century, but not prophetic of the "future course of American writing."

EDWARD J. O'BRIEN

* * *

Theodore Dreiser, on the other hand, foreshadowed that course in his novel "Sister Carrie," but it took 20 years for the American public to catch up with him. Sherwood Anderson's "Winesburg, Ohio," published in 1919, and Hemingway's little pamphlet, "Three Stories and Ten Poems," published in Paris in 1923, are called the two chief landmarks in American short story writing of our time.

The volume is not only a much-needed aid to orientation, but also contains excellent reading.

W. K. R.

The Nature of Poetry

The Poet's Defense, by J. Bronowski. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

THE NATURE OF POETRY has engaged the talents of countless critics. Aristotle stated its prophetic qualities in words beyond the reach of other words. Yet men try. There is a great deal of excellent criticism being written today about poetry. There is also a great deal of poetic comment. Perhaps it is the manner of approach that labels Dr. Bronowski as a critic, not merely a commentator. But if comment, as I believe, shows itself most clearly in the personal viewpoint, Dr. Bronowski's book is a mixture of both.

The emphasis, however, of this book's value to poets and critics rests on stimulation. Reading it calls for direct exchange between author and reader. For instance, in the Foreword Dr. Bronowski states: "I believe that ideals and social living are two different fields."

On this basis it is not difficult to see the difficulties the author makes for himself in examining the fields of poetry. He is not always a reasonable advocate. It is easy to see that such confusion leads to this: " . . . social living is material living, and anyone who tries to dress it with ideals is only the cover for someone who will ask us to go hungry."

I think these two brief statements do not do the author an injustice if used to illustrate the confusion of intents in the work as a whole. Dr. Bronowski denies poetry the ability to deal with other than classic ideals. The division of his book between modern and classic poets indicates this. There are only two modern poets treated: Housman and Yeats. It is here that the inevitable result of the attempt to divide the ideal and material in poetry is most apparent. Dr. Bronowski obviously never was a citizen of the world that Housman inhabited. For his information there is such a world. Housman was not a great poet, but he did emphasize a facet of humanity. Here he is condemned for the wrong reasons.

Unfortunately, Dr. Bronowski fails to acknowledge Yeats' merging of the qualities of the material and spiritual worlds; getting nearer than any other poet of his generation to that one world which the great poets prove and wherein they survive. Yeats was of that breed of poets. It was implicit in his nature that he did not find a straight line the most direct route to his goal. His fairyland betrayed him.

There is, I suppose, no end to the riddle. Poetry always escapes out of the net cast by both poet and critic. To Dr. Bronowski a social poet is a "little poet." I think only a little critic attempts such a classification. The poet is a citizen of time: he functions both here and hereafter.

JOHN RITCHEY

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Science in Progress, edited by George A. Baitsell (Yale University Press, $4), contains 10 of the National Sigma Xi lectures delivered in 1937-38, nine of which are in the fields of biology and physiology, with the remaining lecture on the structure of atoms. Ponderous and super-academic.

All the Brave, by Luis Quintanilla (Modern Age, $.95). Drawings of Spain in war time, with text by Elliot Paul and Jay Allen and a preface by Ernest Hemingway.

Rebels in Art, by George Slocombe (McBride, $3.50). A discussion of the contributions to modern painting of Cézanne, Renoir, Sisley, Gaugin, Van Gogh, Utrillo, Matisse and others of their period, the last third of the nineteenth century in France.

Tuscan Spring, by James Cleugh (Reynal & Hitchcock, $2.50). A novel about the life and times of Botticelli. Famous figures of the Italian Renaissance throng in the background of this picture of the "golden age."

Collected Poems, by Robert Graves (Random House, $2.50). Poems by the English poet and novelist covering some 23 years of writing. Of late years he has submitted his work for criticism to Laura Riding. English obscurantist poet. This has added an opaque quality to the later poems.

Summer Roads to Gaspé, by Dorothy Childs Hogner (Dutton, $3.50). A routine account of an automobile camping trip around the Gaspé peninsula with a brief boat trip to Newfoundland and Labrador.

The Old Stone Capitol, by Benjamin F. Shambaugh (State Historical Society of Iowa), commemorates the centenary of the founding of the State's first capital in Iowa City. For Iowans at least, it has a definite historical value.

What to See and Do in Scandinavia, by George W. Seaton (Prentice-Hall, $3.50). A guidebook by the author of "Let's Go to the West Indies" and "What to See and Do in Mexico."

The Story Survey, edited by Harold Blodgett (Lippincott). An anthology of the short story for class use.

Rats in the Larder, by Joachim Joesten (Putnam, $2.50). Attempts to show that the Germans have attained economic and military dominance in Denmark.

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A Study of the Economic Aspects of Preparedness

Economic Problems of The Next War, by Paul Einzig. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d.

THE THREAT OF another great European struggle has prompted a series of examinations by soldiers, economists and others, all seeking to determine the conditions under which the next war will be fought. There is a tragic irony in this kind of foresight.

Dr. Einzig's little volume reviews the economic questions that must arise when armies are on the march. He shows how far from actuality were the expectations of German economists in 1914. The war, they thought, would be only a short one. The result was to place the Central Powers in the position of having their resources organized for short, swift hostilities. Long-range problems of rationing and of exchange were not attended to until the pressure to do so at last had become irresistible.

* * *

'The world, moreover, now has the experience of Spain and Japan with which to guide its present planning for war. It was possible for Japan to enter into and to continue a major adventure in China despite a shortage of accumulated exchange or natural resources. By severe control of all foreign trade, and above all, by subjecting every aspect of the national economy to the needs of the fighting services and a military campaign, Japan has been able to bear an otherwise theoretically impossible burden.

Great powers have the capacity for self-financing. Care must be taken to resist inflationary tendencies, but these, says Dr. Einzig, can be avoided by price control and other devices. For certain countries the problem of such financing and foreign trade control is more complex than for others. Germany and Italy are at a profound disadvantage in this respect when compared with France and Great Britain.

* * *

Indeed, the core of Dr. Einzig's argument is that although enough has been learned from the World War to permit Italy and Germany to conduct another struggle without fear of internal collapse in the first stages of the fight, yet in the long run these countries must bow to the superior resources and resistance of the democratic states. Having for several years fed their peoples guns instead of butter, the Nazis cannot expect to have a population with a maximum capacity for resistance against all the debilitating effects that come from a long war of attrition.

Twenty-nine reasons for Great Britain's ultimate success in an Anglo-German struggle conclude Dr. Einzig's compact analysis. Apart from the assertion of the intrinsic economic superiority of Great Britain, perhaps the most striking is the twenty-first—"Because there is a strong chance that sooner or later the United States would enter the war on the side of the other democratic countries, in which case their economic superiority would become overwhelming."

Dr. Einzig's effort is a simply written, first-rate summary of the problems that every power preparing for war must take into account. One misses, however, a clear statement of the methods that democratic countries might adopt in order to secure more rapidly the degree of preparation required in order to meet the war economies already in existence in Italy and Germany. Moreover, surely it is as much the economist's burden to be concerned with the social effects of economic devices as with their nature. Indeed, is it too much to say that, apart from the technical questions posed by wartime economic preparations, there are the deeper issues of preserving a basic minimum of personal and economic freedom in a temporarily regimented society? To that problem, Dr. Einzig has not directed himself. It is, however, the largest question of all, for without some answer there is no reason to believe that a wartime democratic society will differ from a totalitarian one, except in the purposes for which democratic peoples will believe they are giving their lives and their treasure.

ESTON MAXWELL

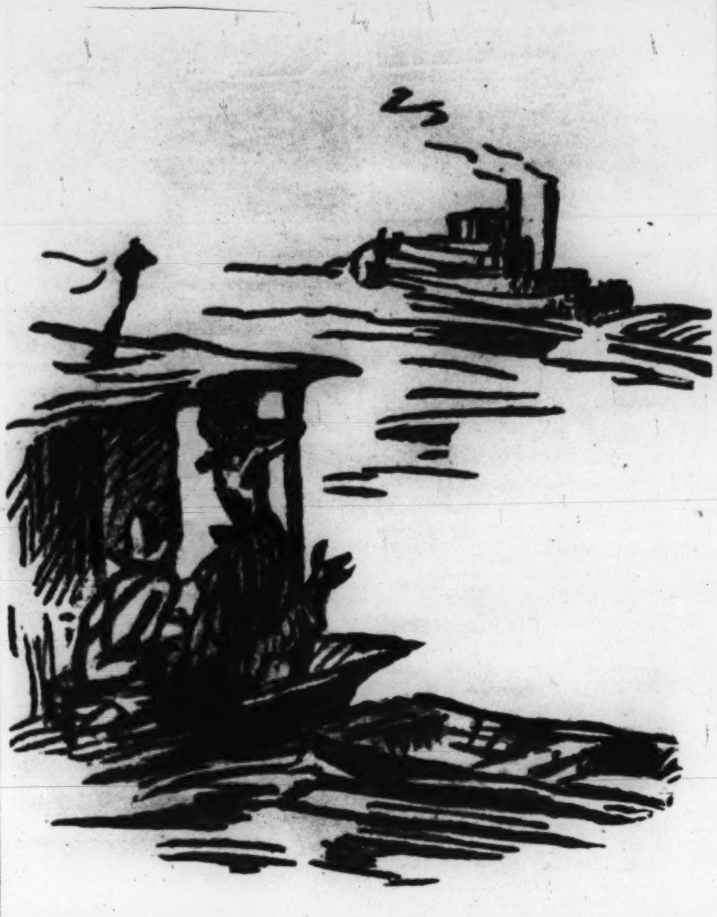

Illustration by Alice Caddy for the Southern Award Edition of Ben Lucien Burman's "Blow for a Landing," Which by Unanimous Vote of the Committee Was Chosen "the Most Distinguished Southern Book of 1938"

Ruritania With 'Greyshirts'

Royal Highness, by Gideon Clark. London: Rich & Cowan. 8s. 6d. net.

HERE IS RURITANIA with politics replacing romance, "Greyshirts" instead of cloaked gallants, and a Royal Family that quickens the sympathy rather than the pulse. True, there are the familiar episodes of revolution, a hurried flight to the frontier, and exile; but these are treated in no romantic vein: it is not even their obvious drama and tragedy that are emphasized, but rather the pathetic dilemmas and human problems that they bring into the family life.

For the book centers round the family, more particularly round one member of it, the Princess Christina, eldest daughter of His Majesty King Rinaldo the Fourth of Vicula.

Rinaldo gave his life for his country in the World War, and it was a case of after him, the deluge. Vicula emerged triumphant, but bankrupt, from the war; and though, to borrow a phrase, Rinaldo the Fifth was not a bad king as kings go, as kings go he went. At which point, incidentally, occurs one of the best parts of the book—the description of the last hours of his reign, of his difficulties, his helplessness, his fortitude without heroics, and his wry wit.

Meantime, Christina had grown up, behind convent and palace walls, into a nice, shy little puppet, as unsophisticated and as ignorant of anything beyond court ceremonial and the family obligations as one can imagine. Then came exile in Paris; and there, under the influence of Prince Enrico, her brother, who had long before gone bourgeois and independent, she learns how the other ninety-nine hundredths live, and begins to emerge as a personality. For the first time in her life she defies her domineering mother; and she is about to marry a penniless student, when—yes—she is called to be Queen-Consort of Vicula, in circumstances that convince her she must do the right-down royal thing.

It is difficult not to feel that, at the end, the plot of the tale becomes a slightly dastardly one against the chief character, and results in a cliché that is regrettable; but, on the whole, the book is excellent. If the characters are not very deeply studied, they remain, nevertheless, reasonable human beings struggling against abnormal circumstance. Their milieu, as presented to the reader, appears entirely genuine, and not for a moment does he feel inclined to question it: in that lies the chief merit of the book, but it is, as well, a competent piece of storytelling.

E. F. B.

For All Tastes

Portrait of New York, by Felix Riesenberg and Alexander Alland. New York: Macmillan. $5.

So You're Visiting New York, by Clara E. Laughlin. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $1.35.

New York, by Marjorie Hillis. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill. $1.75.

A Landmark History of New York, by Albert Ulmann. New York: Appleton-Century. $3.50.

Here Is New York, by Helen Worden. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

Dining in New York with Rector, by George Rector. New York: Prentice-Hall. $2.50.

THIS COLLECTION would probably never be encountered complete except on a table in a bookseller's shop or in a reviewer's lair. For the literary reader one could confidently recommend Felix Riesenberg's book, with its flavorsome mixture of anecdote and history, all reflecting the tone of a writer humorous and cultured, ripe in his knowledge of Manhattan. To complete this original enterprise the volume is brilliantly illustrated by 64 of Alexander Alland's individually-studied photographs, all made for this book.

Miss Laughlin's latest addition to her "So You're Going" series is in the terse and readable style of her dozen or more other travel books, and will be especially serviceable to the first-time visitor.

Marjorie Hillis, who wrote "Live Alone and Like It," has provided a guide for the woman vacationist that is filled with the practical and gay advice of one who knows her way about in the big town, and all the places that are not to be missed by one on a not too limited budget.

For those who find their greatest pleasure in looking up the houses and streets which have given a city its character, Mr. Ulmann's historical-descriptive book should prove to be a constant and rewarding companion.

The gossipy informative content of Helen Worden's book joined to her drawings, which have an impish way of discovering what is funny about any of her subjects, combine in a volume that will bear dipping into several times even after having been thoroughly read once.

That George Rector—who knows all the best places to dine—has put it all into this new book is all that need be said in recommendation.

O Pioneers!

Nebraska Coast, by Clyde Brion Davis. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

THE DECEPTIVELY EFFORTLESS, simple prose of Clyde Brion Davis has never been used to better advantage than in his newest book, "Nebraska Coast," a robust tale of frontier life in the eighteen-sixties.

Narrated by Jack Macdougall's son, Clint, the story opens in New York State, where Macdougall adds to his income from a small farm by a varying array of enterprises, from an investment in a perpetual motion machine to trafficking with a barge on the Erie Canal. "Rock-scratching" on his few acres could never provide Clint's father with an adequate outlet for his tremendous store of energy; greener pastures beyond the immediate horizon are as irresistible a challenge to him as the drop of a hat. He is ready to fight on the instant whenever any of his forthright convictions are outraged; but in spite of this streak of belligerence, he is happiest when he can use ingenuity alone to meet a situation.

With a disconcertingly logical attitude, Jack Macdougall applies his own beliefs to the nation's imminent problem; he stoutly maintains that fighting is not the best way to settle the antagonism between the North and the South. However, after the Fort Sumter episode, he finds that New York State is certainly no place for a man who condemns civil war on principle, however much he might enjoy an individual fracas. With the bellicose threats of neighbors to push him, and with the green pastures beyond the Mississippi to draw him, he finally begins a westward trek to the "Nebrasky Coast."

* * *

The first part of the book describes this migration of the whole Macdougall family. By train, river boat, and wagon, under the capable guidance of their indomitable father, the Macdougalls at last reach Medicine Creek, where they establish a ranch. In the latter half of the book, Clint elaborates on their experiences in this new land, and Jack Macdougall emerges as one of the most lovable characters of recent fiction.

Still averse to farm labor, he once again finds a multitude of extra-curricular activities with which to occupy himself, from amateur inn-keeping to great dreams of a steam wagon road across the prairie to Denver. Although the Union Pacific Railroad finally spells doom to the backers of the steam wagons, the numerous irons which Jack Macdougall has in the fire help him forge his position securely. He becomes mayor of Macdougall, Nebraska, a bank president, hotel proprietor, and eventually a member of Congress. The Jack Macdougall who steered the Samuel W. Reed on its boisterous course down the Erie Canal has at last found a kind of piloting that is more to his taste.

* * *

As the story of a vigorous, imaginative man who receives his reward of happiness and security in full measure, pressed down and running over, "Nebraska Coast" is one lusty shout from beginning to end, only too welcome in the midst of the grim Cassandra utterances of so many contemporary authors. Some readers may object to a few of its obstreperous episodes, to the one or two scenes of violence which are gruesome indeed. to the amount of profanity in the dialogue—but these elements are far outweighed by the fundamental wholesome vigor, the cleanness and honesty, which pervade the narrative and make it first-rate entertainment.

M. W. S.

Macmillan is the English publisher of Sir Arthur Salter's "Security: Can We Retrieve It?" The American edition (Reynal & Hitchcock) was reviewed in this newspaper on June 12.

Additions to Everyman's Library are Louisa Alcott's "Little Men," and "Little Women" and "Good Wives."

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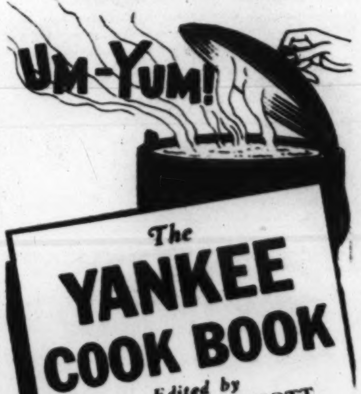

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SHE IS KNOWN to practically all the tennis players of Southern California as "Teach," but she signs herself Eleanor Tennant.

In 1920 she gave up her amateur standing to become a tennis teaching professional. That was a wrench, for she stood third in national ranking at the time and was ambitious to become a champion. She has found solace in the intervening years by setting more than one young player on the road to success. Her masterpiece is Alice Marble, holder of both women's singles and doubles titles in the United States.

"Tennis," to put it in her own salty phraseology, "is duck soup" to Eleanor Tennant. She is no believer in the stereotyped "drill-master" methods employed by some professionals. "Tennis is something to be played and enjoyed," she reasons. "When I began to play I wanted to run around and have fun. Why shouldn't my pupils want the same?" She plans to give a pupil enough equipment in the first three lessons, so, even if he has never had a racket in his hand before, he can go out and play.

A first tennis lesson from "Teach" is an exhilarating experience. She greets you on the court with a firm handshake.. Then, withdrawing her hand but bidding you keep yours in the handshaking position, she puts your racket in it and tells you, "Shake hands with your racket." Thus, without puzzling technical explanation, you are shown the natural grip that you will use. She has you bounce balls to get the feel of the contact of ball and racket, meanwhile explaining what the throat and head of the racket are. You have just mastered the trick of picking a ball up on your racket and feel that you are well on your way to being a great player when she takes the racket away and gives you a dozen or so balls.

"Throw them," she commands, "over the fence, anywhere." You throw one. "Don't be a sissy," she calls. "Throw them overhand, up over your head, like a ball player. Didn't you ever play baseball?" You throw them overhead. You are beginning to get good when she puts the racket in your hand again and says, "Now throw them with the racket, the same motion." Thus you are led to your first stroke, the overhead, which you thought would be one of the last things you'd learn.

"Hit 'em into the fence!" cries "Teach." "You've never lived till you've hit balls into the fence." No talk about getting depth on your shots.

You're beginning to get pretty tired when she says, "Come on, let's have some fun. I've got to be to know that "Teach" bears down.

"Now you've got to be bored," she tells you. "You'll never be a good player till you've hit 1,000 balls," and she begins to work intensively on your forehand, backhand, or service.

When "Teach" gets a pupil who has played for years, she just starts playing with him. "I want amused," and, grasping your hand, begins to hippity-hop forward and back across the court. You may not realize it, but this lively skipping and the exercise you get shagging balls (she makes you chase them all) have a definite purpose of limbering you up and getting you in shape for the foot work and court covering that are such an important part of tennis.

Next day you are taken easily from the overhead to the overhead serve. You may get a little technical at this point and ask, "What motion do I make with my wrist?"

"Oh, send your wrist home to Mama," advises "Teach," "you're doing all right without it."

"Stretch! Reach for the stars! Stretch till you feel it," she directs, and isn't satisfied until your shirt pulls out of your belt. "Now you're stretching properly," she says.

At the end of the third lesson she will tell you, "Go out now and play and come back to me next week with a lot of bad habits. That's how I live."

But if you think you've discovered a painless way to learn tennis, you are in for a terrific letdown. It's when you begin to get good and want to get better, when you've learned enough to see for yourself how much more you need to see how he does it. He'd get too discouraged if I attempted to tear down his whole game and rebuild it. I try to suggest a few changes that will help him. If he begins his forehand way back of his neck somewhere, I ask if he would like to try beginning it with his arm out even with his body. I explain that as the ball is coming toward him he gets more on it by meeting it at that point and letting his racket head do the work.

"When you swing your racket way round behind you, you are losing time and wasting energy. Watch Budge when he makes those powerful shots that nick the baseline. It looks as if he merely leans toward the ball and his racket meets it at just the right moment to send it back like lightning. That's perfect timing."

Miss Tennant believes in cultivating originality in her pupils. "I show them my way and then tell them, 'Do it your way,' and if they get good results, I don't try to change it. A player must have something that belongs to him alone. Like Budge's backhand. It's a most unorthodox stroke. No teacher would think of teaching a pupil to make a backhand that way. But Budge does it successfully, because it's natural to him. Let his opponent try to copy it and he gets licked."

In Alice Marble "Teach" found not only an individualistic pupil but an obstinate one. "I knew I had to let her work things out her own way and wait in patience for her to adopt my suggestions," she said.

"Teach" has plenty of patience with anything but laziness. "A tennis player just can't be lazy." Her battle cry, familiar to every player who has ever taken lessons from her, is, "Stir your stumps! Get off that dime and get this one!" as she sends a fast ball whizzing across the net.

HELEN HULETT SEARL

To Helen
Teach
1939

Wide World Photo—Upper Right

"TEACH" AND A FAVORITE PUPIL

Eleanor Tennant (Left) and Alice Marble, the United States Singles Champion, Who Is Shown in Action at the Upper Right

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WHAT IS THE STRONGEST WOOD? TEAK

Goodness and Food-Energy are two strong reasons for enjoying
CURTISS
Butterfinger
A BIG DELICIOUS CANDY
BAR
Candy Is Delicious Food—Enjoy Some Every Day

..Road Toward War—1939

(Continued from Page 4)

interest in the crisis—an interest which could only favor the preservation of a democracy in Central Europe with which the United States already had important trade ties.

American disappointment needs no record here. But Americans made some important discoveries as British prestige began to wane. They realized that the British Navy had been in effect the United States' first line of defense in the Atlantic. One of the consequences of those unhappy, far-off things happening at the end of September, 1938, was that Americans began to prepare themselves to foot a naval bill which a few months earlier would have been unthinkable to them.

European affairs appeared, after all, to have a direct bearing on the interests of individual Americans who had to dig deeper into their pockets because two European democracies were losing influence. Even redistribution of colonies was discovered as a possibility in which American interest was more than academic. Should this redistribution take place, Germany might become a naval power in the Atlantic, with bases nearer to South America than those of the United States. By February, 1939, 83 per cent of the voters canvassed by the American Institute of Public Opinion opposed a return of colonies to Germany.

It is true these points were developed and driven home by expert persuaders of public opinion. Investigation into un-American activities, coupled with spy cases excitingly reported in the press, helped to create the atmosphere of suspicion in which a war-like attitude develops. The emphasis on broad consideration of national interest could not conceal, if it had been intended to, the domestic political advantages which would accrue to the Roosevelt Administration from the program new armaments logically implied.

The foreign challenge to American interests took a particularly acceptable form in increased German and Italian pressures in South America. The Lima Conference fastened public attention for weeks on the struggle between the United States and the European dictatorships for advantage in the southern half of the Western Hemisphere. The war of ideologies was approaching home. Mexico, having expropriated American oil lands, was entering into deals which would supply Germany and Japan with the oil from those fields.

The Monroe Doctrine, an American could easily see, would get slight respect from the European dictatorships, unless those dictatorships had sufficient trouble elsewhere on their hands to keep them busy.

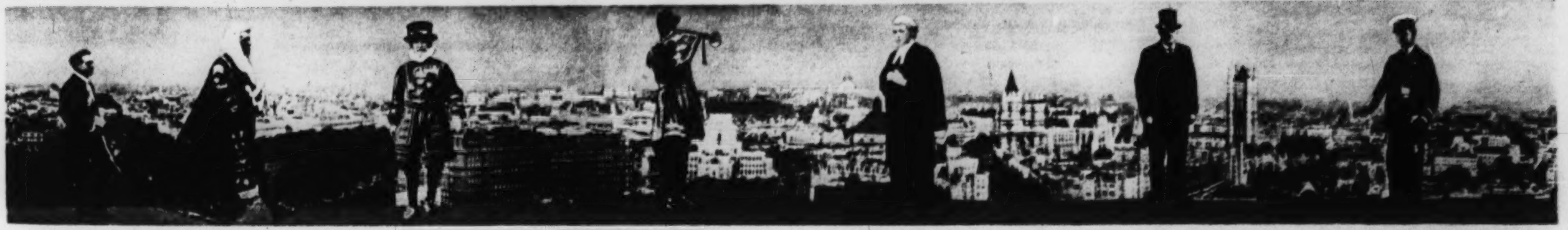
In the education of American opinion, the President of the United States took an active part. His "quarantine" speech at Chicago had gone apparently too far ahead of popular sentiment. But that did not deter him from allowing interpretations of his "secret" conference with 17 Senators from startling his public once again.

In these moves one can detect a technique more successful than it appears on the surface. The President has stepped out too quickly, and has had to withdraw on some occasions, but in each instance the important effect has been to jar a new section of public opinion loose from isolationist moorings. By one shock, sentiment has been prepared for another, and has gradually become used to the idea that the United States, to keep the peace, may have to assume the risk of war.

Propaganda and history itself have thus combined to persuade Americans of their national interest in the survival of European states with similar interests, moral or material. Some of the best propaganda toward this end has, of course, come from the very nations least willing to see the United States associate itself with France and Britain. Racial persecution is not an atrocity story manufactured by governments seeking American aid, but a practice acknowledged and even rationalized by governments which do not pretend to share the democratic virtue of tolerance, nor even recognize it as a virtue.

Because they have begun to feel that the positive values in the situation outweigh the negative, Americans probably will accept the risk anyway. For they have seen that the "road to war" in Europe was paved as far as Munich with refusals by one side to accept that risk. Americans will pray that theirs is a risk honestly taken for peace.

Fifty Years of Muirhead Guides



"In London you can find worn as the regular costume, and not as fancy dress, clothes of every period from the 15th century to the present day."

"In London you can find worn as the regular costume, and not as fancy dress, clothes of every period from the 15th century to the present day."

15th CENTURY. The Lord Chancellor at re-opening of Law Courts

16th CENTURY. A Yeoman of the Guard at the Tower of London

17th CENTURY. A Trumpeter of the Life Guards

18th CENTURY. "Learned Counsel"

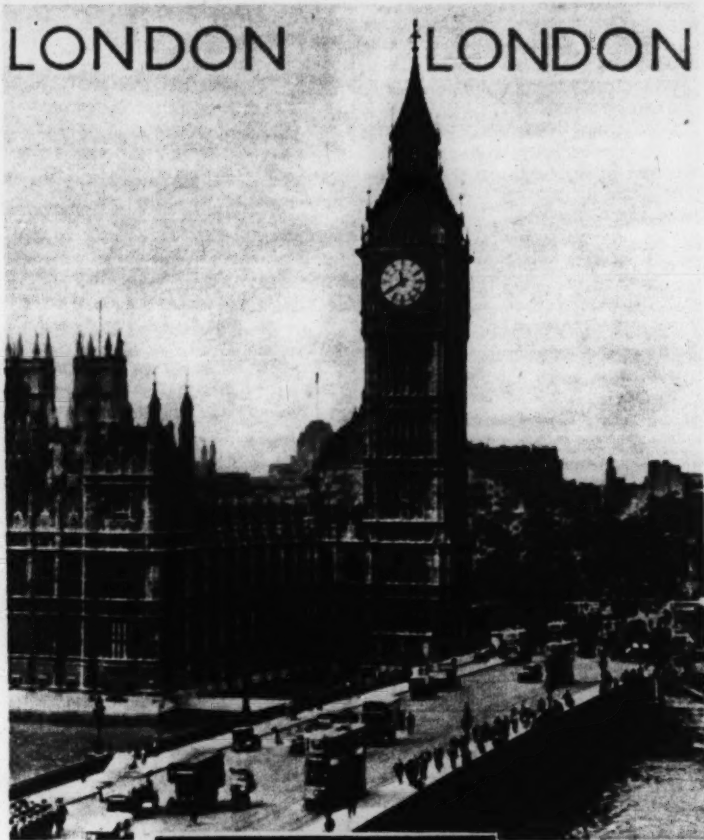
19th CENTURY. A Bank of England Messenger

20th CENTURY. A London Transport bus conductor

Back in the Victorian days, when our forefathers looked about for a guidebook for their holidays, it was a pretty stuffy and unstimulating lot they had to choose from. Even the great Baedeker, who had no equal for scope and accuracy in his books, lacked something in charm and pleasant reading. It was not until an Englishman, Findlay Muirhead, schooled in the technique of guide making, lost his job through the World War, and his distinguished and influential friends set him up as editor of the now famous "Blue Guides," that anyone in England had seriously worked out the problem of presenting guidebooks which were comprehensive and yet human, accurate and yet exciting literature.

By 1918, when the first "Blue Guide" appeared in England, the war fever was ebbing away and people were again becoming interested in travel. They pounced joyously on the new guides Muirhead offered. Today, his son, L. R. Muirhead, quietly carries on the series which his father started. This year, L. R. Muirhead made publishing history by editing the Penguin Guides—the first comprehensive sixpenny guides to appear in England.

L. R. Muirhead's father had managed Baedeker's English editorial organization since 1887, and when he started the "Blue Guides" he made his office at home in a large study overflowing with maps and reference papers. Young Muirhead's earliest recollections had to do with guides. As a child, when other children were learning to read, he spent his time making maps of imaginary countries and arranging a complicated assortment of journeys, time tables, and traveling schedules.

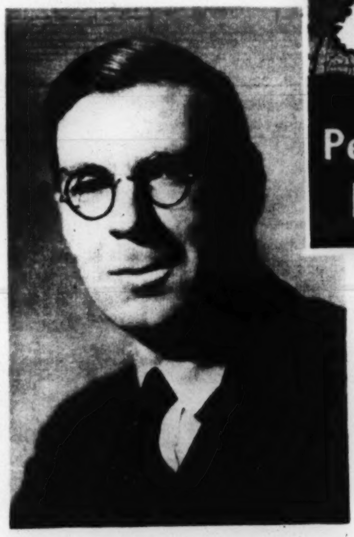


DERBYSHIRE
Bartholomew's
6d
Penguin Guides
EDITED BY L. RUSSELL MUIRHEAD
EDITOR OF THE BLUE GUIDES

"CHARM AND PLEASANT READING"

Above: Panel and Cover From a London Guidebook. Right: Cover of a Recently Published Penguin Guide

Today, his chief interests are the guidebooks which he edits. Dark-haired, tall and quiet, with a gentle prepossessing charm, L. R. Muirhead has a prodigious memory. An authority on London, he has the reputation of knowing every street in London, from Hammersmith to Aldgate, an area covering some 25 square miles. He started stamp collecting when he was 4 and learned to read when he was 3. Topography is his personal tongue, and he can read a map in almost any European language you put in front of him.



Howard Coster Photo

L. RUSSELL MUIRHEAD

This Maker of Guidebooks Spends His Holidays Where No Guides Are Needed, Where There's Little to See or Hear

Holiday guides are anything but one long holiday for him. Muirhead spends much of his time working over copy in his Fleet Street office. When he wants a holiday he goes to some out-of-the-way spot where there is nothing to see and nothing to do. The average guide—and Mr. Muirhead has edited some 22 guides—takes at least a year to prepare (he judges a good guide for the United States should take about three years).

First, there is the long, laborious process of steeping himself in all available literature on the locality about which he is writing. Next, he gets in touch with the right sort of local people who can give him information—local publicity agencies, transport companies (air, bus, train, boat, and coach services), and local boosting clubs. Then he makes a rough skeleton outline of the whole subject. The fourth step is to visit the place, seeing as much as possible, particularly places where information is not easy to obtain.

Here Muirhead's flair for languages stands him in good stead, for he speaks five or six "effectively, if inaccurately," and he can "get along" in almost every European tongue. He likes talking to the natives he is always picking up, but, "It's my job to be impassionate," he says. "If I were full of 'human interest' I couldn't find out the curious, interesting things I need to know to write guidebooks." He always travels inconspicuously and goes by a different route each time he visits a country. "The penalty for finding a good place to eat or stay is that you cannot go back again. You've got to move on and try something else."

The last step in editing a guide is to get hold of special people who are authorities on their own localities, amplify his own outline, work out an inclusive index of which he makes a specialty, and then revise and re-edit for the final press copy. Muirhead is always on the lookout for assistance from local figures. The most helpful assistance he ever had (outside of his wife, whose eyesight, he claims, is "tops" and who often accompanies him on these "checking" trips) was an Irish girl whom he rescued from the attentions of a drunkard on a remote island on the west coast of Ireland. She knew her country inside out, collected information available only to a person living in the country, and introduced Mr. Muirhead to a dozen alleys and byways which led to important and invaluable material.

* * *

His first long journey was at the age of three, when he went across the Atlantic to be christened in Canada (his mother was Canadian and she lived for a long time in North Carolina). Since then he has never stopped traveling. During the World War he was with the Royal Irish Fusiliers in the British Infantry and went to Gallipoli, Macedonia, Palestine, and France. Mr. Muirhead did the maps for his company. When the infantry was about to advance it was his job to mount a hill and map the surrounding country. The maps were rather rough, he says modestly, and his military cartographic career was actually rather embarrassing, because he always had bits of paper flapping about, which did not aid his efforts to conceal himself from the hostile forces.

Nothing annoys him more than travelers who come back from the Continent, telling lurid tales of ill-treatment at official hands and how, in such and such a village, everybody was under suspicion and life in general was pretty difficult for a poor tourist trying to have a good time. "Treat people as you want to be treated yourself," is his maxim, "and you won't have trouble."

* * *

Mr. Muirhead will tell you, somewhat fiercely, of an incident when he was working on a guide to northern Italy. For a considerable period he walked about the town of Bolzano, making corrections on a map right out in broad daylight in full view of the police and officials, querying here and questioning there, slowly digging up all the odds and ends of information which make his guides the human things they are. Returning to England, he read a newly published book written by a woman who had evidently been in Bolzano at the time he was there. According to her report, the town was cringing under the yoke of official suspicion, people were afraid to go about freely, and individuals lived in a muddled, confused and tense atmosphere. "The author lost no time in emphasizing all these terrible things," Mr. Muirhead says, "thereby adding to the general discord among nations. Good news apparently isn't news."

If you want a happy holiday, particularly abroad, Muirhead's maxims can't be beaten. "Always eat and drink the food of the country in which you travel. The people there have been there a good deal longer than you, and probably have good reason for living as they do. Don't hurry, don't worry, and don't always travel first class. Meet people as you want them to meet you. And don't be afraid to make a fool of yourself in a foreign tongue, because anywhere outside English-speaking countries you can be assured of help, even when you speak only English. Don't go without lunch because you can't think of the word for 'fish.'"

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PEQUOT MILLS, SALEM, MASS.

..Can the United States Be Neutral?

Yes, if . . *Gerald P. Nye*

(Continued from Page 2)

States operate in a way that would punish the alleged aggressor in war, to invoke quarantines and sanctions upon the alleged aggressors. These warlike steps could not be lawfully taken by the President with the neutrality law upon the statute books. Then came the proposals to change the law, amend it, and repeal it. It is these proposals that are now pending before the Senate.

The truth of the whole controversy is that the Neutrality Act, even with its present shortcomings which some of my colleagues and myself propose to remedy by amendments, is the only bulwark which the American people have been able to build and maintain that helps them fortify their resolve to stay out of other peoples' wars. And they had better be waking up to what is being undertaken at this hour or they will lose that.

* * *

Let there be no mistaking the present challenge and the issue involved in that challenge. The line is clearly drawn. The decision must be for a policy of law that will fortify America against being drawn into other peoples' wars, or for abandonment of such fortifying steps as have been taken and their replacement by a policy that leaves the Executive free to pursue a course of seeing how near he can get to the fires and hates of Europe without burning his fingers and, because of the burn, inviting an insult to all the people of America that would take us to war.

If we are really going to succeed in staying out of other peoples' wars, we are going to have to divorce ourselves from the profits available from other peoples' wars. A cash-and-carry basis on all commodities in time of war is not going to help us materially, and it certainly cheapens America to put herself on a basis of cash and carry in the name of peace. If we are going to stay out of other peoples' wars, we are going to have to learn to mind our own business and to keep minding our own business, however much the President or anyone else may want to meddle in foreign affairs or lead the hosts in splendid-sounding causes.

Surely I would like to see a world peace accomplished and made permanent. But by what right do we Americans today assume that those we are choosing as allies, England and France, for example, are wanting the same thing? Wouldn't it be well to know what kind of democracy our allies would like to help save? Would it be the Chinese kind? The Ethiopian kind? The Czechoslovakian kind?

Of course we all want to see Europe cooled off and settled down. Our own stability would be served if that end were accomplished. But the job of cooling it isn't ours. That settling down, to my mind, is wholly dependent upon that day when England is ready to pull her chair up to the table and offer the world a chance, an outlet, a sufficiency. And this is not going to be done by British insistence upon holding everything she has, all that she has gained through generations of aggressions. Saving British imperialism isn't going to save the world. And until imperialism is removed as cause Number 1 of war abroad, there is every reason why the United States should refrain from making the job of halting the drifting border sands of Europe a WPA project for the "relief" of the unemployed and millions of our American sons. There is plenty of work to be done right here within our own borders if we are really eager to save democracy, the kind of democracy that we know.

Backed Up...*Felix Morley*

(Continued from Page 2)

reluctance to recognize the conquests of the aggressors. These are among the warning signs that the United States, as a great nation with world-wide interests, will not and cannot be strictly neutral if forceful change continues and becomes more violent.

In the second place, inelastic neutrality is a dangerous legislative policy. It assumes that it is practical to lay down binding rules to apply to unpredictable developments. Such a policy may, and indeed probably will, tend to conflict with fundamental national interests. Certainly it is demonstrated that four years' experience with mandatory neutrality legislation has given the American people no assurance that if war comes the peace of this country will be preserved. This is not surprising, for it is impossible to legislate successfully in a field where certain basic factors are beyond legislative control.

The third point against inflexible neutrality legislation is that the policy is in part based on a false premise. To a very considerable extent it assumes that wars are started by munition makers, international bankers, jingoistic newspaper publishers or other capitalistic groups. Give the Government control over the warmongers, said the Nye Committee, and there'll be less risk of war. Today, in socialistic Germany, the Government rigidly controls every newspaper, every munition plant and every banker, yet war is still very much in the picture.

* * *

This witchburning technique, which seeks to place the major responsibility for war on a few "merchants of death" and which paved the way for mandatory neutrality, has done grave damage. It has grossly oversimplified the causes of international conflict and diverted public attention from the real problem. This is not how to counteract all possible causes of war but how to secure the conditions necessary for peace.

The fourth indictment of rigid neutrality legislation is that it actually encourages aggression and thereby is worse than useless as a factor operative in behalf of peace. Mandatory neutrality serves formal notice, in advance, that the United States will make no distinction between aggressors and their victims, no matter how ruthless or morally unjustifiable the aggression. By writing off our potentially enormous influence for peace we actively stimulate war. And this seems the more insensate because the possibility of our being involved in any major and long-continued war is so obviously strong.

A fifth cogent argument against rigid neutrality legislation is the way in which it hampers the effectiveness of our first line of defense against war, this defense being the Department of State. Congress would not think of demanding that the Navy Department, in the event of war, should follow a strategy to be laid down in advance by legislative action. It seems almost equally unreasonable to fetter the expert judgment of the Department of State in its fundamental activity, which is to keep the nation at peace.

The sixth consideration is the possibly questionable constitutional validity of rigid neutrality legislation. This is a point which should not be overemphasized. But it is certainly desirable to recall that in its opinion on the Curtiss-Wright case, handed down on Dec. 21, 1936, the Supreme Court referred approvingly to the "plenary and exclusive power of the President as the sole organ of the Federal Government in the field of international relations—a power which does not require as a basis for its exercise an act of Congress."

Those words, in conjunction with the long series of citations on which they were based, give some reason to believe that a Chief Executive might, in what he deemed a grave national emergency, have justification for deciding that certain forms of mandatory neutrality legislation are not binding on the Administration.

A final point, but an important one, is the inconsistency of mandatory neutrality legislation with the long leadership of the United States in the effort to secure respect for treaties as the only legal basis of enduring peace. It was this country, to mention only one instance, which sponsored the Kellogg Pact outlawing war as an instrument of national policy. In glaring contrast, mandatory neutrality legislation serves notice that the utilization of war as an instrument of national policy has now become a matter of complete indifference to us.

It therefore seems, to summarize, that neutrality legislation of the type desired by the isolationists is likely to prove unworkable in any real test. It is almost certain to prove unneutral, if that means giving neither aid nor comfort to either side. It operates against fundamental national interests. It does less than nothing to forward peace. On the contrary, it actually stimulates war while failing materially to lessen the risk of our being involved when war comes. Such legislation is a devastating confession of national weakness and confusion. There is reasonable doubt as to its constitutionality. And it runs counter to the traditional policies which, through the generations and throughout the world, have made the name of America respected and influential for peace and progress.

It is for these salient reasons that the tide seems to be turning, albeit dangerously late, against the deceptive and misleading doctrine which advocates of mandatory neutrality legislation have long been preaching.

Photo Service, Copenhagen

BRIDGING THE BELTS OF DENMARK

Denmark Is Practically Always at Work on a New Bridge, and Many Are the Engineering Achievements Among the Splendid Bridges That Connect the Islands of the Kingdom. At the Top Is Shown the New Oddesund Bridge, Opened Last Year. The Little Belt Bridge (Above), Built at a Cost of Nearly $10,000,000, Is One of the Largest in the World

Danish Ribbons of Steel

A KINGDOM which is composed of islands naturally becomes adept at bridge building and Denmark spins bridges from island to island with the facility of a spider.

The newest bridge, connecting yet another island to the mainland, was opened last year, and is known as the Oddesund Bridge.

Now there is talk of a bridge across the Great Belt, and even of one between Denmark and the other Scandinavian countries. These bridges are of reinforced concrete with steel superstructure.

Perhaps all this activity in bridge building is an outcome of training at the State College of Engineering, which has turned out able engineers who have built railways in Persia and Turkey, harbors in Funchal, Madeira, Corunna, and Spain, and, most important of all, in Gdynia, Poland, turned a fishing hamlet into a port of 60,000 inhabitants.

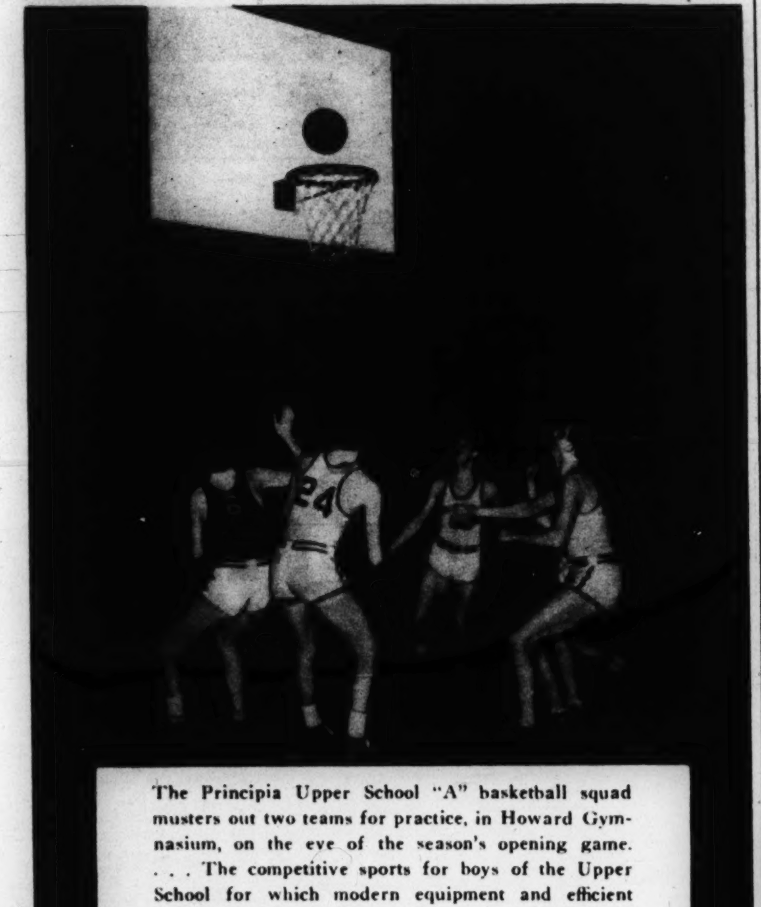
The bridge over the Little Belt, the first to be traversed by the visitor who lands at Esbjerg, saves him four hours on the trip from London to Copenhagen. It seems like a fairy-tale thread over a tiny sea, yet the manner in which a strong current and deep water have been mastered commands universal admiration.

The port of Copenhagen is a busy one, especially during the summer season, when it is visited by large foreign tourist vessels. It is then that a trip round the harbor and through the canals is so interesting.

One takes a motor boat at Langelinie and moves slowly through the harbor, which is crowded with ships; flags of freighters from the Mediterranean mingle with the blue and gold pennants of Swedish ferries, and with those of tourist ships from India and Canada; and the red flag of Russia and the swastika of Germany. Of equal interest are the wharves and warehouses, and the flowering shrubs of the promenade.

Practically No Time

The answer to the question of how long the human race has inhabited this planet was recently answered in terms of the cosmic year by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory. Measuring mankind's achievement by the cosmic-year yardstick, consisting of 200,000,000 earthly years, Dr. Shapley said that man's cultural experience has lasted less than half an hour. "Men have been distinguished from lesser ancestors for less than a cosmic week, the pyramids of Egypt were constructed ten minutes ago, and the fraction of our twentieth century, in which many of us have seen many new wonders worked, is but six cosmic seconds long."



The Principia Upper School "A" basketball squad musters out two teams for practice, in Howard Gymnasium, on the eve of the season's opening game. . . . The competitive sports for boys of the Upper School for which modern equipment and efficient coaching are provided are: football, basketball, track, soccer, swimming and tennis. Write for Upper School Catalog.

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Over the Editor's Desk

PROFOUNDLY TRUE, but not of much help, is the remark that lies handy for anybody's use when a time of stress is over: "It is easy to be wise after the event." More to the point is the effort which is strongly in evidence these days to discover a program of action through an interpretation of historical parallels to current incidents. Such an effort is manifest in the reminders given in the discussion of the way war sentiment is built up, written by Carlyle W. Morgan of the Monitor's editorial page staff in Boston. He points out that President Roosevelt's changing attitude toward isolationism has a number of resemblances to President Wilson's evolving policy.

DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE

So much favorable attention was drawn by Donald Culross Peattie's recent magazine section article on letter writing, "Put In Your Three Cents' Worth," that we take special pleasure in presenting another of his essays that touch so warmly upon general experience. His article on traveling around home in this issue reminded us of an artist who has made a career out of doing decorative pictures with bird and tree themes discovered in his own neighborhood. "My difficulty is to know what to choose out of the wealth of material that confronts me at my very doorstep," he says.

SENATOR GERALD P. NYE

In the question of neutrality, its definition and instrumentation, is bound up the immediate future of the United States in relation to the martial threats and counterthreats that shake Europe and Asia today. Two points of view on the position that America should take are discussed in this issue of the magazine section by Senator Gerald P. Nye, who has long fought for legislation that would take the profit out of war preparations, and by Felix Morley, editor of the Washington Post, whose writings have shown marked understanding of the course of United States foreign policy during recent months.

Claude G. Bowers is not offended if people refer to him as "Little, but O, my!" Behind his record as American Ambassador to Spain during the civil war years is a clear and courageous page of events in which he was concerned. Now, as if he were a trouble shooter, he has been made Ambassador to Chile, where there are profound stirrings, internally, as well as in the foreign relations of the South American republic. Saville R. Davis, of the Monitor's Washington staff, well informed on Spanish and South American affairs, responded to our request for a Bowers profile.

A few Sundays ago Dr. Halford E. Luccock, head of the Yale Divinity School, was guest speaker at the Riverside Church, New York City, taking for his topic the lack of constructive usefulness that is such a marked characteristic of widespread negative attitudes today. His argument that more people should be *for* something attracted the attention of a member of the magazine section staff, and the result was an article written by Dr. Luccock in response to invitation.

For some years there has been general agreement that the so-called British documentary films have been in the front rank of quality. Through these motion pictures many phases of Britain's industrial and seafaring life are illustrated. Harold Hobson of the Monitor's London staff has long specialized in motion pictures, so he was the natural selection for writer of this article. He enjoys the acquaintance of Paul Rotha, a director who has done much for the documentary film in practice, and who has recently published a book on the subject. Mr. Rotha personally selected the "stills" used to illustrate the article.

One of the joys of visits to relatives who value the ways and things of yesterday is usually a session with a family album, with its treasury of pictures of relatives of long ago. Evelyn Roe sent in an article which carried the pleasant news that albums were having a lively comeback, and, indeed, often are more elaborate than ever.

Letters

Now "Flat-Hots" . .

Weekly Magazine Section:

Natalie Gordon's article, "Links Around the World," which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section of June 17, was enjoyable right to the last juicy sentence. However, I believe another chapter should have been included in the "rich biography"—a chapter devoted to the latest style frankfurter sausage.

As Mrs. Gordon stated, "This is a streamlined age—" So it is, and in keeping with the general trend even the supposedly uncompromising "hot dog" has been brought up to date. Science has remodeled the old-fashioned, round, plump frankfurter into a modish, streamlined model called a "Flat-Hot." This latest contribution of science to an ever-hungry world is skinless, dripless, non-skidding, but with the same wholesomeness and good flavor associated with the higher quality, pedigreed "hot dogs."

I have seen, eaten, and enjoyed many "Flat-Hots," and believe that just recognition should be given this new form of frankfurter, which will surely prove to be a twentieth century innovation. M. J. ROGO

Detroit, Michigan.

Roman Antiques

CERTAINLY NOTHING could look less Olympian or more prosaic than this agricultural town of Nisch in eastern Serbia. If you should watch the oxen pulling loads of hay or wagons full of wheat and potatoes through the dusty streets, there's nothing you'd be less inclined to think of than statues of Roman gods or Greek beauties. But if you'd go to the Museum here you'd find remarkable relics of the classic Roman world.

The most outstanding is an image of Zeus, sitting on a throne. It is made of bronze and excellently preserved. It was recently excavated in a near-by village.

Beside it is the headless statue of Mercury, done with extraordinary skill. It seems almost grotesque here. A stolid, thrifty, Slav peasant, in order to get a better yield of potatoes, digs deeply in his garden, seeking virgin soil. His spade strikes a piece of metal and, behold, the blithe, restless, adventurous, urban messenger of the gods appears!

Then, in another village was unearthed a marble statue of a satyr. Most of these places now even lack war monuments, not to mention works of fantasy or religion, but two millenniums ago, as Roman soldiers guarded this chief crossroad of Southeast Europe, men put up splendid works of art.

R. H. M.

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. . Traveling . .

(Continued from Page 3)

trailing over my mantel, the empty nest of a yellow warbler that had been cunningly roofed over by a deer mouse to make his winter home.

* * *

A woman in North Carolina, when she goes afield, brings back moss and fern and lichen, checkerberry, and the tiny basal rosettes of wildflowers, little pine trees still not three inches high, softly gleaming mica flakes and the pink feldspar, and of these she constructs "fairy gardens." In open pottery dishes or, better, in fish bowls, under glass, she gardens on a scale so fine that she uses little forceps and needles. The daintier the amount of material, the prettier the garden, so nature never misses the oddments and bitments that she takes. She sells her tiny growing forests in the gift shops of a mountain resort, and their popularity is astonishing.

Dividends were declared from nature by the investment that a young student I know made in traveling at home. He wanted to go to a state normal school in California, but had no funds. The country he came from was admittedly good for nothing except rattlesnakes and cacti. So he took an antique flivver and began collecting cactus for city window gardens. While hunting for cacti, he discovered a lot of old bones. They proved to be Indian skulls, worth $10 a piece to archaeologists. Cacti and skulls netted $1,500 in cash to see him through his freshman year. In his sophomore year he began capturing rattlesnakes for museums, shows, and snake farms.

* * *

This saw him through another year. By that time his teachers were aware that he was not only the brightest student they had, but the most resourceful. They are now recommending him for a scholarship.

Here was a traveler at home who knew what to look for before he set forth, and so found riches on his journey. Most of us do our traveling, near or far, without thought of cash profit, but the more we know how to look for, the more we will find. It is easy to see the Grand Canyon when you get there. But other things worth going to look at lie within smell of your own chimney smoke.

SCROLL OF PEACE

"Speak forth the words of truth and soberness."
Acts 26:25

I think the only way to have peace is to talk peace . . . The love of and the instinct for liberty; the dreams that man has always had of a better international order and a reign of peace under God, are stronger than hatred, and stronger than the periodic struggle for power.

—Alfred M. Landon

. . Bowers

(Continued from Page 5)

avoid excesses, while at the same time making itself strong. This they are trying strenuously, through the aftermath of a terrible and costly earthquake, to do, and the pressure of untried spending policies on the financial mechanism is not yet at its climax.

There are broader implications of this Chilean ferment, too. Mexico is just now moving breathlessly toward the first test of strength between the left, which never before has maintained itself as a genuine revolutionary movement for any length of time, and the rallying forces of reaction. The marvel is that Latin America has resisted the polarization of these times into political left and right as much as it has; but even so, the term "Franco front in Latin America" is beginning to be heard widely. And the United States is watching all these shifting forces with its eagle eye, well knowing what the consequences would be if the fermentation proceeded too far. Dollar credits are being rushed southward in a steadily increasing series of agreements, looking to the stabilization of internal politics no matter what the type of present regime, so that the ideological flood from Europe will not roll up too high.

In this situation, Claude Bowers will be in his element. It will be his doubtless very satisfactory opportunity to show that the Colossus of the North, for all its dollar imperialisms of too recent memory, for all its expedient compromises with Latin-American dictatorships, can still look a turbulent left wing popular movement straight in the eye, and send a Jeffersonian instead of an old-line diplomatist, a financier, or a debt collector to preside over the embassy.

For all anyone knows, the trunk of books and notes will go along and the Oliver, too. And the dual life of this man of the study and the forum, this man who blanches at the threat of tea time titilations and is at home standing before a vast convention, this man who seeks quiet and is betrayed by the rigor of his own abrasive mentality, will plunge into new paradoxes. "The people is a monolith, a trunk of patience," wrote Carl Sandburg. And at the same time, "The people is a builder, a wrecker and a builder again." And with Sandburg, this Jeffersonian Claude Bowers would doubtless pin in the hat band of his little-used diplomatic topper, this credo of affirmation: "The People, Yes!"

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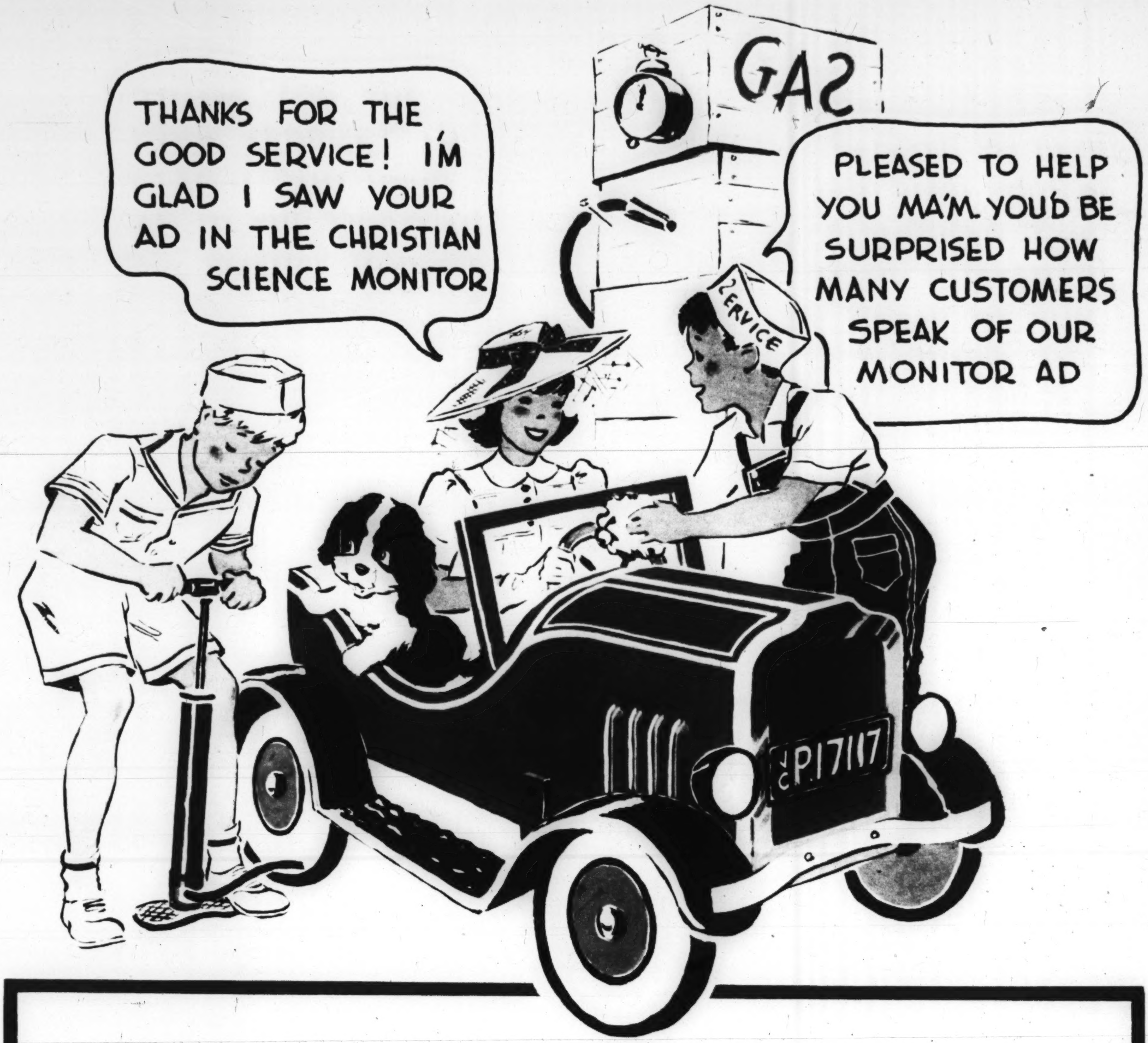
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